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No. 1

THE

AMERICAN MONTHLY

MAGAZINE

HISTORIC

PATROITIC

JANUARY, 1898.



EDITOR

MARY S. LOCKWOOD



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MISS LILIAN LOCKWOOD,

BUSINESS MANAGER,

902 F street, N. W.

Washington, D. C.

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American Monthly Magazine

VOL. XII. WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY, 1898.

NO. 1

AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP.

[By Mrs. James B. Clark, State Regent for Texas. Presented by Mrs. John Lane Henry.]

ON this day, one hundred and sixteen years and ten days ago, the combined force of seven thousand French and nine thousand Americans had completed the first parallel in the siege of Yorktown. After ten days, during which two redoubts were taken with much loss of life, and unsuccessful sorties were made by the environed enemy, Lord Cornwallis cut off from escape seaward by the French fleet under Count De Grasse, and hemmed in on land by the forces of Washington and Lafayette, proposed to capitulate, and terms being arranged, his army of eight thousand men surrendered on the 19th of October, 1781.

This brilliant and decisive victory marked a most important epoch in the history of the war, and of the country. It set the seal of success upon the efforts of our forefathers to achieve independence, and raised their long struggle from the opprobrium of insurrection to the glory of revolution. We do well to keep in memory the day that made possible negotiations for an honorable peace, with independence acknowledged, and with it the right to work out our own destinies, free from the incubus of despotism, and unhampered by an ever-recurring conflict with the "divine right of Kings."

By the upheaval of the Revolution the Colonies were elevated to a higher plane, above the mists of custom and privilege, of ignorant obedience, of feudalism and vassalage which still shrouded the Old World nations in their miasmatic atmosphere. This revolution was a beneficent upheaval. Morally and politically we have walked upon the mountain-tops ever

since, mountain-tops clothed with verdure and blessed with unbounded fertility, which lift us nearer to the divine sources of light, giving us a wider outlook and clearer insight into the manifold and complex problems of social and political life.

Such a revolution could have been achieved only by men of English blood, sons of men who had wrested the Magna Charta from a conscienceless tyrant, who had fought the fight of faith and had triumphed gloriously as soldiers and as martyrs, who had left the Old World with its luxuries and honors for the New with its untried hardships, had lit their altar-fires in the depths of the wilderness, and endured hunger and cold and keen privation with the courage of heroes and the patience of martyrs. Purified still more and invigorated by a century and a half of conflict with the opposing forces of an untamed nature and a savage foe, this English blood was prepared to pour out its last drop for the heritage it had won, and for the freedom it had breathed in with the life-giving odors of primeval forests. The soil prepared through the centuries, when the seeds of civil and religious liberty fell upon it, brought forth not sixty, nor a hundred, but a thousand fold. Witness the trial of a like experiment by the people of a different race, a different religion, and different political antecedents, the men who fought side by side with the army of Washington at Yorktown, without whose gallant coöperation there would have been no victory. These brave Frenchmen took home the love of liberty in their hearts, and the praise of the men who were its advocates and defenders on their tongues. But the seeds which had produced so generous a harvest on American soil were destined to be watered with the blood and tears of the noblest men and women of France. Instead of a "beneficent upheaval," revolution there was a moral, social, and political convulsion in which the seismic forces of the universe seemed striving to wreck an historic nation, and to hurl it back all bleeding and delirious into chaos. In these two revolutions the principles proclaimed were the same, but the one race was prepared to receive and defend the truths of their political creed, and the other was maddened by sudden emancipation without its saving sense of personal responsibility.

As descendants of men who proved themselves worthy to

be free, we should deem it one of our most sacred duties to cultivate a lofty and pure ideal of citizenship in the minds of American youth. The work of the Daughters of the American Revolution is eminently educational in theory, and should be so in practice. We must learn to influence public opinion and to correct popular errors by substituting a true for a false standard of civic morality. A recent writer says: "The three essential elements of good citizenship are intelligence, interest and civic conscience, and all agencies, both public and private, which can be turned to account in the development of these three elements should be utilized to their fullest extent."

The State, realizing the necessity of intelligence as the very basis of good citizenship, provides for the education of its children. Interest in the affairs of government, and in questions of policy and economy, is born naturally of knowledge. But it is the conscience upon which the result depends, and it is this most important element with which we must concern ourselves in our efforts to promote the cause of good citizenship.

Our boys are told in very early childhood that any American boy may aspire to be President. That is true, but is also true that a "vaulting ambition oft o'erleaps itself," and it is better to inculcate that modesty which is the accompaniment of true merit, and the idea that the discharge of duty in even the humblest condition of citizenship is better than to be President. For a President may be merely the figure-head of a party, the nominee of a Convention manipulated by designing men for their own selfish and unpatriotic purposes; he may be secretly pledged to aid in carrying out measures hostile to the welfare of the people, and the patriotic boy with an educated "civic conscience" should scorn to become a President of this degenerate type. He should be so instructed by his Daughter of the American Revolution mother, or sister, or sweetheart, that devotion to his country should exceed devotion to party, and the welfare of his people be dearer than any personal ambition.

The most potent agencies for the cultivation of "civic conscience" are the newspapers, the schools, the home, and the Church. All these need to be aroused to the importance of the work, and in reminding them of the responsibility resting upon them as the moulders of public sentiment and belief, the

Daughters of the American Revolution may find an admirable field for the eloquence of tongue and pen. At this time we can only crave the privilege of a word to the multitudes of devout men and women who throng our churches, who carry the burden of the world in prayer, and who mould the mind and character of myriads of the children of America. We should like to ask: "What is the ideal of the good man and Christian which prevails among them?"

In the earlier history of Christian development, under the absolute rule of Roman despots, and their cruel and licentious successors, the ideal of duty was submission. The Christian's eyes were fixed, beyond the affairs of time and sense, upon his eternal heritage, "the house not made with hands, whose maker and builder is God," which was to be a blessed sanctuary of rest from the violence of evil men. He violated no obligation, but he sought no service for his country's sake. He made no effort to control its policy, nor to raise the standard of civic morality; he counted all things well-lost in the temporal world if he might gain his eternal reward.

Tœmpora mutantur nos mutamur cum illis. For our people, at least, these Old World bonds are broken, and we are free in thought, in word, in deed. And with this freedom has come a grand widening of the Christian's practical horizon, and a quickening of his sense of responsibility in the present. In a government where each citizen is bound in honor by the duties of his citizenship, and each is in his measure responsible for the welfare of the whole; where one may believe the eternal reward to be dependent upon fidelity with which temporal duties have been performed, we see so great a change in the point of view that we may yet expect "good citizen" and "good Christian" to become synonymous. We surely can no longer deem a man of a higher or better type because he shirks the duties of free citizenship, and soothes what little conscience he may have by laying the blame of political evils and abuses upon other men who unblushingly betray the trust which he has held so lightly.

"Thou hast been faithful in a few things. I will make thee ruler over many." With this search light of the final judgment illumining the most hidden recesses of the spirit, and penetrat-

ing the sacred motive of every action, how can one exonerate himself who has been unfaithful in the performance of any duty? If he has undervalued the privileges and responsibilities of every American citizen, if he has bartered his integrity for place or power, if he has withheld his ballot when vital principles were involved, if for party's sake or expediency he has helped to place an evil man in power, can he flatter himself that he will hear at last, "Well done?"

If this grandest experiment in self-government which the world has ever seen should fail because its citizens have failed to appreciate its blessings, and not enough true men have borne their part in its service to give it vital force to continue, upon whom will the censure fall? Upon whom will retribution wait?

Daughters of the American Revolution, is not citizenship in this free and well-beloved land of ours the most precious heritage of your brothers, husbands, sons? Has it not been bought with the blood and sanctified by the devotion of your fathers? And will you ever consent that it shall be cheapened in value, or its lofty ideals lowered to the standard of a base expediency? By organization and unity of purpose and action you have become a power in the land, and we believe this power will be exercised for the good of all, and for the special enlightenment and encouragement of the youth, who shall soon hold in their hands the sword, the pen, the ballot. If untiring vigilance is the price of liberty, let us be ever vigilant and zealous guardians of the sacred fire.

THE SPIRIT OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

[The Catherine Greene Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Xenia, Ohio, offered a prize in gold to the pupils of the High School, for the best essay on "The Spirit of the American Revolution." It was won by Miss Sarah Harbine.]

BEFORE the mighty tempest of the Revolutionary War wreaked its wild-havoc on our fair land, drenched our meadows with blood, and left the Americans independent, but sorrowing, when the gathering storm cast a gloom over all the Colonies, the spirit of those men, whose very souls cried out for liberty,

is clearly shown. The storm's fury is greatest before the down-pour; the lightning flashes, the thunders roar. So before the war, in the town-meetings, assemblies, and pulpits, noble patriots with fierce energy and thrilling eloquence declared against oppression.

Samuel Adams, "the old man eloquent," and Otis and Lee, by their fiery words, fanned into a flame the sparks of liberty in the breasts of the Colonists. When the Continental Congress met in 1774, for some time the delegates were silent; then Patrick Henry, the Demosthenes of the New World, with wonderful eloquence plead for liberty. The gathering storm grew fiercer and fiercer; its mutterings were echoed from across the Atlantic; Chatham, Burke, Camden, Fox, and others lifted their voices against tyranny and taxation. The Colonies had no strong, central government; their General Congress was without authority, it could only advise; moreover it had no money, nor prospect of getting any. One of its first acts was a petition to the King for justice; peace and justice, not war, were what the Colonists sought; but King George was more determined than ever to prove England's supreme right in America, and Parliament passed acts which could but anger. The people had been, and were inclined to be loyal. They had known nothing but British severity; the same which to-day has Ireland in poverty and India starving. A child born lame scarce knows its affliction, but one lamed in later years can never be reconciled. Wales was never taxed by England until incorporated by her; England superintended Irish commerce, but the Irish taxed themselves. Were the Americans imbecile, unable to govern themselves that they were not to be on a footing with the other Colonies? Far from it, they were some of Britain's noblest sons, the peers of her great statesmen. The Earl of Chatham said that he had studied and admired the master States of the world but that "for solidity of reasoning, force of sagacity, and wisdom of conclusion, under such a complication of difficult circumstances, no nation, or body of men, can stand in preference to the General Congress at Philadelphia."

England was a hard parent; she weighed American commerce down with English chains, grew rich off her Colonies,

but her greed seemed to be insatiable. For years no goods could come to America except in English ships, no commerce be carried on with any but the British; the manufactures of the Colonists were limited; yet now that the French and Indian War was over, and America had fought England's enemies, the laws against them were made more rigid; their petitions were ignored; their remonstrances spurned. The Navigation Acts were exasperating, the Stamp Act outrageous, the tea tax unbearable. "America," as Burke said, "was on the point of having no trade, contraband or legitimate." Courts of Admiralty were established within her boundaries; soldiers quartered upon the peaceful city folk, and British warships cast their shadows on her waters. Then the spirit of the American Revolution manifested itself. It was the same spirit which animated the Greeks at Marathon; which strengthened the arm of Scotland's Wallace; and which imparted new life to the Dutch, when they fought for and gained their independence; the spirit that braved the heart of Pelopidas, when he freed his native city of Thebes from foreign thralldom; the spirit of our forefathers who obtained the Great Charter from a tyrannical king; that spirit which brought the Pilgrims across an unknown sea, and that burned in the breasts of the loyal sons of New England. Great was the love of independence in the staunch sons of the Dutchmen, in the Valley of the Hudson. Strong was the hatred of oppression in Virginia's sturdy sons, descendants of the Huguenots; voiced so grandly by Patrick Henry. "There is no retreat, but in submission and slavery! Is life so dear, or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what course others may take; but as for me, give me liberty, or give me death!"

When Boston's port was closed, soldiers marching in her streets, her people starving, submission was no longer endurable. From all sides, through committees of correspondence, came words of encouragement. The farmers of Lennox wrote, "As we are in a remote wilderness corner of the earth, we know but little. but neither nature, nor the God of nature, requires us to crouch Issachar-like between the two burdens of poverty and slavery." "Death," said the people of Marblehead, "is

more eligible than slavery. A free-born people are not required by the religion of Jesus Christ to submit to slavery." Salisbury and Ipswich counceled that the Colonies should stand "firm as one man to support and maintain all their just rights and privileges."

"This glorious spirit of whiggism," said Chatham, "animates three millions in America; who prefer poverty with liberty, to gilded chains and sordid affluence; and who will die in defence of their just rights as men, as freemen." "Were I an American," said Camden, "I would resist to the last drop of my blood." And the Americans did resist; resisted till their rivers ran with blood; resisted till the victory was theirs. It is not surprising that they were successful, for the breasts of the Colonists glowed with the unquenchable fire of an injured and trampled people struggling for freedom.

The so-called battles of Lexington and Concord were but massacres, yet they served as a signal to call out the sturdy yeomen. The news of the bloodshed flew like the wind; the wearisome uncertainty was over. The continent shook with emotion; with one impulse, with one spirit, the Colonies cried for war! for independence! "There was," as Adams said, "no other alternative than independence, or the most ignominious and galling servitude." Franklin, who had done all that a man could do, both in England and America, to prevent strife, when the choice became imperative between war and servitude, unhesitatingly chose the former with all its horrors to peace with oppression.

From all directions the volunteers came; many clad in homespun; some were only sons, college lads, in whom the hopes of great families were centered; some were men whose race was nearly run, men with hoary heads, whose trembling hands could scarcely hold a musket. What mattered it if the minute man wore no uniform, if his coat was torn, his hat tattered, and his feet almost bare? In his breast burned a dauntless spirit. They fought at Bunker Hill, how? Shall I say like demons? No! like fearless men, who fought only as a last resort. Colonel Prescott was a Leonidas in the fight. To steady his men he leaped upon the embankment and walked backwards and forwards with the bullets flying around him. After

this battle Franklin wrote to England, "Americans will fight, England has lost her Colonies forever."

Through the long, terrible struggle, the Americans never lost courage, even when they were penniless, shoeless and starving. The poor New England woodsmen and humble craftsmen stood fire with England's bluest blood, facing death as bravely as her proudest nobles. For seven long years the war lasted; for seven long years our heroes on land and sea braved shot and shell, cold and hunger, for liberty. Our blood courses faster as we read of Nathan Hale's death. Young, brave, and true, condemned as a spy, hanged without trial, refused the Bible's consolation, his letters to his mother torn from his hands, the patriot said with his last breath, "I only regret that I have but one life to give to my country." Sergeant Jasper, in the thick of the fight at Sullivan's Island, replaced on high America's fallen flag. In the fort Sergeant McDaniel died; and his last words were, "Fight on, boys! Don't let liberty die with me." In those words, in Jasper's deed, in Hale's death, we see a spirit invincible, the spirit of the Revolution. Wherever it is found there is victory; not to the commanders, not to the strategists, not to the numbers, but to the determined spirit of brave men.

In victory and in defeat the Colonists were humane; and how dark in comparison was the enemies' cruelty. Upon wives and children they loosed the wild Indian; at Rhode Island, and Fort Griswold, they ruthlessly slaughtered surrendered men. Tarleton, in his murderous course through the South, stayed not a sword, but "Hoped to merit heaven by making earth a hell!" Anthony Wayne, at Stony Point, permitted not a sword to be dishonored by slaying a surrendered man. At Cowpens and Trenton not a bayonet was thrust, nor sword plunged into the unresisting foe. Marion was humane, as were his fearless volunteers. They received no pay; at times no food. Truly every patriot in that small band

"Fought for the land his soul adored,
For happy homes and altars free,
His only talisman the sword,
His only spell-word Liberty."

Frederic II, of Prussia, said that our noble Washington's

movements in New Jersey in 1776 were the "most brilliant in the annals of war." Of consummate judgment, calm and intrepid, Washington inspired enthusiasm. The suffering during the long conflict was terrible. When Greene took command of the forces in the South, he wrote home that it was "literally a naked army." Arnold's march to Quebec was a nightmare! Supplies gave out, disease attacked the men, yet hoping still, through wilderness and snow they struggled on. Oh the horrors of the winters! Washington's soldiers going into winter quarters at Valley Forge left blood stains from their bare and torn feet from Whitemarsh to their winter camping grounds. Here, though half clad, starving, freezing, dying from disease, they never despaired. At Morristown the awful suffering was repeated; and although British commanders offered splendid inducements to the Americans to enter their army, scarcely a man deserted.

Of the colonial woman's mighty influence history is almost silent. Who knows how many an anxious mother sat spinning for her dear lad whose merry laugh would never more gladden her lonely home? The women, filled with the same spirit which nerved the soldiers, encouraged and cheered. They gave their husbands, sons, and worldly treasures, aided and concealed the noble spies, opened their doors to the sick and wounded, and only the great God above knows what they endured.

The soldiers of the Revolution are dead. None remain to tell the story. Many perished in British prison ships, those sepulchres of living souls; many died steadfastly facing British troops and British cannon. Unmarked by stone or shaft, uncared for, and unknown, their lonely graves are scattered across the continent from Canada to Florida. The curlew's sad note and the sorrowful song of the dove were the dirges of those whose sufferings are over forever, but whose glory is as imperishable as the stars. The mountains and glens of New England, the hills and vales of Maryland are their mausoleums; and the continual rustling of the winds through the pine forests, softly mingling with the murmurs of the streams, rolling onward to the sea, are singing their anthems yet.

Men say that the spirit of the Revolution is dead; but they

are wrong; it only sleepeth. Was not the same spirit shown in our last struggle for the noble men who put down slavery and saved the Union? Though volcanoes pour forth liquid fire, though earthquakes rock, though winds, waves and nations combine to destroy our country, so long as the spirit of the Revolution animates the Americans, they are invincible. Their fathers fought for freedom, and if God wills, they will die for it.

MUSIC CONNECTED WITH THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

DOUBTLESS every one recalls the lecture given once by the great American humorist, Artemus Ward, entitled "The Babes in the Wood," when the audience heard no allusion made to these historical and lamented infants after the initial announcement of the subject; and, when reflecting upon the lack of material for a paper on music in revolutionary times, it occurred to me I might be compelled to adopt Ward's method in wandering from the given theme. The cause of the low state of musical cultivation in our land, at that epoch, is not far to seek; it is summed up in two words—religious austerity. One has no desire to disparage or ignore the debt we owe our American ancestry regarding anything that pertains to simplicity of aim or action, high endeavor and absolute sincerity and truthfulness of speech; but, in this age, we would certainly term many of the then prevalent beliefs and opinions extremely narrow; and none more so than the general abhorrence of musical art.

During the period Puritan influence reigned in Great Britain, nearly all musical cultivation disappeared—organs and music books were destroyed, and musicians despised. The same attitude was adopted by the Puritans and Quakers in this country, the more liberal views of the Pilgrim Fathers yielding to popular sentiment, so that at the beginning of the eighteenth century New England congregations seldom employed more than five or six simple, rude psalm tunes, even these breeding protests from the more conservative element. While, in 1720 and 1721, when the first determined step was taken by some adventurous spirits toward improvement of Psalmody and sing-

movements in New Jersey in 1776 were the "most brilliant in the annals of war." Of consummate judgment, calm and intrepid, Washington inspired enthusiasm. The suffering during the long conflict was terrible. When Greene took command of the forces in the South, he wrote home that it was "literally a naked army." Arnold's march to Quebec was a nightmare! Supplies gave out, disease attacked the men, yet hoping still, through wilderness and snow they struggled on. Oh the horrors of the winters! Washington's soldiers going into winter quarters at Valley Forge left blood stains from their bare and torn feet from Whitemarsh to their winter camping grounds. Here, though half clad, starving, freezing, dying from disease, they never despaired. At Morristown the awful suffering was repeated; and although British commanders offered splendid inducements to the Americans to enter their army, scarcely a man deserted.

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ing a storm of invective was aroused, among which one is tempted to cull a few specimens like the following:

"The names of notes are blasphemous."

"It may introduce instruments."

"The new way grieves good men, and causes them to behave disorderly;" and in the New England *Courant* of that year is this notice: "Last week a council of Churches, etc., was held at the south part of Braintree to regulate the disorders occasioned by regular singing at that place;" while a writer in the New England *Chronicle*, of nearly the same date, says: "Truly I have a great jealousy that if we once begin to sing by rule, the next thing will be to pray by rule, and preach by rule; *and then comes Popery*," thereby, unwittingly, by implication, giving the Roman Catholic Church some of the credit due her efforts toward the encouragement of art in its musical form. Much has been written concerning what we owe that church in its fostering care of the sister art of painting at one period of the world's progress, but less frequently do we notice appreciation of what she once accomplished in the realm of tones.

Our forefathers, in their blind opposition to song, might have confessed, with reason and profit, as did the humorist already quoted, upon one occasion, "It isn't ignorance that worries me so much as knowing so many things that ain't so!" The Rev. John Cotton was one of the earliest advocates for greater latitude in church observances; but, notwithstanding the pleas of a few persistent agitators, we find the Rev. Thomas Symmes, as late as 1720, writing essays in favor of "The Reasonableness of Regular Singing," the following motto doing duty on one of his title pages: "Of all Beasts there is none that is not delighted with Harmony but only the Ass."

John Eliot, the Indian Apostle, and others of the clergy now joined Symmes in his endeavors to revolutionize public sentiment in this direction; and, after much contention, singing societies were established in different parts of New England, and the first singing teachers were Puritan clergymen, who thus endeavored to revive what their own form of religion had so long condemned. These efforts met with partial success, but choirs were not common until about the date of the Revolution, nor were they skilled enough to always escape public re-

buke; as, for example, when Dr. T. Bellamy, once hearing his choir sing a selection wretchedly, read another psalm, saying, "You must try again, for it is impossible to preach after such singing." And, as late as 1792, the following lines were written on a panel in a church pew, in the vicinity of Boston:

"Could poor King David but for once
To Salem Church repair,
And hear his Psalm thus warbled out,
Good, Lord, how he would swear!"

But on this occasion the clergyman was included in the wholesale criticism scribbled by the witty, but profane, unknown; as he thus continued:

"But could St. Paul but just pop in,
From higher scenes abstracted,
And hear his gospel now explain'd,
By ———, he'd run distracted!"

Every thoughtful person can bear witness to the progress of musical cultivation in this country during the last century; but a prominent English writer, as recently as 1878, would deny us even that consoling reflection, passing by all these later evidences of our deep interest in the divine art, and wilfully presenting the subject thus, in part: "We are scarcely yet accustomed to the idea of either American music or American composers; unless we decide to class 'negro melodies' as music, or to rank Mr. Sankey with Palestrina and Purcell. Nor can we be surprised that a nation who could perpetrate a musical festival with an accompaniment of bells and cannon has not yet made itself a strictly musical reputation. America has, however, produced one composer of merit (in his own eyes), by name Billings. True to his national vanity, Mr. Billings not only believed firmly in his nation's worth, but thought still more of his own musical knowledge and acquirements.

Happily in America individual conceit stands a small chance—there is so much of it—and pretenders find their level more easily, if not more suddenly, than they do here." It must be admitted that William Billings and his contemporaries were self-taught men; but when one considers how all musical inspirations had been effectually smothered in the Colonies, an unprejudiced person marvels that they accomplished anything!

Billings was born in 1746, and is to be distinguished beyond others of that period, not only for his superior melodic invention, but because of his marked preference for the revolutionary cause, which provided the theme for many of his tunes and verses during those troublous times. The Continentals warmly welcomed these effusions, and with fife and voice rendered his efforts familiar wherever the army might be stationed. "Chester" (words and music both by him) was an especial favorite, and deserves, through force of association alone, more attention than it now receives from people patriotically inclined. ("Chester," Sumner's "Ode on Science," and the "Black Sloven" musically illustrated.)

Yankee Doodle, seemingly, is also left in unmerited obscurity, considering the important part it played in the struggle for independence, save for whistling boys, stray hand-organs, and occasional street bands. Several objections can be easily urged against treating it with serious consideration; that the tune is not of American origin, that the words were written in derision of the Colonists, and that both lack dignity. True, we can lay no claim to the melody beyond the fact that we have used it in a graver issue and in a more important manner than history reveals in previous annals.

No country, apparently, can prove, to the general satisfaction, that this air owes its being to any one nationality, as it was sung in England during the reign of Charles I, to the rhyme of

"Lady Locket lost her pocket,
Kitty Fisher found it;
Nothing in it, nothing on it,
But the binding round it."

And after the uprising of Cromwell against Charles, the tune was sung in ridicule of the former, with these lines:

"Yankee Doodle came to town,
Upon a Kentish pony,
He stuck a feather in his cap
Upon a Macaroni."

France claims it as an old vintage song, Holland calls it one of her People's songs, while Kossuth testified the Hungarians with him in this country recognized it immediately as one of

their old national airs. It certainly must possess a vitality and human interest that were intended for its preservation, with such a record; and, were it not wedded to such frivolous words, its use on patriotic occasions would doubtless be more frequent.

Regarding lack of dignity in the melody, it resembles the nymph, Echo, responding happily to good treatment. The theme of the celebrated choral movement of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony is not unlike this much-abused air; and, in his masterly composition, we can observe the poodle becoming a lion before our very eyes. (Both illustrated.)

And so did this lively travesty, written by the British army surgeon, Shuckburg, in 1755, become the favorite march of the Continentals, in after years, and its victorious strains filled the air when Lord Cornwallis surrendered his army and sword. The ancient mansion, where Shuckburg wrote his satirical lines, was erected between 1639 and 1642, across the river from Albany, and is supposed to be the oldest house now existing in the United States. Moreover, it was sold at auction this last summer, after a futile endeavor for its purchase and consequent preservation by the New York Chapter of Colonial Dames, and is now owned by a Mr. Kurcenaker, an ice dealer, whose plans regarding it are yet matters for conjecture.

Among the romantic incidents connected with Yankee Doodle is one relating to Cedar Point, in Scituate Bay, along the south shore of Massachusetts. In 1812 launches of an English frigate were sent into the harbor, setting fire to vessels at the wharves, towing out two, and threatening to destroy the town, if resisted. After this a home guard was formed; but when no hostile sails were in sight, these guards were permitted to work on their farms. Some months passed without further alarm, when one afternoon a young girl, Rebecca Bates by name, discovered an English ship of war close at hand, and lowering her boats. In her own words, "'O,' says I to my sister, Abigail, 'what shall we do? They'll burn up our vessels as they did before; and there are two at the wharf loaded with flour which we can't afford to lose in these times, when we have to boil pumpkins all day to get sweetening in place of sugar. I'll tell you what we'll do, you take the drum, I'll take the fife,

for I can play four tunes, and Yankee Doodle is my masterpiece; you call the roll, I'll scream the fife, only we must keep out of sight or they'll laugh us to scorn.' So we put in, as the boys say, and pretty soon I peeped at them, and could see the men resting on their oars and listening. When I looked again, there was a flag flying from the mast-head of the ship. My sister began to make a speech, and I exclaimed, 'Don't make a noise or I shall laugh, and can't pucker my mouth!' When I took another look the boats were turning about so quick a man fell overboard, and they hastily picked him up by the back of his neck, and off they went to the tune of Yankee Doodle."

Before closing, some reference to "Hail Columbia" and "The Star Spangled Banner" may be received with indulgence, even though they were inspired by later events in the history of our country than the Revolutionary War. The former was written, as is well known, by Joseph Hopkinson, when a war with France was thought to be imminent, and adapted to the tune of the "President's March," which first went by the title of "General Washington's March," and was composed by a German bandmaster, whose name is variously spelled Phyla and Fayles, by different authorities. No other land has yet claimed this air, which invests it with more interest than perhaps its own intrinsic merit deserves, as all our other noted national tunes, including "America," originated elsewhere. But we can console ourselves, on this point, by reflecting that "God Save the King" and the "Marsellaise" have furnished themes for endless and bitter controversy; and, to an unprejudiced outsider, the question still seems an open one.

Probably "The Star Spangled Banner" is our most popular patriotic song, although its range, an octave and a half, places it out of the compass of ordinary voices, so the people at large content themselves with singing the refrain only, which limits its usefulness as a National Hymn. The circumstances amidst which the words were written by Francis Scott Key in 1814, have been too frequently rehearsed to bear further repetition; but it is not as generally known that it was first entitled "The Defense of Fort McHenry." The poem was almost immediately set to the tune of the old English drinking song of "Anacreon in Heaven," which for some years had been wedded to

the words of "Adams and Liberty," by Robert Treat Paine. It is only fair to add that many writers claim this air was imported into England, long before, from France, so its origin is wrapped in obscurity, as is the fate of many popular melodies.

Key was cultured as well as patriotic, a writer and speaker of ability, and the close personal friend of Jackson, John Randolph, and William Wilberforce, and by some is deemed to have been the originator of the scheme of the "African Colonization Society." It is established that he was the first slave owner to open a Sunday-school on his estate for the negro, and the fact that he eventually freed his slaves proved him capable of sacrificing pocket to principle in a manner that deserves the hearty recognition and admiration of all succeeding generations. A fine monument has been erected to his memory in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco.

Our Nation is yet young, and it is no reproach to us, as a people, that we have so seldom honored our illustrious dead with memorials in stone, marble or bronze. More crying needs, in educational or philanthropic form, have constantly appealed to our sense of justice or generosity. But it is natural to hope the time is not far distant when each city will possess its artistic and indestructible reminders of noble men. In Minneapolis our Norwegian-American citizens have set us a worthy example, which our Swedish-American residents are speedily following. Is it optimistic to believe that a statue to the memory of one of our heroes will, ere many years, become an object of admiring interest to all who visit Minneapolis, provide a recognition of lofty deeds for our emulation, and a source of future inspiration toward higher aims to that younger generation so soon to follow us?

In the eager, passionate words of Mrs. Browning,

What then indeed,
If mortals are not greater by the head
Than any of their prosperities? What then,
Unless the artist keep up open roads
Betwixt the seen and unseen, bursting thro'
The best of your conventions with his best,
The speakable, imaginable best
God bids him speak, to prove what lies beyond

Both speech and imagination? A starved man
 Exceeds a fat beast; we'll not barter, sir,
 The beautiful for barley. And even so
 I hold you will not compass your poor ends
 Of barley-feeding and material ease,
 Without a poet's individualism
 To work your Universal. It takes a soul
 To move a body; it takes a high-souled man
 To move the masses even to a cleaner sty;
 It takes the ideal to blow a hair-breadth off
 The dust of the actual. Ah, your Fouriers failed.
 Because not poets enough to understand
 That life develops from within.

And should we, as descendants of "high-souled" men and women, band together in furtherance of some worthy local cause, what more fitting work would we find ready for willing hands, active brains and grateful hearts than to form a nucleus for a monument association?

Uniting thus the practical and ideal, and realizing, in some measure, the demand upon posterity by the most talented poet of the American Revolution, Philip Freneau, when he wrote,

"Ye heirs and owners of the future age,
 Who soon will shove old actors from the stage,
 To you the care of liberty they trust,
 When Washington and Gates are laid in dust;
 When Jefferson, with Green, in long repose
 Shall sleep, unconscious of your bliss or woes,
 Seeming to say, 'Be wise, be free, my sons,
 Nor let one tyrant trample on our bones.'"

FLORENCE BARTON LORING.

THE HERO OF FORT GRISWOLD.

Madam President, and Members of the Groton and Stonington Chapter: It will scarcely be possible for me to give much fresh information concerning the hero of Fort Griswold to you, the descendants of his, old neighbors and friends. To me, however, it has been a most welcome task to glean as best I could some knowledge of the early life, and later achievements of this truly noble and distinguished man. One naturally inquires

who were his ancestors, what influences shaped the cast of his mind or formed the purpose of his life. By the remove of one generation we trace the family to England, the common cradle of our New England race.

Some doubt exists as to the English home of John Ledyard, father of Colonel William, but it is generally supposed to have been Bristol, with which place the Ledyard name has been associated for many generations. With a slight change of form, however, it appears in Scotland and Wales, as well as England, and it can hardly be questioned that the Ledyards are a branch of the innumerable race of Lloyds, who trace their ancestry to the early Britons, who fought with Arthur against the Saxon Kings. Like many old American families, the history of the Ledyards is not wanting in the elements of romance. The family has maintained a commanding position for centuries, in literature, and in civil and political life. From this ancient and worthy stock sprang the St. John family, one of whom, the Viscount Grandison, was the first English peer. Another more distinguished still was Henry St. John, the great Bolingbroke, called the prince of orators and letters, the history of whose life would read like a highly colored romance, and whose contested inheritance was the puzzle of English courts for more than half a century, disturbing the minds of Ledyards on both sides of the sea.

Of the early life of John Ledyard, who planted this ancient stock on our American shores, we know but little. He first appears at Southold, Long Island, in 1717, where he was first a teacher and later a successful merchant. Having seen something of the world, being presentable in person and manner, and prosperous in business, he was a welcome addition to the best society of the place, and in due time married the daughter of Judge Benjamin Youngs, a leading citizen of the town. About this time he removed to Groton, where he made his home for many years, and where most of his children were born. Family tradition asserts that he began life in Groton as a teacher of Latin. His later life fully illustrates the high quality of his mental attainments, and the excellence of his early training. His first wife, Dorah Youngs, died about 1749, and he married later Mary, widow of John Ellery, and daugh-

ter of John Austin and Mary Stanley, of Hartford. This lady was an only child, and heiress of large wealth. She seems to have had graces of mind and character as well as gifts of fortune, and the union proved a very happy one.

In a few years the family residence was changed to Hartford, and we find the name of John Ledyard associated with the best interests of that city for many years. While still a citizen of Groton, we find him with others, presenting a memorial to the Assembly for the Charter of the New London Society for Trade and Commerce, also on the Committee for the Defense of the Port at New London, and Auditor of the Supreme Court, and a Deputy for Groton to the General Assembly. He was associated with Christopher Avery and Jonathan Trumbull in the difficult matter of adjusting parish boundaries, and also conducted other business which required the ablest judicial talent. Hartford, his latter home, offered wider scope for the exercise of his powers, and we find him always the same resolute, clear-headed, public-spirited man of affairs. Now engaged in helping Pastor Elderkin to patch up his differences with his disaffected flock, now serving on the Committee of War, when hostilities were imminent across the Canadian frontier, now disbursing funds to the sufferers of the great Boston fire of 1760, now lending financial aid to the young Colony, later becoming greatly interested in the protection and education of the Indians, and aiding and befriending Dr. Wheelock in a movement which resulted in the organization of Dartmouth College.

Dying in 1771, John Ledyard rounds out three score and ten years of active and varied life. His descendants may well regard with honest pride their first American ancestor, who seems a very patriarch with his fifteen children, his broad grasp of affairs, his large-hearted hospitality. Coming to the Colonies in early youth, he brought little with him save a well trained mind, and a resolute purpose to succeed. Connected by marriage with two of the most important families of the States, his social importance was somewhat increased; but his native ability would have told in any case. One could wish that the vandalism of the nineteenth century had spared the

Ledyard house at Hartford, under whose broad roof good cheer abounded and hospitality reigned.

Among the descendants are many names eminent in travel, in surgery, in social and political life. One recalls the names of Nathaniel Ledyard, a young physician of promise, who met an early and violent death at Hartford; of John Ledyard, the celebrated traveler and explorer, whose biography by Sparks is full of interest; of Dr. Isaac Ledyard, a surgeon of the Continental Army, the intimate friend of De Witt Clinton, noted for his polished manners, and great social accomplishments; of Benjamin Ledyard, whose bravery in time of war was supplanted by an active business career in days of peace. Space allows but the barest mention of the Vandervoorts, Livingstones, Seymours, Cogswells, and Lincklains, connected with the family by ties of marriage. I have dwelt thus at length on the career of Judge Ledyard, because I like to picture the gallant form of Colonel William against the background of this strong and resolute father. One cannot doubt that the training of that family was along the line of morality, of education, of public spirit, and of patriotism.

History gives us few glimpses of Colonel Ledyard's youth and early manhood; but we may be very sure he was bred to habits of self-reliance and industry, and that he was held in highest esteem by neighbors and townspeople. In 1761 he was married to Anna Williams, of Stonington. The homestead where this wedding occurred still stands on the borders of Mystic, and is rich in the traditions of an old and honored family. Eight children born in Groton blessed the union there formed, and before the dark cloud of war settled over their beloved town, the Ledyards spent twenty years of happy married life, busy with the cares of a young and increasing family, and rich in the joys of home and family life. Passing mention may here be made of the Williams family, to which Mrs. Ledyard belonged. It is doubtful if any family in this vicinity has contributed more to the political, intellectual, and religious life of New England. Eminent among them we may note Robert Williams, of Roxbury, the sturdy pioneer of the family; Samuel Williams, the founder of the town of Woodstock; the Captains Isaac and Stephen Williams, distinguished in King

Phillip's War; Rev. William Williams, of Hartfield, Massachusetts; Rev. Solomon Williams; William Williams, signer of the Declaration of Independence; Colonel Ephraim Williams, founder of Williams College; Colonel Joseph Williams, who rendered important political services to the State, and gave four sons to the Revolution.

Mention of the Deerfield family calls up a tragic chapter of early American history, and from that line descends the venerable Bishop Williams, Primate of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America.

Just here it may be well to note the condition of affairs prior to the Revolution. It has always been the marvel of history that the American Colonies dared offer armed resistance to Great Britain; but the American Colonies of 1776 were quite unlike that struggling fringe of feeble settlements which bordered our coast in the seventeenth century. The colonizing spirit of the Anglo-Saxon race, and the distinctive quality of the Pilgrim Fathers had told and told tremendously. Life was no longer a hand-to-hand tussle with hostile nature and savage Indians. After many patient toilsome years the forces of nature were subdued. The earth yielded her increase and the rewards of industry were on every hand. If the seventeenth century was the colonizing period, the eighteenth witnessed rich development along the lines of agriculture, trade, and commerce. The sixty years previous to the Revolution brought surprising changes to our seaboard towns. Yankee seamen vexed the high seas, pursuing ventures legal and illegal. A flourishing trade was established between the Colonies and Guinea, and the East and West Indies. In those days were laid the foundations of the fortunes of many of the old shipping families, who gave tone to our seaboard cities, and whose descendants have frequently proved themselves the patrons of learning, and the benefactors of their kind. Nor was the typical shipping merchant a money maker alone. Godfrey Malbone, of Newport, in whose fleets four hundred seamen sometimes sailed in a single day, offered a splendid hospitality to the literary circle of his native city. Peter Faneuil, wise, energetic, prosperous, left Boston an enduring monument to his liberality and public spirit, in Faneuil Hall, which has

served as the cradle of liberty for more than a hundred years.

The benefits springing from this important foreign commerce were numerous. Our wharves and warehouses were crowded with the products of many lands. Comforts and luxuries were multiplied in the daily walks of life. More than all this was the opportunity to shake off the narrow Colonial spirit; to gain a broader outlook; to come into close touch with the people of all the earth; to wrest material success from difficulty and danger. Courage was stimulated and the national spirit braced and heightened. The intellectual life of the time was much influenced by Jonathan Edwards, who brought his fellow men to higher conceptions of God, of duty and of religion, and by Benjamin Franklin, who developed the practical side of life, always advocating thrift, industry, and individual effort. We cannot wonder that the quality of the American Colonists began to be recognized abroad, as well as at home.

William Pitt, the bright ornament of English politics, complimented the bravery of American troops in the French and Indian Wars, and Edmond Burke rolled out the polished periods of the most famous oration in recounting the daring exploits of New England whale fishermen. It could scarcely be expected that people of such metal would tamely submit to the exactions of English governors, or sit calmly by while British tyranny levied taxes designed to reimburse a treasury depleted by Colonial wars. The odious Stamp Act proved the last straw. A long-suffering and high-spirited people sprang to arms. The flaming eloquence of Samuel Adams fired the heart of Boston, nor may we doubt that the youthful blood of New London was stirred by that illustrious schoolmaster whom now a grateful State delights to honor, and who only regretted that "he had but one life to give to his country."

In this stirring period Colonel Ledyard passed the years of his matured manhood, and what period was ever better fitted to develop strong character or stir the deepest emotions of the soul? How quickly the seeds of American liberty germinated in this congenial soil! But one life separated William Ledyard from the mother country; for John Ledyard's cradle was

rocked in old England, and yet John Ledyard's son stands out as a bright flower of American patriotism.

It is not necessary to detail minutely the cause which prompted Arnold's raid in Connecticut. Mention may be made, however, of the bright prospects of the Continental Army with Washington drawing his lines about his British foes, and the determination of Clinton to divide the ranks of the Americans. New London was chosen as the point of attack. She was an important center of privateering enterprise, and had lately been associated with the capture of the prize-ship "Hannah." At her wharves lay rich stores of merchan-



dise and munitions of war. Arnold, just returned from ravaging the Virginia coast, was placed in command of the expedition. He knew well the nature of the defense, and the weak condition of the garrison; knew, too, that it was only a day's march away from the home of Jonathan Trumbull, the war office, an important base of military supplies. I cannot tell in detail the story of that terrible day of attack, fire, pillage, and flight; nor need I recount the tragic tale of the encounter with this fort. On the roll of honor inscribed within the monument appear many names endeared to you by ties of blood or close connection. The record of that eventful day will always live in the annals of your families.

Groton gave the brightest and bravest of her sons to the service of her country, and no more gallant leader ever led a more devoted band. One likes to think of Colonel Ledyard, as he took the boat on the New London shore, which was to bear him to the post of duty and of danger, remarking to his friends: "If I must this day lose honor or life, you who know me best can tell which it will be." What nobler utterance ever fell from the lips of soldier or patriot! What wonder that such a leader could inspire his followers with the determination "not to surrender the fort, let the consequences be what they might." Courage like theirs was not born of excitement, or danger. It was the cool, calm, deliberate conviction of men who counted the cost and took the risk; the courage of Cromwell's Ironsides, who "trusted in God, and kept powder dry," the bravery of men who loved very dearly their homes and families; but, most of all, their honor and their country's freedom. It is doubtful if any New England town gave to the country's service a purer hearted band of heroes than did Groton. Very many of those who fell in the massacre were members of yonder Church. The seal of the covenant was upon them; they passed with but a few days intermission from the sacramental table to the scene of danger and death. To the people of the besieged town the 6th of September seemed a day of defeat, of despair, and disaster. It was really a brilliant illustration of that indomitable spirit which forced from a British officer the unwilling admission that "the Americans never could be conquered!" Who can read unmoved the story of strife, carnage, and inhuman massacre within this fort? Twenty of the Ledyard name and lineage laid down their lives beside their beloved leader; some in the ripeness of maturity, others in the bright flush of young manhood.

When the smoke of battle lifted, and the hated foe sailed away, crowds of grief stricken people pressed to the scene of action to care for the wounded and bear away the dead. What scenes of terror were witnessed within this fort! One shudders to think of that desolate woman, who washed the gore from twenty-nine upturned faces before her husband's came in view. The tender ministries of such devoted spirits as Anna Warner and Fanny Ledyard shed indeed some gleam of light upon

the dark picture; but who can fully appreciate the anguish, and heart-ache of that sorrowful time? Think of the bereaved wives, the fatherless children, the vacant chairs, the desolate hearth stones, the wounds in human hearts, which neither the joys of victory nor the comforts of returning prosperity could ever heal!

A cloud of sadness seemed to hang over the Ledyard family. Many of them filled early graves, and when in 1790 the form of Mrs. Ledyard was laid beside her husband's, she clasped in her arms the little son who was but ten days old when his father died, and but one surviving child followed her to the tomb. One could almost rejoice that so many of a family on whose devoted heads had rudely beat the storms of war, should thus early be united in the land of Eternal Peace.

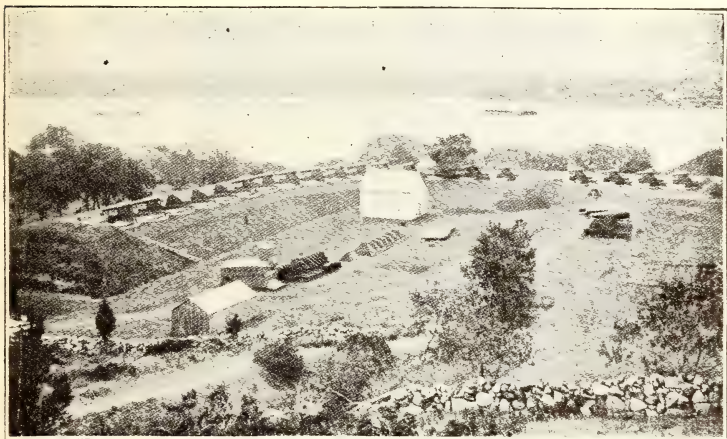
The crest of the Ledyard family bears an inscription, which translated reads: "Through the cross to the stars." That motto may once have been proudly borne by mailed crusader, or belted knight; but never more worthily, I am sure, than by that plain citizen of Groton, who with unflinching hands took up the cross of a supreme and terrible duty, and won the stars of earthly fame and immortal glory.

FORT GRISWOLD.

[Paper read by Mrs. Jennie J. B. Goodwin before the Minneapolis Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, on the one hundred and sixteenth anniversary of the Battle of Fort Griswold, at the home of Mrs. General Van Cleve, September 6, 1897.]

THE landing of the British ships at Groton, September 6, 1781, and the awful struggle which ensued at Fort Griswold between eight hundred British regulars (under the command of Colonel Eyer) and Colonel Ledyard's band of only one hundred and fifty men is too familiar to be re-told in detail. In an article written by Henry Robinson Palmer, he said: "Those who read that record must pray for the peace of the Anglo-Saxon nation." No annals recite a more desperate resistance on the one hand or a more determined onslaught on the other. Englishmen contested with the descendants of Englishmen. It was by sheer force of numbers that Fort Griswold

was taken. At the height of the massacre a more humane British officer cried out to his men, "Stop! Stop! In the name of heaven, I say stop. My soul cannot bear it!" When their fury had spent itself, Colonel Ledyard and eighty-five of the original one hundred and fifty men lay stark dead within the ramparts. Chatham's speech before the House of Lords shows that England was fully aware of the brutality shown by their army to the American soldiers. He said, "I love and honor the English troops. I know their virtue and their valor. But, my Lords, who is the man that has dared to authorize and associate with our arms the tomahawk and scalping knife of the inhuman savages of the woods in the defense of disputed rights.



If I were an American as I am an Englishman, while a foreign troop was landed in my country, I never would lay down my arms. Never! never! never! Our army can no longer boast of the noble and generous principles which dignify a soldier. No longer sympathize with the dignity of the royal banner, nor feel the pride of glorious war. I know that the conquest of English America is an impossibility. You cannot conquer America. I call upon the honor of your lordships to reverence the dignity of your ancestors, and to maintain your own. I call upon the spirit and humanity of my country to vindicate the national character. I invoke the genius of the Constitution." The immortal ancestor of this noble

Lord frowns with indignation at the disgrace of his country. Even after making this speech (before the House of Commons) with a full knowledge of their army's bloody work, history records that later his strong patriotic feeling for England turned him against the American Colonies.

To-day we, the descendants of revolutionary ancestors, and members of the Minneapolis Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, draw the veil over their bloody deeds, remembering that God has said "vengeance is mine. I will repay," and to-day on this one hundred and sixteenth anniversary of the battle of Fort Griswold, in this dear old home, we offer a floral tribute to our honored dead.

HEROINES OF HISTORY.

THE heroines of history on every page are found
On Grecian and on Roman tongues their charmed names resound
Though Plutarch's lives are always lives of most illustrious men,
These wrote between the burning lines of Madame Roland's pen,
They draw the poniard of Corday to heart of foul Marat,
And roused the fair French maid of Caen to pale his rising star.
There was no drop of sluggish blood in Marie Stuart's vein,
Elizabeth at Tilbury held a steady bridal rein.
The King Maria Theresa made motherhood her shield
And won Austrian succession both in palace and on field.
Queen Isabella pledged her gems in that grave court of Spain,
So that the mad Columbus might navigate the main.
And shall America be slow to call her brilliant roll
Of daughters that have rounded out the tragedy of soul,
For Revolutions are the flowers that swing their perfume out
Behind the granite fortresses of Right's blood-stained redoubt.
And ours was like a crimson rose that tossed across the seas,
Has bourgened proud and beautiful because this western freeze,
Bears ozones strong of liberty that swell white blooms of peace
Which speak to every captive the sweet language of release.
We're daughters most divinely true to those right stalwart sires
Who followed battle ode of drums (not swept on lazy lyres)
Who swung their swords and not their scythes on field of Lexington:
Each brave was a Napoleon until that day was done.
The blood that foamed at Bunker Hill yet boils along our veins
A fluid hot—though not as wild as Bersekirs or Danes.
We understand that sturdy work, that passes legend pale
Through mists and fogs of olden time (though valor ne'er grows stale)

We wear white hopes as coronets; our princess as blue
As any Ghibeline or Guelph that Europe ever knew;
We're daughters of that splendid brood of giants who recall
The old Homeric heroes or better than they all
The master men of brain and brawn who wield both pen and gun
And face the world unflinchingly, minorities of one!
We're daughters of Old '76 and proud of Valley Forge
Of tea that spilled (not 5 o'clock) because of royal George.
Our ancestry claims heraldry of those established peers
In oldest realm of sovereignty—the Kingdom of Ideas!
Whose "Ribbon of the Garter" was a flashing band of fire,
Whose ermine was white battle smoke made sacred by desire,
Whose titles were their simple names—Stark, Putnam, Warren, Bridge,
Who fought like "Little Corporals" on each beleagured ridge;
Who gave the British ball for ball until the Red Coats knew
Cornwallis must surrender at Yorktown—Waterloo!
An eagle more imperial than the Corsicans is ours,
We hold between these ocean shores our "Concert of the Powers!"
Our standard is old Gloria, the flag of stripes and stars
New guarded by these fresh reserves—the loyal D. A. R.'s

ALDEN.

WHAT WE ARE DOING AND CHAPTER WORK.

WM. ELLERY CHAPTER CELEBRATES THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE CHAPTER'S BIRTHDAY.

At the home of the Vice-Regent, Miss S. P. Swinburne, Wednesday afternoon, October 28th, an enjoyable entertainment took place. On entering the hall the flowers and the effective decoration of flags presented a cheerful and patriotic greeting to the guests, who were cordially welcomed by the Regent and the Honorary Regent. The portrait of William Ellery was tastefully draped with large silk flags. A large mirror was also draped with large and small flags.

Mrs. Ballou, the State Regent, responded to the address of welcome by Mrs. Alexander, the Regent. She was followed by ex-Governor Royal C. Taft, President of the Sons of the American Revolution of Rhode Island; Mrs. Allen, Regent of Phebe Green Ward Chapter of Westerly, R. I., and by Mrs. Richard I. Barker, State Historian and Historian of Gaspee Chapter. Each spoke earnest and patriotic words, which could not fail to impress all who had the privilege of listening to them. In the intervals Miss Mae Titus delightfully entertained with several fine selections, Mr. Alfred G. Langley being the accompanist.

The presentations were a pleasant feature, as they had the charming element of perfect surprise. The venerable "Real Daughter," Mrs. Frances Easton, whose father was a revolutionary soldier, received from the National Society a gold spoon with the Society emblems engraved on it—a woman with a distaff sitting by a spinning wheel. The old lady was pleased with the National remembrance and greatly enjoyed the birthday party. Little Avis Robinson, one of the charter members of the Society for the Children of the American Revolution, recently formed under the auspices of the William

Ellery Chapter, was also there. Next in order came the presentation of a gavel from Miss M. A. Green, ex-State Regent Daughters American Revolution. The presentation was made by Miss Swinburne, Vice-Regent, who read the following note:

"I send to-day by registered mail a birthday present for the William Ellery Chapter—a gavel made of hickory wood from the deer park at Mount Vernon, which I bought last February in the old family kitchen there during a visit paid by the Daughters of the American Revolution delegates and Daughters who went to Washington to attend the Daughters of the American Revolution Congress. It was the day I went out of office as State Regent, and my very last act as such was to buy these gavels for each of the four Chapters organized during my Regency to present to them on their anniversaries."

The last presentation was by the Honorary Regent to Miss Edith May Tilley of a Daughters American Revolution badge from the William Ellery Chapter as a token of her energy, ability and courtesy in making arduous researches for individual members. It was such a surprise she was almost speechless. The well-worn Bible of William Ellery, with annotations in his familiar legible writing, was reverently examined by the guests. It was brought by special request of the Regent as a hallowed relic which was in daily use by the signer.

The programme over, refreshments were served in the dining-room, beautifully decorated with flags and flowers. The center piece of the table was a large blue and white china bowl filled with red and white carnations.

The salads were served on old-fashioned blue china platters and plates. The day and the appointments were perfect. The Chapter entertained all the Regents and Vice-Regents of the Rhode Island Chapters, and also the officers of the Fall River Chapter, Quequechan (Indian name of Fall River). Prominent among the guests were ex-Governor Royal C. Taft, President of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution for Rhode Island; Mrs. Ballou, State Regent; Mrs. Talbot, of Gaspee Chapter, Providence, R. I., and ex-State Regent; Mrs. Parks and Mrs. Behee, Pawtucket; Mrs. Hunt and Mrs. Wotherspoon, Kingston, R. I. (the former a descendant of Richard Kidder Randolph, of Newport); Mrs. Hasbrook and Mrs. Bache, wife of Professor Bache, Bristol; Mrs. Allen and

Mrs. Pendleton, Westerly; Miss Holmes and Mrs. Davol, Fall River.

Mrs. Barker, State Historian and Historian of Gaspee Chapter, read with much feeling the following:

Madam Regent, Ladies: I am confident that I voice the sentiment of the various Chapters of the State, when I say that it is especially gratifying that the Newport Daughters of the American Revolution have honored the name of the illustrious revolutionary patriot, William Ellery, the signer of the Declaration of Independence. Newport will ever remember him as a prominent merchant of that period, and as a naval officer of the Colony of Rhode Island. Nor will she forget that his Harvard education, his legal training fitted him to deal ably with the questions of those heroic times, and it was eminently fitting that he should be chosen one of the delegates to that memorable congress. All this you cherish with pride, but from this time on he becomes a part of Rhode Island's history, a part of the nation life. When he with Stephen Hopkins affixed his name to the Declaration he passed beyond the limits of his own city and Rhode Island honored her son by sending him to the halls of Congress year after year. Elected in 1776, he remained in Congress until 1786 with the exception of the years 1780 and 1782. With all the honors showered upon him he turned to his own city and in 1790 he was appointed collector of customs of Newport, an office which he held until his death. In life and in death he was yours. His influence reflected a glory on his city and it is most appropriate that Newport Daughters of the American Revolution keep alive in the memory of men the name of William Ellery.

Professor E. T. Channing, a grandson of William Ellery, writes in a biography of his honored grandparent: "His connection with our Independence, and his public services in general, seem never to have dwelt much upon his mind. He was indifferent, one would have supposed to the distinction which the mere act of signing the Declaration has been thought to confer; and as to putting forth any claims to consideration, he could not understand the thing. Upon some allusion having been made by a correspondent to one who had publicly vindicated his claims to be among the signers, he replied: 'My name is there, and I believe in every list that has been printed.' If it had not been inserted in any of them, I question whether I should have taken the same pains to establish the fact as he has done. I should have left it to others, I believe, to prove it."

In closing, Mrs. Alexander brought before the guests the work a special committee of the Chapter had undertaken in the interest of a union of the Daughters. We quote from the address:

The existence of two societies is a reproach and an embarrassment. The transfer of any number of members from one society to the other does not eliminate the second society. Much less does the receiving of individuals into one society, while they still retain their membership in the other. However small the nucleus of a second society which may remain, it will still be an embarrassment and a reproach. It is for this reason that the action of the last Congress does not meet the exigencies of the case. It is for this reason that any possible action of the next Congress must be well considered beforehand by even the individual members of the Chapters, that no surprise or misunderstanding, no sudden eloquence of rash championship, on either side, may move that great impressionable body to any conclusion which shall imperil what is undoubtedly the real wish of the Daughters of both societies. The task of the next Congress must be to supplant, not subvert, the action of the last, to remove all appearance of a "barricaded door" and yet preserve in its integrity the Home, the Temple I might better say, to which we invite our sisters in Patriotism, and towards which, I still believe, they are yearning with a perhaps unconscious "Home-sickness." It is their birthright as daughters of American patriots to share our National Society. Their appreciation of this cannot but grow stronger each day. They will be too wise to barter finally this birthright for any momentarily attractive "mess of pottage," any glittering trivialities, much less will they strive to fasten upon the society, which is soon to be their own, any conditions which might lessen its dignity and prestige. It has been asked, "How about their general officers, will they be content to come without some special provision for themselves?" To ask that question one must never have met those officers. Such women know well enough, even were they willing otherwise to be stumbling blocks in the way, that they run no risk in taking their chances with the best of us. Indeed when they are once in the society, we will have to look well to our laurels. Besides, they have shown their true spirit, through their President, whose beautiful address to the Congress must not be forgotten. It is too much to hope that their own devotion may, voluntarily, so prepare the way that, with wise action of our National Board, little will be left for the Congress to do but welcome them and accept the free offerings, the sacrifices which they make in the name of true patriotism. Greater will be the honor to them and the benefit, the blessing, to us should this be the way of their coming, for we want them in, with all their beautiful works—whether completed or in progress or only now in their inspired dreams, with all their resources unimpaired, their Chapters intact—to fall easily into line with ours. We want them to leave no residue behind. We want them to come so willingly, so promptly, so unreservedly, and we want to open our own hearts so wide, that there will not even be a

scar to show that we were ever apart. It is to smooth the way for such a coming that the William Ellery Committee exists, and will exist until its work is done. If the very suggestion of a union thrilled the representatives of our nearly nineteen thousand women, until one round of applause after the other followed Dr. McGee's motion, what will be the shout of thanksgiving, the grand Te Deum, which will echo through our Temple of Patriotism when many more than nineteen thousand shall hail the accomplished act! Meanwhile the William Ellery Committee places itself at the disposal of each and every Daughter of the American Revolution and of the Revolution. How it is to accomplish its work, the God of Peace, the God of our Noble Fathers will surely direct.

The committee was formed at the July meeting of the Chapter, "to stand until its work is done." It has headquarters in New York City, 301 Carnegie Hall, corner of Seventh Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street, with reception hours from 10:30 to 12:30 every morning except Friday and Saturday.

ST. PAUL CHAPTER.—The annual meeting of the St. Paul Chapter, held in the parlors of the Dayton Avenue Presbyterian Church on October 26, was an occasion of more than ordinary interest. Under the able Regency of Mrs. D. A. Monfort, and at her suggestion, a continuous study of the battles of the Revolution has been followed during the past two years with much pleasure and profit. The paper read at this meeting by Mrs. W. E. Howard upon the "Siege of Yorktown" fittingly closed the series and eloquently announced American Independence secured. This was supplemented with an interesting account of the "Centenary of Yorktown," written and read by Miss Mary Morgan, Newport—it was followed with keen interest. The annual reports from the officers were full, the Registrar, Mrs. J. P. Gribben, reporting a total membership of 174, 29 having been received into the Chapter during the past year. The membership having nearly doubled during the past two years, the Treasurer triumphantly announced the sending of \$125 to swell the Continental Hall Fund. The Historian's report showed so much patient investigation and valuable research that it will always be treasured among the archives of this Chapter, a tribute to the unwearied efforts of Miss E. B. Greene. She said we possessed one actual Daughter and 22

granddaughters of the Revolution in this Chapter. She carefully differentiated the colony which contributed each ancestor, the length of time he served and place of action. She noted especial incidents of bravery, and of the 100 commissioned officers recorded selected many well-known names whose memory it is a delight to honor. In closing Miss Greene said, "We are very proud of such a record as this, and rightly so; but we must not close our eyes to the danger of indulging that pride too far. It should encourage and intensify our love of country, and ought to keep us far above the temptation to depreciate our institutions when placed in comparison with those of the Old World. What our fathers dared to establish their children should love to maintain. Thus only good can come from such a study of the past." After a patriotic solo, admirably sung by Miss Pace, the following resolutions, presented by Mrs. W. E. Howard, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the St. Paul Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, believe that a thorough knowledge of our National history is necessary to good and active citizenship and that we realize the importance of the study of the Colonial and Revolutionary periods as being the foundation of American history. That owing to the observance of Thanksgiving during the school term we find children familiar with the Colonial period; that, however, the Fourth of July occurring during vacation, the period of the American Revolution which should be the source of our National patriotism, does not receive proper study, and as a consequence the Fourth of July has lost its proper significance, has ceased to be commemorative of the birth of our country, and has degenerated into a day dreaded by the better part of the population.

Resolved, That we, the St. Paul Chapter, deplore the present method of observing the Fourth of July, and that we believe it is the duty and privilege of the Children of the American Revolution to consecrate the day to revolutionary ancestors by its proper observance.

Resolved, therefore, That in petition the Presidents and Delegates of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution in Congress assembled to enact that the Fourth of July in each of its Societies be observed by a programme devoted to the American Revolution in its various aspects. That Societies finding the Fourth of July inconvenient to observe shall substitute some other date to be celebrated in like manner. That the Presidents and members be urged to favor, as far as possible, circles of their Summer neighbors for a like observance of the day.

Resolved, That this memorial be entered on the minutes of the Chapter.

Remarks were made by Mrs. Forster, President of the Thaddeus Maltby Society, Children of the American Revolution, and a commendatory letter was read, written by Mrs. Smith, President of the Lewis Malone Ayer Society, Children of the American Revolution, who was unable to be present. Before the election of officers for the ensuing year took place, Mrs. I. W. Edgerton, in behalf of the Chapter, expressed to the retiring Regent and officers appreciation of their valuable services. This sentiment was endorsed by Mrs. E. C. Mason, the preceding Regent. The State Regent, Mrs. R. M. Newport, then spoke in a complimentary manner regarding the efficient work and unfailing courtesy of the retiring Regent, Mrs. D. A. Montfort. Her remarks were received with applause, for through the generous efforts of Mrs. Montfort the Chapter has largely increased in numbers, patriotic interest and cordial fellowship. In the election which followed Mrs. George C. Squires was unanimously chosen Regent with the following officers: Vice-Regent, Mrs. James B. Beals; Recording Secretary, Mrs. S. P. Crosby; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Henry Nicols; Treasurer, Miss M. K. Baldy; Registrar, Mrs. J. B. Baird; Historian, Mrs. C. E. Riggs; Chaplain, Mrs. M. D. Edwards.

The room was elaborately decorated with flowers, palms, and flags, and the reception which followed adjournment, in honor of the Regents both past and present, was enlivened with patriotic airs by the orchestra in attendance. It was an occasion for cordial greetings and congratulations thoroughly enjoyed.
—JULIA FRENCH METCALF, *Secretary*.

KATHARINE GAYLORD CHAPTER (Bristol, Connecticut).—In accordance with the custom established during the first year of its existence, the Katharine Gaylord Chapter gave an annual reception on January 20, 1897. For three years the receptions have been given in the parlors of the Congregational, Methodist and Baptist Churches successively, and have proved a special feature in the social life of the Chapter and of the borough—the one occasion of the year when the aims and purposes of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution have been presented to the general public. The attractions have

been the presence of distinguished guests and an historical address. Last year Mrs. Kinney, State Regent of Connecticut, and Mrs. Coffin, wife of Governor Coffin, graced the occasion. Mrs. Kinney gave the address of the evening. It was a three-fold plea for the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, for broader patriotism and for the outcast Indian. Probably Mrs. Kinney never had a more difficult case to plead, for Katharine Gaylord, our Chapter heroine, was one of the survivors of the Wyoming massacre, and her claim to remembrance is that her husband was one of the victims, and that she herself escaped with three children the tomahawk of the savage and unaided made the distance between the Wyoming Valley and her old home on the Connecticut hills. But Mrs. Kinney was not daunted by the difficulties and spoke as ably in defense of the poor savage as for the aims of our National Society.

This year Jonathan Trumbull, of Norwich, Connecticut, President of the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, was the guest of the occasion and the speaker of the evening. His subject was "The Share of Connecticut in the Revolution." Mr. Trumbull is the great-great-grandson of Jonathan Trumbull, the War Governor of Connecticut during the Revolution, the only one of the ten Colonial Governors who chose to be loyal to his native land rather than to the King. It was to Jonathan Trumbull that Washington turned in his direst needs for counsel and funds. Washington called him "Brother Jonathan," an expression of peculiar endearment and dependence, which has come by inheritance and custom to be applied to the whole American nation, and which has its origin in the relationship which existed between Washington, the Commander-in-Chief of the American armies, and Jonathan Trumbull, War Governor of Connecticut. Governor Trumbull's home was in Lebanon, a picturesque hill town, twelve miles from the city of Norwich, and twenty-five miles from the seaport of New London.

The now famous *War Office*, the special care and pride of the Connecticut "Sons," stands on the mile-long green near the center of the village. In this office assembled the leading spirits of the Revolution—Washington, Lafayette, Rocham-

beau; and here, far from any possibility of surprise, they decided questions which determined the destiny of the Nation.

The little town of Lebanon has a remarkable record. It has furnished the State with five Governors, three of whom were Trumbulls. The citizens, quoting one of their own townsmen, say "We supply the city of Norwich with butter and cheese, and the State with Governors when it wants a good one!"

No one in Connecticut has access to more valuable personal papers than Mr. Jonathan Trumbull, of Norwich, and no one is more in sympathy with revolutionary history. Mr. Trumbull's address at the mid-Winter reception of the Katharine Gaylord Chapter is a most remarkable contribution to the historical literature of the State and should have a wide circulation. The manuscript was presented by Mr. Trumbull to the Chapter, and it is with genuine appreciation of the responsibility of this trust that we send it for publication in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—MARY PHILOTHETA ROOT, *Historian*.

KNICKERBOCKER CHAPTER (New York City).—It is unfortunate that an account of "what we have been doing" should have been so long delayed, on account of severe illness of the Historian. This delay is now more than usually to be regretted in this instance, as the growth of this Chapter has been exceptionally rapid and marked throughout by unusual enthusiasm and great generosity on the part of the members, and therefore our silence has been most misleading. The Chapter was fully organized in three meetings, but it must not be inferred that there were any hasty actions which might lead to insecure foundations. The presentation of the charter was the occasion for the first public meeting which took place with great éclat in the state apartments of the Waldorf early in the year. The decorations were notably successful, consisting of fine arrangements of the national colors, with masses of flowers in artistic combinations. The charter was presented by Miss Forsyth, State Regent, with dignified ceremonies, and the presentation was followed by a charming reception, due to the courtesy of one of our most distinguished members, who by her personal attention made it a pronounced success. Typewritten copies of "America" were distributed and sung with heartiness. The

meeting closed with a collation. We are very proud of having three members from the noted Mayflower Society, and take great pleasure in the fact of having a great many young members. If we are to have the "new woman," she is evidently not going to forget the "old patriotism." Our Chapter was not a month old before \$100 was subscribed and sent to the Washington Continental Hall Fund. The Chapter was represented at the Washington meeting by Mrs. Richard Henry Greene, Regent, and Mrs. Frederick Hasbrouck, Vice-Regent, and Miss Mary F. Perrin, Treasurer. On April 19, Mrs. Hasbrouck entertained the Chapter to commemorate the one hundred and twenty-second anniversary of the battles of Lexington and Concord. To quote from *The Tribune*: "The handsome drawing-room, large library and other rooms were artistically decorated with numerous American flags, and a profusion of beautiful lilies and roses, with a portrait of General Washington looking down from a conspicuous place on the wall." The young people sang several charming pieces, followed by Mr. Brown with his delightful rendering of songs. After the address of welcome and the recitation of the "Concord Hymn," Mrs. Brackett, the Chapter Secretary, read a scholarly paper on Lexington and Concord and this was followed by an interesting paper on the topic of the day—"April 19"—by Richard Henry Greene. A handsome collation followed, the center piece being decorated by the figure of a minute man, and each guest was presented with a box with a picture of the stone which lies before the house of Jonathan Harrington in Concord to mark the spot where the fight began.

We regret to record the death of one of our principal members, Mrs. Nellie S. Porter Munson, the first break in our rank, and a sad one indeed. She was our first and largest contributor to the Continental Hall Fund and to the last moment had a deep and earnest interest in our welfare, attending our meetings when really too frail to do so. Thirty-two hours later than Mrs. Munson's death Mr. Munson died. So that in death "they were not divided."

October 18th the members of our Chapter met in the new rooms, 226 West Fifty-eighth Street, which have been secured to them by the generosity of a few members and are to be our

future headquarters. Owing to the illness of the Regent's husband, Mrs. Hasbrouck presided. General Egbert L. Viele was the guest of honor and read a paper on "The Knickerbockers of Two Centuries Ago and the Old Manor House in Rensselaer County." General Viele promised to give to the Chapter a gavel and frame for its charter of oak or walnut from the old manor. I close this very inadequate account with the hope that we may be more fully recorded in the future, as material will certainly not be lacking for such recording.—J. T. DUNNELL, *Historian*.

BERKS COUNTY CHAPTER.—The 19th of February, 1897, was a gala day in the recently erected Girls' High School, of Reading, Pa. Flags and bunting, plants and flowers beautified the large assembly-room—for not only was the birthday of the great Washington at hand, but the prize offered by the Berks County Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, for the best essay by a member of the graduating class of '96, on Valley Forge and its influence upon the Revolution, was at last to be awarded. Circumstances beyond the control of the Chapter had again and again delayed the official meeting of school and Society, but the long expected day had now come. A committee of the pupils met the Daughters upon their arrival, and escorted them to the seats reserved on or near the platform. Parents of the pupils, and other guests interested in the school and the occasion, were with us, filling the hall to the limit of its capacity. After an opening prayer by the Rev. Dr. Hufford, Dr. Orrick, whose name appeared on the programme, having been detained, the school sang, "America, Dear Native Land." A beautiful piano solo, "Murmuring Zephyrs," was rendered by Miss Schulhoff, a graduate of the school. Mr. F. W. Nicolls gave us "A Few Words on Washington," carrying us in imagination to the night of the 21st of February at Valley Forge, and giving us a picture of the hero as he prayed for his country. "The Nightingale Chorus," by the Girls' High School Quartette, was warmly received by the audience, and encored, but when Mr. Isaac Hiester, representing the Examining Committee, came to the front of the platform, the interest grew intense. He announced that, after

much deliberation, the committee had decided to award the prize to No. 3. In deep silence, envelope No. 3 was opened, and the name of Miss Mary Hunter received warm applause. The audience again showed its enthusiasm when Mr. Hiester told of the excellence of all the papers, and stated the regret of the gentlemen of the committee that it was not in their power to award a prize to each of the contestants. A vocal solo, "Answer," by Miss Julia Ritter, another graduate of the school, preceded the presentation of the prize—a ten dollar gold piece—by Mrs. A. M. Nicolls, Regent of the Chapter. After speaking of the clause in the constitution of the Society which pledges its members to foster historical research in relation to the Revolution, she spoke very feelingly of the part—most still unpublished, much even unwritten—which was played by women in the great struggle for independence. Stating that the Chapter had determined to make the prize an annual one, Mrs. Nicolls announced that, with the advice and consent of the principal, Miss Stahle, the French Alliance—which Burgoyne's defeat at Saratoga made possible, and which followed the Winter at Valley Forge—should be the next subject. A reference to the Prince Albert Memorial in London, with its most beautiful piece of statuary *on the west*, and typifying America, followed, Mrs. Nicolls seeing in this an unconscious admission by England of the fact that America is the nation of the future. A plea for advance among women in all better and finer things and a proposition to exchange prizes—the essay for the Daughters of the American Revolution, the gold piece for the writer—brought the address to a graceful close. Miss Hunter's clear enunciation enabled all in the audience to hear her vivid presentation of the sufferings of our army and its great leader. After recounting the ineffectual attempts of the British during the Summer of 1777 to cut New England off from the other colonies, the occupation of Philadelphia, and the disaster of Germantown, she explained very clearly the formation of the camp at Valley Forge, describing the topography of the place and locating various brigades. Quotations from an autograph diary kept by one of the officers brought the details of that time of privation most vividly to mind. The mental suffering which the Conway Cabal caused to Washington, and the great danger

of the country, were pictured; the part that Reading played, according to tradition, as the scene of many of the meetings of the conspirators, and as the happier scene of the events which led to the failure of the plot, was outlined; and mention of the remorse which Conway subsequently expressed to Washington fittingly closed this portion of the paper. It was an *army* that left the camp, well organized and well drilled, while the undisciplined body of heart-sick men that had entered the valley in December scarcely deserved the name. That Winter was truly the turning point of the Revolution. Soon came the joyful news from France, the evacuation of Philadelphia, and the glory of Monmouth. England now gave up all hope of holding the northern colonies; the South became the scene of conflict; but even in Yorktown the thoughtful student will see the influence of Valley Forge. The singing of "America" by the school and guests closed the programme, and an informal inspection of the building followed. Thus ended a day memorable in the history of the Berks County Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, as well as in that of the Girls' High School, and one which brought a double pleasure to the writer of this paper, as a Daughter of the Revolution as well as a teacher in the school.—H. MARY CUSHMAN, *Historian*.

CATHERINE GREENE CHAPTER (Xenia, Ohio).—The resident members of this Chapter decided to give a Colonial exhibit in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Greene County, Ohio, and a large room was secured for that purpose. Requests were sent to the citizens of Greene County to assist the Chapter by loaning articles that would be of interest to the public. On the morning of October 24 the Chapter was amazed to see how nobly the people had responded to the call. The Daughters, with the assistance of their husbands and the Sons of the American Revolution, worked with ceaseless energy until every article was labeled and arranged in place. It was indeed a happy hour for the members when it was opened to the public on the evening of October 26, 1897. The room was artistically draped with flags and banners and brilliantly lighted. The programme opened with the singing of "America." Dr. Morehead led in prayer,

and the Regent, Mrs. H. H. Eavey, spoke a few words of welcome, which was followed by Dr. William Galloway, a Son of the American Revolution, who gave an admirable history of the settling of Greene County and of its pioneers. The Chapter had offered a five dollar gold piece to the High School pupil who would write the best essay on "The Spirit of '76." The essays were numbered by Professor Cox, superintendent of Xenia Public Schools, and given to a disinterested committee. Their decision, No. 2, proved to be Miss Sarah Harbine, who showed by her patriotic sentiments and eloquent address that the girls of to-day equal those of last century in love of country. The programme closed with a cornet solo, "The Star Spangled Banner."

Later in the evening Hon. H. Clay Evans gave the audience an interesting talk. Thursday was Pioneer Day, and many pages of visitors were registered, from the grandmother, aged 94, to the infant of seven weeks. Delicious doughnuts and other old-time refreshments were served with tea and coffee. In the afternoon patriotic songs and short historic addresses were followed by the reading of the Hanover resolutions and a letter from President McKinley regretting his inability to be present. In the evening Governor Bushnell made a short address and purchased a souvenir cup and saucer. The spinning of wool and flax by old ladies attracted much attention. Friday was notable, as the State Regent, Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Rathbone, of Hamilton, was present, and all considered it a great pleasure to meet her, and equally pleasant to see the familiar face of Mrs. C. C. Nichols, Regent of Wilmington Chapter, and welcome her to her old home. Light refreshments were served during the afternoon.

The Greene County Centennial entertainment, "Then and Now," was given at the opera house Friday night, and greeted by a splendid audience. The old-time quilting party, Virginia reel, and other games were loudly applauded, while the short and witty farce, "Truths," was highly appreciated. Space does not permit us to mention all the characters, but Bridget certainly did her best. At the exhibit the portrait of General George Washington was in a prominent place, while near it could be seen General Nathaniel Greene, Colonel Crawford,

General Joseph Spencer, Captains Charles Thomas and Luther Halsey, all of whom served during the Revolutionary War, and Dr. Rush, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and many pioneers of Greene County. The old spoon moulds were shown that were used at Valley Forge, and a gold spoon taken from the British officers at New York. A portion of the wampum with which New York was purchased from the Indians; spoons made from silver combs presented to Miss Galloway by Tecumseh, chief of the Shawnees; a picture of John the Baptist, painted in 1545; a cup supposed to have been owned by the Incas of Mexico more than 600 years ago; a canteen used in Scotland during the persecution, 300 years ago; an embroidered picture made by Marie Antoinette while in prison in Paris shortly before she was beheaded; a picture embroidered by Miss Mary Brewster, while coming to America in the Mayflower in 1620; books printed in 1551 and 1590; the Boston News Letter, published in 1704; the Ohio Vehicle, published in Xenia, Ohio, February 14, 1815—it contains an account of the battle of Waterloo, and the battle of New Orleans; a mahogany chair formerly owned by the great-grandfather of Helen Hunt Jackson; silver plate and linen formerly owned by the family of John Quincy Adams; elegant jewelry, quantities of linen, variety of fancy work, combs, samplers, silhouettes, cooking utensils, tools, and 550 pieces of china completed the finest display of relics made in Ohio.—MARYBELLE HAWKINS, *Historian*.

ELIZABETH PORTER PUTNAM CHAPTER (Putnam, Connecticut) was organized May, 1897, with fifty charter members. The State Regent, Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, assisted in the organization, and Mrs. Lizzie F. Litchfield brought greetings from the Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter. Mrs. Mary Medbury, who conceived the formation of the Chapter, was appointed Regent. The other officers as enrolled stand: Vice-Regent, Mrs. George E. Shaw; Recording Secretary, Mrs. J. B. Kent; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. H. H. Burnham; Treasurer, Mrs. A. C. Luke; Registrar, Miss Mary Daniels; Historian, Mrs. A. W. Bowen; Executive Committee in connection with the officers, Mrs. J. B. Kent, Mrs. E. M. Warner, Mrs. F. J. Daniels, Miss

S. Lizzie Clark, Miss Bertha Hammond, Miss Ellen Wheelock. The name Elizabeth Porter Putnam was adopted in honor of the mother of General Israel Putnam.

The hall where the company convened was tastefully decorated in the national colors, and each member was presented with a small silken flag tied with white ribbon, on which was printed the name of the Chapter. Two quaint old pictures of Israel Putnam and the Wolf Den greeted all on entering. At the conclusion of the business the meeting resolved itself into a social function, nearly one hundred ladies responding to an invitation to meet Mrs. Kinney. Light refreshments were served, and ere the guests departed many expressed a purpose to join our Society if they should find themselves eligible.

We count with us one real "Daughter," Mrs. Sara A. Exton, whose beautiful life of ninety years is ending in a peaceful old age, with mental faculties well preserved. Three of our members represent John Alden, Edward Winslow, and Peregrin White, of Mayflower fame, and others are descendants of Stephen Hopkins, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and Hannah Dustin, who killed and scalped nine Indians and then made her escape.

In the five months of our Chapter's life, new members have been added until now we number seventy. Much zeal and patriotism has been shown at the meetings, and our efforts have been received with kindly interest in the community.

On June 14, entertaining papers were read by Mrs. E. M. Warner on "Old Glory and Its Birthday," and by Miss Lizzie Clark on "The Battle of Bunker Hill." Mrs. A. C. Luke's fine rendering of "Grandmother's Battle of Bunker Hill" was greeted with enthusiasm by the Daughters. Vocal and piano solos varied the programme, and the "Star Spangled Banner" rang forth with chorus at the close.

At the August meeting a committee was appointed to arrange for a fall outing. The happy result of their work was seen on September 20, when the Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter, accompanied by the Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter as guests, set out in barges for the historic "Wolf Den," combining sociability and patriotism in a delightfully informal manner. The latter part of the route through the fields and

woods was marked by small flags, which waived a cheery welcome to the Daughters and their guests. Arriving at the spot, Mrs. Mary Medbury, Regent of the Putnam Chapter, made a brief address which was followed by the formal address of welcome by Mrs. E. M. Warner. In closing she said: "It has become a matter of course that whenever the Daughters of the American Revolution assemble the national colors shall occupy a conspicuous position, so we have planned to raise (probably for the first time) the flag for which Putnam fought so bravely over the scene of his youthful exploit."

The Stars and Stripes were then raised upon a permanent staff, which has been recently erected upon the grounds in front of the opening to the den. After singing the "Star Spangled Banner" the ladies spent a social hour, made more so by an inviting lunch. Plans concerning the purchase of the land around the wolf den by the Daughters of the American Revolution were then discussed. The details in perfecting the plans were left in the hands of the Regents. Circulars have since been printed by which an appeal is made to all admirers of "Old Put" to aid in preserving one of the choicest historic spots in the State.

SAMUEL GRANT CHAPTER (Gardiner, Maine) was organized January 15, 1897, at the home of its Regent, Mrs. William P. Rice, with twelve members, two members being afterwards added before the charter was issued, June 3, 1897, making fourteen charter members. The Regent was one of the early members of the National Society, and of the oldest Chapter in the Society, the Mary Washington Chapter, of Washington, District of Columbia, of which she was a member until she resigned to accept the appointment as Regent of Gardiner, January 9, 1897. In the fall of 1895 Mrs. Rice visited Gardiner, the former home of her family, realizing how little thought is given to the past in this practical everyday life of ours, and wishing to do something for our Society where nothing had been done, she published in the local papers a first appeal to those of revolutionary ancestry in this locality to come together and form a Chapter. Much interest seemed to be felt, and after her return to Washington she sent all papers needed

and urged them to organize. The Regency of Gardiner was then offered Mrs. Rice, but she declined, not expecting to reside in Gardiner. Circumstances bringing her family to Gardiner, she returned the following Summer, and again made a public appeal, but feeling the interest was small in comparison to that experienced elsewhere, she confined her efforts to talking upon the subject whenever the opportunity offered. Finally, early in December, many requested her to make the final step, and within a month the members were secured, papers sent and accepted by the Board in time to be recognized in the Congress of 1897.

The name "Kennebec" was first sent to the State Regent, and rejected by her, after which it was named for Captain Samuel Grant, one of the three ancestors of the Regent, the other two being Benjamin Vaughan and Major Henry Woods, and whose family have been associated with this locality since the Revolution. Samuel Grant raised a company in York County, Maine, marched with them to Boston, where they fought at the battle of Bunker Hill and in the Rhode Island campaign. He was a member of the Massachusetts Assembly that ratified the Constitution, and he gave the first masts to the old frigate Constitution. Several of his immediate family were also in the Revolution, Colonel James Grant having been prominent, and many of his predecessors are recorded as taking part in the early Indian wars. The records of York County for Kittery and Berwick, from 1665, when William, Peter, Alexander, Charles, and James Grant were given original grants of land held by their descendants to the present time, are virtually a record of these men, as they were continually active in the affairs of Berwick and locality. James Grant having been moderator of town meetings fifteen years, representative in General Convention and prominent in military affairs. The same can be said of them all. Immediately before and since the Revolution, Samuel Grant and his family have resided in Gardiner and Hallowell, where they have been prominent and public-spirited. Our Chapter numbers fifteen members, including many women of interesting ancestry and personality. Although we are nearly a year old, we feel we

are only now fairly under way, with excellent prospects for our future.

Several interesting papers have been read, one on "Arnold's Expedition," one on "General Dearborn," and many others are to follow. One of our members is a descendant of General Green and Samuel Ward, for whom one of the Children of the American Revolution Chapters is named. After the up-hill work the Regent feels encouraged that our Chapter will grow in size and influence and be a credit to the great Society of which it is a part. We are to celebrate our first anniversary by giving a public lecture or talk entitled "Patriotism Abroad," by Miss Brayier, of Bunker Hill Chapter. Owing to ill-health of our Historian, Dr. Heath, and a request from the Secretary that I relieve her of writing this sketch of our Chapter, so long delayed, I have written this for the Magazine.

Our list of officers are as follows: Mrs. William P. Rice, Regent; Mrs. Weston Lewis, Vice-Regent; Mrs. George L. Rogers, Treasurer; Mrs. F. F. Bradstreet, Registrar; Mrs. E. Wilcox, Secretary; Dr. Gertrude Heath, Historian.—NORA G. RICE, *Regent*.

ONEIDA CHAPTER celebrated its Chapter Day on the 13th of October at a reception given by our Regent, Mrs. W. M. Stuart Wolcott, in her lovely country home. The day was propitious, and the illuminated grounds and the beautifully decorated rooms were an earnest of the warm welcome accorded by our host and hostess to the members of the Chapter, and to the Sons of the Revolution invited to join our celebration. The national colors everywhere displayed, joined with the beauty and fragrance of roses, added to the brilliancy of the occasion. The programme arranged by the Regent, who presided with grace and dignity, was an interesting one, well rendered. After the singing of national hymns, a letter of regret from our State Regent, Miss Forsyth, was read, then followed an admirable paper prepared by Miss Blandina D. Miller, the first Historian of our Chapter. As it is full of interest for every member of our National Society, I will reproduce it here. It is entitled "What We are Doing."

Madam Regent, Members Oneida Chapter: Less than three years ago the question was asked, "What is this Society doing? What does it amount to?" The answer was given, we will assume in good faith and sober earnestness, although it favors of satire. It consists of a bevy of women who go to Washington once a year to their Congress, give themselves high sounding titles, have afternoon teas, and go to the White House. What then? Oh, then they go home. This reply is true from beginning to end, but the lines need a little filling in to make the truth complete. Every year a larger and larger number of women go to Washington, until the handful of our first year, 1890, has grown into a Congress of Delegates representing a membership of more than eighteen thousand Daughters in 1897, the sixth year of our age. The growth of last year was extraordinarily large, six thousand new members were enrolled, a gain of two thousand over the previous year, when four thousand were recorded, and it was thought the highest mark had been reached. It is quite true also we give ourselves high sounding titles to distinguish the National from the State officials, and we require many of them to transact the necessary routine business for so large a Society. We accept the invitation of the First Lady of the Land and go to the White House, and, as true daughters, we are not proof against the charms of afternoon tea, especially when, for many years, the historic interest of the Boston Tea Party has been made familiar to our ears and attracted our attention as composed mainly of Sons and not Daughters of the American Revolution. It is also true we then go home, taking with us some of the zeal and enthusiasm inspired by hearing of the active, intelligent work accomplished by the Daughters all over the country, in preserving ancient landmarks and historic houses, in collecting valuable relics, in starting libraries and memorial houses, in rescuing from old atticks, and even ash barrels, records of home life and public services which older nations count as their richest treasures. A Chapter Regent in Alabama describes in forcible terms the value of preserving and cherishing every historical record. According to Heitman's Historical Register five of the thirteen original States were Southern, and furnished almost half of the troops contributed by the whole number. Not more than one-tenth can be found registered, while, with the splendid system of the New England States, town and county, Church and State records are almost perfect. In South Carolina no State marriage records are kept, and no license is required. A minister may or may not keep a Church record, as he feels inclined, while in Connecticut marriages can be traced back from son to father, grandfather, etc., to the earliest history of the Colony. Imagine the contrast, and it is painfully true that a large number are prevented from joining our Society from lack of official record, although a large percentage of the Daughters of the American Revolution should be Southern

women. On the contrary, these five States were entitled to scarcely more than eighty delegates to the great National Congress of 1897, the delegates to which should have numbered eight hundred instead of six hundred. So closely is this great American family of ours connected that an ancestral claim once established at the East proves of value to the branches living in the West, the North and the South. Therefore, record your ancestry. Search carefully through old letters and papers, hunt up old tombstones, church records, and family Bibles. Burnish every rusty link of the chain until it shines and glows and binds the members of the Society even more firmly together.

Let me quote also from a valuable paper on this subject, read by Mrs. Walworth, before the American Historical Association in Washington: "The old Spanish Fort at St. Augustine is believed to be the only work of its kind on the continent. An officer in our army (I wish I knew his name) heard there was danger of its being sold and transformed into a beer garden. He appealed successfully to our Government, who ordered it renovated instead of destroyed. And the officer in charge wrote to Spain for any possible information concerning it. To his delight in a very short time he received a full case of the original plans and drawings of the fort and surrounding country, specifications of expense, number of men employed, etc., etc. All this after a lapse of three hundred years. It is not possible to overestimate the value of such work. In our own city an alarming number of people have expressed their surprise as well as pleasure at learning the true meaning of Lafayette street since the correct signs and the bronze tablet were erected. In Syracuse so entirely has the historic fact been overlooked that the city has the anomaly of an East and West Lafayette Street and a Lafayette Place.

It is often both pleasant and profitable to lift our eyes from the near to the distant horizon, and so I will attempt to give you a brief resumé of some of the work accomplished by our Society in a few States besides our own. A full account would make a volume of very respectable size as we have representatives in Samoa, Hawaii, Honolulu, and Naples, Italy, in addition to our forty-six States. In Honolulu a large number of the applicants are descended from the dauntless missionaries, who first carried the Story of the Cross to the Islands of the Pacific. In California the Chapters are named for the striking natural features of that wonderful region. The Sequoia, for the gigantic trees; the Eschscholtzia for the plant whose blossoms clothe the fields with a superb cloth of gold, far more dazzling than the famous battlefield of old. The Puerta del Oro, from the rocky arch which forms a golden gateway to the boundless Pacific beyond. The San Francisco Chapter has undertaken the work of erecting an historic arch in the Golden Gate Park, formed of trees from each one of the thirteen original States, taken when possible from some noted place or battlefield. I give a few instances: New York sent a white

oak from the field which witnessed the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga; Massachusetts, an elm tree from old North Bridge at Concord, where fell the first officer of the Revolution, Captain Isaac Davis; New Hampshire, a rock maple from the home of the hero of Bennington, General Stark; Rhode Island, a white birch from the birthplace of General Nathaniel Greene; Connecticut, a *grandchild* of the sturdy Charter Oak. This unique design was suggested by the Merion Chapter of Pennsylvania, and fancy may paint for us the delight which the arrival of these trees from home must have given to the members of this far away Chapter. Their roots will strike deep and send forth a strong growth of true patriotism, based upon all that represents the best type of American manhood, and thus this neck of living green is full of beautiful symbolic thought. Pennsylvania has preserved the ancient Block House on the site of old Fort Duquesne, now the city of Pittsburgh, and the Chapter is considering the building of a house for its own use on the grounds and the purchase of Fort Necessity, the first fort built by George Washington, in the French and Indian War. It has also restored the banqueting room in Independence Hall, Philadelphia. In our own State the educational interests have received much attention. The Colonial Chapter of New York City is entitled to the honor of proposing a union of all our Societies, called the Memorial Association of the State of New York, for marking and preserving historic places and records, which should be the united work of the nearly forty different Associations in New York City and their branches throughout the State—a most excellent plan for doing excellent work. A Chair of American History has been endowed in Barnard College, and a competitive scholarship opened to the members of the New York City Chapter. The successful competitor is entitled to pursue for two years the highest course in American History, and to receive from the Chapter the sum of \$250 each year. All over the country the Chapters, including our own, are offering prizes for essays on historical subjects. Let no one cavil at the term "American History." All students and readers must find that the subject includes the history of the most powerful nations of Europe—the Danes, Swedes, Norwegians, French, Italian, Dutch, Portuguese, Spaniards, and English. And now that the history of the Pacific Coast is being intelligently opened up to us by pickaxe and spade, and we come upon ancient canal beds, buried cities and perfectly preserved mummies, it becomes evident that some of the oldest known civilization has existed on this Continent. Nor must it be forgotten that the skillfully wrought implements and ornaments of the Red Man carry us back to a remote antiquity. On the pottery of the Zuni Indians is found the same beautiful Ionic border, so familiar to us on nearly every object of ancient art, whether of gold or silver, porcelain, or bronze, or stone, or textile fabric. Whence did they derive it? Its severe and elegant outlines are not especially fitted to

strike the fancy of a savage nation, yet they use it skillfully and accurately. A student of our history is in no danger of becoming limited in his attainments. To understand America one must know his Europe thoroughly, or he will miss the far greater part of the interest on the subject. A geologist would call our history a conglomerate. A good deal of everything goes into one makeup, and we are a magnificent piece of Mosaic, formed from every nation and country on the face of the globe. If our Empire State must yield the palm to any State, we cede it more willingly to Connecticut than to any other, for from them so many of us derive our ancestry, and we may feel a just pride in her wonderful work of the past and present. All the patriotic societies of Sons and Daughters have united in marking with record tablets every historic spot throughout the State, and will do it most efficiently and thoroughly. Even the trees of history, the famous elms and oaks under whose shade great events have transpired are to receive careful attention. An idea full of interest and beauty, and also not without its humorous side, as the following true story will prove. "On Bean Hill, Norwich, Connecticut, is the famous tree known as the 'Gospel Elm,' from the Revivalist Lorenzo Dow, whose services though zealous were peculiar. Under this tree, while lamenting his faithful wife, Peggy, he suddenly announced himself as ready and willing to again put on the matrimonial yoke, adding, 'if any woman present is ready to take Lorenzo Dow, I will thank her to signify her willingness by rising.' Up rose Miss Lucy Dolbear, a prim spinster, and mentioned her 'willingness' to take Brother Lorenzo for better or worse. 'So let it be,' thundered Lorenzo Dow. 'The will of the Lord be done,' and they were married. The tree became immensely popular with all 'willing' sons and daughters of Connecticut."

In regard to our own Chapter work, the suggestion comes from many quarters, "Cannot the Daughters place guide boards and finger posts on the road leading from Utica to Baron Von Steuben's monument?" The many cross roads and four corners make this shrine very difficult of access to any but experienced pilgrims. May I suggest an undertaking much nearer home? Two heroes of 1776, Dr. John Cochran, Medical Director of Hospitals during the Revolution, and Colonel Benjamin Walker, a member of Washington's staff, rest in Forest Hill. Their graves are unmarked save by plain slabs of stone which only partially record their distinguished services. Shall we not erect a flag to call attention to their almost forgotten graves?

Forest Hill Cemetery was formally opened in June, 1850. Many of us can recall how at that time one hundred and fifty of the Oneidas and Onondagas marched through our streets to the strains of martial music, gave their Sacred Treaty Stone into the keeping of the White Man, and marched silently away forever. Shall not the Daugh-

ters of the Oneida Chapter claim the honor of marking with a record tablet this Stone of the Oneidas?

We then listened with pleasure to an eloquent address by Rev. Dr. Stryker, President of Hamilton College. He emphasized the relativity of facts and ideas: "If you are Daughters of the American Revolution, it is that you may be mothers of the thought, feeling and spirit that are to come." An advocate of true democracy, he said: "The only aristocracy is that which recognizes the humility and the humanity of the *noblesse oblige*." "We are not for autocracy, aristocracy or oligarchy." Only a word or two here and then I have given you, knowing that space in the Magazine is limited; but we listened with interest for nearly an hour. After doing justice to Mrs. Walcott's dainty supper, we drove home in the moonlight feeling that this day would be a bright one in the annals of the Oneida Chapter.—CAROLINE GRIDLEY, *Historian*.

NEWTON CHAPTER can now count in its number a "real" Daughter, Mrs. Martha May Guild Kimball, whose father, Jacob Guild, of South Dedham, enlisted in the Revolutionary Army at the age of 17 and served through the Burgoyne campaign. On Saturday, October 30, a delegation from the Newton Chapter called on the venerable lady at her home in Medway and presented her with a golden spoon which the National Society gives to all real Daughters. The delegation consisted of Mrs. Benjamin W. Hackett, of Auburndale, the Regent of the Chapter; Mrs. William H. Gould, of Waban, Vice-Regent; Mrs. Edward A. Ellis, of Newton Centre, Registrar, and Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Walworth, of Newton Centre, Mr. Walworth being a grand-nephew of Mrs. Kimball. They found Mrs. Kimball, who is in her 95th year, looking quite bright and smart; her mind is as clear as ever and her memory something wonderful, not only in scope but in accuracy. Having taught school until fifty years of age, she has always been noted for her precision of dictation and statement, which does not fail her in her old age. Mrs. Hackett presented the spoon with a short address as follows:

"My Dear Madam: The Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution embraces a circle of women rising twenty thousand in num-

ber. Within this great circle lies a smaller group, an inner circle, as it were, of less than one hundred members. This inner and more charmed circle are the 'Real' or 'True Daughters' of the American Revolution. As the jewel to its setting does this 'True Daughter' compare with her descendant, the Daughter of the American Revolution. To each one of these Patriot's Daughters, it is the pleasure and privilege of the National Society at Washington to present a souvenir of a golden spoon, and as Regent and representative of the Newton Chapter, of which you are an honored member, I beg you to accept this spoon in grateful memory of your patriotic father, Corporal Jacob Guild, for his services in the establishment of American Independence."

Mrs. Kimball thanked the donors in due form and said that she considered herself highly honored by receiving so beautiful a token from the National Society at Washington, and she especially requested the delegation to convey her thanks to the other ladies of the Newton Chapter. She then entertained the delegation with reminiscences of stories told by her father and grandfather, Major Aaron Guild, for he was also in the Revolutionary Army, as well as in the French War of 1754. She said she used to get tired of hearing their old tales, but now she wished that she had paid closer attention. She told how her father, when a mere lad, fought at Stillwater and Saratoga and witnessed the surrender of Burgoyne, and how she had heard him say that the music on that occasion was the most delightful and enjoyable that he had ever heard. She also told an interesting story of Ticonderoga in the French and Indian War as related by her grandfather, Major Guild: A foraging party was attacked by Indians some two miles from the fort and all were killed except one man named Fairbanks. The officers at the fort heard the firing and noted the time on their watches. Fairbanks ran for his life towards the fort, reserving his fire; when the savages came too close he would turn and level his gun and they, knowing it was loaded, would drop flat on the ground, thus the runner would get a fresh start. He finally reached the fort, his tongue hanging out of his mouth like a dog's, absolutely exhausted. The officers looked at their watches; but he had run the two miles in nine minutes. Mrs. Kimball remembered this Mr. Fairbanks perfectly well as a frequent visitor at her grandfather's. Her

grandfather, Major Aaron Guild, died February 3, 1818, at the age of 90, and her father, Corporal Jacob Guild, April 6, 1830, at the age of 79, having received a pension in his old age. Both are buried in the old cemetery at Norwood, Massachusetts, formerly South Dedham, and the Major's four wives lie beside him. The Corporal's widow lived on the old place, opposite the Congregational Church in Norwood until March 26, 1848, and it was there that Mrs. Kimball was born September 10, 1803. She was a school teacher in Dedham and Walpole for many years, and married in middle life the late Rev. Caleb Kimball, a Congregationalist minister and graduate of Andover, whom she has survived seventeen years. She is of a deeply religious character and never fails to read the Holy Scriptures twice daily, while she keeps thoroughly posted on topics of the day through the newspapers, which are read to her by her devoted niece and care-taker, Miss Abby Collins. All in all she is a noble representative of her patriotic ancestors, and the Newton Chapter is to be congratulated upon having in its number so worthy a one of the 110 real Daughters now enrolled in the Daughters of the American Revolution.

OAKLAND CHAPTER.—This Chapter was organized June 23, 1897, at the residence of the Regent, Mrs. G. W. Percy, at Oakland, California, with twenty charter members. The charter members are Miss Maria R. Babson, Mrs. Helen F. Cornwall, Mrs. Catherine E. Carter, Mrs. Ellen B. Dick, Mrs. Emma R. B. Friend, Mrs. Elizabeth B. Fish, Mrs. Nancy K. French, Miss Katherine K. French, Miss Grace M. French, Mrs. Francis H. Gray, Mrs. Mary A. W. Gray, Mrs. Emma Shafter Howard, Miss Margaret Knight, Miss Mary G. Keene, Miss Elsie McElrath, Mrs. Florence A. Musbaumer, Mrs. Adeline K. Osgood, Mrs. Emma W. C. Percy, Mrs. S. Gertrude Smyth, Mrs. Adeline Taylor.

The following officers were appointed by the Regent: Mrs. Emma W. C. Percy, Vice-Regent; Mrs. Helen Fletcher Cornwall, Recording Secretary; Mrs. S. Gertrude Smyth, Treasurer; Mrs. Mary A. W. Gray, Registrar; Mrs. Emma R. B. Friend, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Margaret Knight, Historian;

Miss Maria R. Babson.—S. GERTRUDE SMYTH, *Recording Secretary*.

FORT MASSACHUSETTS CHAPTER (North Adams, Massachusetts) was lately very pleasantly entertained by one of their members, Mrs. Minerva Boss, at her home on Church Street. The north drawing-room, where the meeting was held, was fitted up in the style of "ye ancient times," with old mahogany. The spacious walls were draped with flags from whose folds looked down the pictured faces of some of the prominent old patriots, and many elegant old candelabras shed their light upon the scene. The opening exercises were conducted as usual, the Regent, Mrs. Mary F. Richmond, presiding. Mrs. Anna Witherell read the report of the Fort Massachusetts Chapter given at the recent meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution of the State at Springfield. Then a paper was read by Mrs. Mary Burbank on "Flags of the Revolutionary Period," in which she described thirteen of the most prominent flags of that time. Miniature silk flags had been prepared by Mrs. Boss to illustrate these thirteen flags, and in this way Mrs. Burbank's paper became an impressive object lesson. As the description of each flag was finished the flag-staff was placed in a perforated gilt pyramid, and when the thirteenth flag was described, which was our "Stars and Stripes," and "Old Glory" was placed on the top of the pyramid, she stood encircled by the other flags from which her existence has sprung. As a fitting closing to this Mrs. Hawkins sang "Star Spangled Banner" to an accompaniment on a genuine old melodeon. After this cards with the insignia of the Daughters of the American Revolution stamped on them were distributed. On the other side of the card was written: "I pledge allegiance to my flag and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation indivisible, with liberty and justice for all." Thirteen different United States flags (prepared by Mrs. Boss) were then shown, one at a time, and the Daughters were asked to write on the card, against the corresponding number, the name of the flag. It was surprising how little we seemed to know about the United States flags, but some very funny guesses were made. After a merry time of guessing, the

names of the flags were given by Mrs. Burbank. Then followed some very clever and amusing rebuses, which were organized by Mrs. Frances Wellsby. These, when guessed, seemed to read "as plain as day"—Washington, Lafayette, Warren, etc. In closing the Chapter all stood and pledged allegiance to their flag, and after they had adjourned a collation was served.—MRS. MARY F. B. BURBANK, *Historian*.

NORWALK CHAPTER (Norwalk, Connecticut).—Looking backward over the year that has passed, we have a feeling of just pride in the Chapter to which we belong. Our membership has increased from eighty to a hundred and fifteen, and still there are more to follow. On every hand we meet those who are "just going" to join, or will as soon as they get time to look the matter up, but at present they are "house-cleaning" or "making mince pies," or doing some other equally important work, which demands their whole time. If every female descendant of those brave revolutionary soldiers, who sleep in the cemeteries of our town, and on whose graves we plant the Stars and Stripes on Memorial Day, would join our ranks, we could be the great banner Chapter of our dear little banner State. As it is, our fame has spread in the land, and we have applications from Massachusetts to Michigan, from those who are begging to join the Norwalk Chapter. During the past year we have had six regular meetings, all of which have been interesting and profitable. The serving of tea at each meeting has promoted sociability and made the members better acquainted. We have had two open meetings, when each member was allowed to bring one guest. The first was on December the 17th, when Mrs. Donald McLean was the guest of honor, and favored us with a stirring and patriotic address. The other was on May the 20th, our honored guest at that time being Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, our popular and beloved State Regent. The club house was made attractive with spring flowers and gay with bunting. Mrs. Kinney made a bright, logical and winning speech, in which she proved that it was the duty of every eligible woman in this vicinity to join the Norwalk Chapter. On the 21st of April we were bidden to the home of our State Regent, it being the anniversary of her en-

trance into this world, where she has proven her usefulness in many ways, and made a brilliant success of whatever she has undertaken.

Death has laid a heavy hand upon us and removed three of our members—Mrs. George C. Cholwell, Mrs. Charles Tucker and Miss Julia Lockwood. Requiescat in pace.

We are filled with regret that Mrs. Noble can no longer occupy the seat of honor in our Chapter. After two years of faithful service and conscientious attendance to the duties of her office, we cannot find it in our hearts to blame her for stepping into the private ranks; we are only sorry that her multitude of cares will not permit her to stay at the helm, and guide our bark through smooth waters, avoiding the Scylla and Charybdis of dissension and supineness. We shall hope all good things from her successor, whoever she may be, and may it be the pleasure of each individual member to do her duty in her own niche, and then the wheels will not stop moving and our usefulness will increase, rather than deteriorate.—GEORGIANA HULL PARSONS, *Recording Secretary*.

GENERAL FRELINGHUYSEN CHAPTER held their second annual meeting at the home of the Regent on October 1. Reports of the various officers were read and approved, each one bearing testimony of the zeal and enthusiasm of the Chapter. After which came the election of officers, resulting in the unanimous reelection of all. A recess was then taken to welcome our honored State Regent, and her able private secretary, Mrs. A. F. R. Martin. Luncheon was then served, followed by an address of welcome by the Regent, who exhibited a pink china plate, decorated with quaint scenes, and purchased by her grandfather, Abraham Batcheller, and her grandmother, Rebecca Dwight, his bride, just one hundred and thirty-nine years ago, and the very day the British soldiers marched into Boston, an event and forerunner of such great fear and final joy to the American Nation. Mrs. Depue spoke impressively of the various objects dear to the hearts of the Daughters. Continental Hall, which we hope to do something handsome for; the Prison Ship list; the AMERICAN MONTHLY, to which we are devotedly loyal; the Revolutionary Memorial

Society, of New Jersey, for which we are just now working. "The Royal Gazette," No. 232, dated Saturday, December 19, 1788, published by James Rivington, speaks of General Washington's headquarters being at Mrs. Wallace's, about twelve miles from New Brunswick; also tells of the location of the other Generals, "Earl of Stirling, Green, Knox, Maxwell, Colonels Moylan and Woodruff, with their 'Rebel' soldiers. The Chapter accepted an invitation to give a "Tea" at the home of one of the members, Miss Chambers, on October 29, the one last May at Mrs. Bateman's having proved so delightful. At our monthly meetings the coming year we propose studying the battles and battlefields of New Jersey. Last year we had for our literary work the heroes and heroines of Somerset County, who are too firmly placed on their pedestals in history to ever fall into obscurity. The Chapter and their guests parted feeling more deeply than ever the stability, the nobleness of this grand organization, the Daughters of the American Revolution.—E. ELLEN BATCHELLER, *Regent*.

BRISTOL CHAPTER.—On Monday afternoon, August 30, 1897, the Bristol Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution celebrated the one hundred and nineteenth anniversary of the battle of Rhode Island. Appropriate exercises were held in Pokanoket Hall, which was kindly given to the Chapter for the occasion by Dr. Hasbrouck, and was tastefully decorated with ferns, flags, and potted plants by Mrs. Hasbrouck. Invitations had been sent to the State Regent, Mrs. H. L. Ballou, of Woonsocket, R. I., and to Chapter Regents and officers of all the Chapters in the State, both of the Sons and Daughters. The programme began with an overture played by Miss Emily Bennett. Then followed prayer by the Rev. S. D. Moxley, of the First Baptist Church of Bristol, Rhode Island. The graceful address of welcome by our Regent, Mrs. Henry Bache, was followed by an address by our State Regent, Mrs. Ballou, in which she congratulated the Bristol Chapter upon its successful career. The duet, "El Desdichado," was sung by Mrs. Annie F. Ransom, and Mrs. C. Duval. The Bristol *Phoenix* gives the following notice of the address given by the Rev. James DeWolf Perry, D. D., of



A DAUGHTER OF THE REVOLUTION.

OLD DOMINION CHAPTER, Daughters of the American Revolution, have recently elected to honorary membership Mrs. Henrietta Bedinger Lee, who was born at Bedford, near Shepherdstown, Virginia, now West Virginia, the 7th day of February, 1810, and is a veritable Daughter of the Revolution, she being the daughter of Lieutenant Daniel Bedinger, of the Revolutionary Army, and his wife Sarah Rutherford. Some account of Mrs. Lee, her home, her ancestry and her descendants will no doubt be entertaining to many loyal Americans, who find interest in matters pertaining to the great struggle which led to the independence of our country.

The Bedinger family is of German descent. The first of the name in this country, Adam Bedinger, was born and married in the village of Dorschel, near Strausburg, in Alsace, and with his wife and family came to America in the year 1736, settled in Pennsylvania, and acquired large and handsome properties in York County, where he died.

Henry Bedinger, second son of Adam, lived with his father until his marriage at an early age, when, with his wife, he moved to property of his own near that of his father. Henry Bedinger married Mary Von Schlegel, a German lady of the family of Augustus and Frederick William Von Schlegel, who were poets, critics and philosophers.

Augustus was a celebrated poet and an intimate friend of Madam de Staël. From Beeton's Biography Universal we learn of the high standing of the Von Schlegels.

In 1762 Henry Bedinger with his family moved to Mecklenburg, Frederick County, Virginia. Since then the names of town, county and State have all been changed, and are now Shepherdstown, Jefferson County, West Virginia. In this place he built him a home, a substantial stone house, and here he died after a residence of ten years. His remains lie in the old Episcopal church yard at Shepherdstown, and a tombstone erected by his son Daniel bears this inscription: "The



Mrs. Henrietta Bedinger Lee.

ashes of Henry Bedinger, who departed this life January 22, 1772, in the 42d year of his age."

He had three sons who were officers in the Revolutionary Army, and served to the close of the war. They were majors Henry and George Michael, and Daniel, the youngest, Mrs. Lee's father, who was a lieutenant. His commission as first lieutenant, Eleventh Virginia, bears date 14th November, 1776, and on the 14th September, 1778, he was transferred to the Seventh Virginia. The family tradition says he afterwards rose to the rank of captain, but of this there is now no record.

Mary Von Schlegel Bedinger, like her sons, was an ardent

patriot. The house which her husband built was rendered historic, as it was within its walls that one hundred brave and patriotic men met on May 25, 1775, and dedicated themselves to their country's cause, and five days later, with their noble captain, Daniel Morgan, were on the march to succor Boston. Her oldest sons, Henry and George Michael, were of this company, and the distance of about six hundred miles between Shepherdstown and Cambridge was marched at the rate of thirty miles a day, and not a man of that sturdy band was lost from sickness or desertion. So strong was the spirit of liberty in this land that only a short while after another company of about the same number was formed from its sparse population, and like the original body, marched for the field of battle and reached Boston at a later date.

What a legacy to be left is the record of those days! Sons and daughters may well be proud for "there were no craven spirits there." With such a mother and living in such an atmosphere, there is no cause for wonder that Daniel Bedinger took the matter in his own hands and in the Summer of 1776, before he had reached the age of 16, ran away from home and enlisted in the army. At Brandywine he was taken prisoner by the British and suffered many hardships and privations which brought about severe illness. Just after his capture he resented some indignity and a British officer demanded who the impudent young Rebel was, and he replied, "I am, sir, a soldier, a Virginian, and a gentleman," which in a boy so young proves his undaunted spirit, and his sense of self-respect and honor. He was kept prisoner for nearly a year and only gained his freedom when the British evacuated Philadelphia, and would probably not have been left behind by them had they not supposed him to be in a dying condition. His brother, Michael, searching for him in Philadelphia, passed him by, not recognizing him in his emaciated condition as he lay in a miserable hospital on a pile of straw.

An extract from a letter to Mrs. Lee from Dr. B. F. Bedinger, son of Michael Bedinger, says: "I have often heard my father speak of the circumstances with the deepest emotion. When he went to the hospital in search of his brother, a number of persons were there. On inquiring if there were any

prisoners left by the enemy, a feeble voice responded from a pile of straw and rags, 'Yes, Michael, here is one.' My father knelt by the side of the poor, emaciated boy, took him in his arms and bore him to a house where he could procure some comforts in the way of food, etc. After this he got an arm-chair, two pillows and some leather straps, placed his suffering and beloved charge in the chair supported by the pillows, swung him by the leather straps on his back, and carried him some miles in the country, where he found a friendly asylum in a farm house. There he nursed him, and by the aid of the kind owners gave him nourishing food till he partially recovered strength. But your father was very impatient to get home and wished to proceed before he was able to walk, and did so leave while my father walked by his side with his arm around him to support him. Thus they travelled from the neighborhood of Philadelphia to Shepherdstown, of course, it was by short stages, when my father restored him safe to his mother and family. Your father related some of the instances of that trip to me when I last saw him at Bedford in the spring of 1817."

Immediately he was sufficiently restored to health and before he was really strong, he returned to the army and was in the war until the end. After the conclusion of the war he was appointed to navy agent and was stationed at Norfolk, Virginia. In April, 1791, he married Sarah Rutherford, who was the daughter of Robert Rutherford, and his wife Mary D'Aubiné Howe.

Daniel Bedinger and his wife Mary had thirteen children, three sons and ten daughters, Henrietta Bedinger Lee, the Daughter of the Revolution of this sketch, being the youngest daughter with the exception of those who died in youth. All of them married into families of prominence, and their descendants have taken the place in life to which they are by birth and endowment entitled. One of them, Elizabeth Conrad, married John Thornton Augustine Washington, great-nephew of General George Washington. Without an exception, these children were talented and their impress upon the community in which they were reared was great, and the memory of the life at "Bedford" and of the many charming

members of its home circle remains to this day in all the country round about Shepherdstown.

Robert Rutherford was a member of the House of Burgesses from Frederick County, Virginia, in 1769, etc., a member of the First United States Congress, and General Washington and he were warm personal friends.

Mary D'Aubiné Howe was the widow of George Augustus Howe, who was killed at the battle of Ticonderoga, and was a brother of Lord Admiral Howe, of the British Navy.

After some years of service as navy agent, Lieutenant Bedinger retired from office and returned to Shepherdstown, and near this place built a large and handsome house. Uniting the first syllable of his name and the last syllable of his wife's maiden name he called this place "Bedford." In a State where there were many beautiful homes there were few, if any, more elegant and imposing than his. Possessed of large wealth he embellished and adorned his house with treasures and ornaments from abroad. Many family portraits and a library, which for its size and completeness, had a repute through all that country, made his home a rallying point for all the leaders of Church and State throughout the section. The entrance to this old house was very imposing, and its portico was of historic interest, for the bases and caps of its four large pillars were made from the masts of the old warship "Constitution," the pieces having been brought from Norfolk for that purpose. That this old house should have been burned, together with all its treasures, during the war between the North and South, is a real loss to revolutionary history, and a grief to all the descendants of this noble soldier and patriot who gave so much for his country.

In Lee's "Lee of Virginia," we read that "Daniel Bedinger was a model of all that was noble, generous, brave and honorable among men. A man of true genius, with the highest order of intellect, admired and loved by his associates, who were all gentlemen of truth and probity." At this fine old manor house in the beautiful Shenandoah Valley, Henrietta Bedinger was born. In the midst of nature's most glorious handiwork, and in association with people whose thoughts were pure, high and noble, she grew to womanhood, and it is not to be wondered she early showed great love for nature, and for all

that was beautiful, and that with such surroundings and under such influences she developed into a woman lovely in face and lovable in character. The inheritance of poetic taste and ability from her Von Schlegel ancestry was early shown in her, as it was in her brother, Henry, who became prominent in public life, a member of Congress, and represented the United States under the administration of President Pierce as Minister to Denmark, from which country he wrote and sent to his loved ones at home many poems, bearing chiefly upon the dear old Shenandoah Valley and the waters of the Potomac, and on two of his children the mantle of poesy and story also fell—Mrs. Danske Dandridge, who thinks sweet thoughts in metre, and Mrs. John Mitchell, who, under the nom-de-plume of Maria Blunt, contributed to a number of the leading magazines up to the time of her death a short while since.

Judge Daniel Bedinger Lucas, a distinguished jurist of West Virginia, grandson of Daniel Bedinger, wrote "The Land Where We Were Dreaming," which created so much favorable comment from literary critics when published some years ago. That alone gave him high place among poets, though he had written much besides which entitles him to position in the world of letters.

Mrs. Frederica Ellsworth Marshall, another granddaughter of this old revolutionary warrior, embraces the gifts of both author and artist, and is in every way a fit representative of this talented family. As a child it was Henrietta Bedinger's greatest delight to wander through the woods and by the noble spring at Bedford dreaming of fairies and all manner of beautiful things, composing wonderful stories about them which she related to her brother and her other companions. When older her dreams and juvenile stories developed into poems and thoughts of great beauty which were sometimes published, but generally only written for the delight of her friends. To some of her children the power of verse and narrative has descended, but like their mother, most of their work has sought no place in the records of the country's literature, and we are that much poorer.

Now comes an event of great interest in life. She is married, and again two distinguished families are united. Her husband was Edmund Jennings Lee, of Leeland, near Shep-

herdstown, a first cousin to General Robert E. Lee, and grandson on his mother's side of Richard Henry Lee, the statesman and patriot, mover and signer of the Declaration of Independence, whose words when he moved the Declaration, "These United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States," have become immortal. Mr. Lee was a lawyer of prominence throughout the State, and enjoyed a lucrative practice. He was often urged to enter public life, but refused to do so, preferring the more independent one which he followed to the end. He was an earnest Christian, active in all good work and gave much valuable service to the Episcopal Church, of which he was a devoted member. After the marriage the happy years were begun at Leeland, and until an unfortunate fire destroyed this house in 1856, it was their home. Then life was taken up at Bedford, which was Mrs. Lee's inheritance, and there sweet peace reigned, and children grew up in the same surroundings which had done so much to mould the mother's character, and there they remained until in their old age Bedford house was destroyed and they again returned to Leeland, building a modest house by adding to Mr. Lee's old law office which had been spared by the flames, and using the bricks from the burnt mansion of Bedford for the purpose. There, ruined in fortune, but maintaining their brave spirit and trust in Providence, they lived; there friends loved to gather and there all who were in trouble came for consolation and help; there, also, as of old, Mrs. Lee did much noble work among the poor, both white and colored, nursing the sick and the old, and teaching the children, trying to instruct them in the ways of truth and usefulness. Before, during and since the Civil War, she had a Bible class in a colored Sunday-school of which her son Edmund was for many years the superintendent. Mrs. Lee has been a widow for many years, but "still lives to the great pleasure of innumerable relatives and friends." Although verging on four score years and ten, she retains her faculties of sight and hearing to an extent one scarcely knows they are impaired, reads without glasses and interests herself with embroidery. Her mind is bright and active, her letters are full of beautiful thoughts, and her interest in young people and those she loves is a cause for general comment, and is a delight to her friends. Her children, her children's children

and their children "rise up and call her blessed," and pray her days may yet be many. She had five children who lived to be grown, two of whom have now ended life's journey; Brigadier General Edwin Gray Lee, of the Confederate Army, who, had he lived would have been a poet of note, and Edmund Jennings Lee, of "Leeland," who had but lately died, and who was prominent in all church work, and like his mother did much good among the poor and the needy. Those yet living are Rev. Henry Bedinger Lee, Rector of Christ Church, Charlottesville, Virginia; Ida Lee, widow of Colonel Armistead T. M. Rust, of "Rockland," Loudoun County, Virginia, and Henrietta, wife of Dr. Charles W. Goldsborough, of Maryland.

The writer, as a little child, used often to visit Leeland with her mother, and great was her delight to listen to the stories "Grandma" told of "Leeland" and "Bedford," in "ye olden days," both burned before her birth, and to wander to the spot where "Bedford" once stood. Alas! now all left to mark the place is the stone line of the foundation, the spring, and two grand old weeping willows beside it that stand like melancholy sentinels over the place which was once so full of life, beauty and joy. The railroad now passes almost directly over the spot where the house stood! And almost the only thing left by the fire from among all the treasures of Bedford is an old damask table-cloth much over one hundred years of age, which has become very dear to its owners, and is used at all the family weddings.

It is a sight of rare beauty to see the sun rise at Leeland. From there one may see four States. In front tower the mountains, chain above chain, until lost in the distance, the tops often veiled by fleecy clouds, the sun just peeping through and casting his glory over them, turning the Potomac that flows between into a line of burnished gold, and painting in glowing colors the quaint little village of Shepherdstown that nestles at their base.

The scene is changed: It is evening now, only the tops of the mountains are tinged with a rosy hue, river and valley are in shadow, but high above the village, shining like a star of hope against the blue of the "everlasting hills" rises a cross of gold, emblem of faith and love! The perfect addition to the picture

is caused by a golden cross on the spire of a little church, building and spire entirely hidden by trees, the cross catching the rays of the setting sun and seeming to rest against the mountain side being alone visible. The peace of God is over the land, so lovely and so Heavenly is the sight!

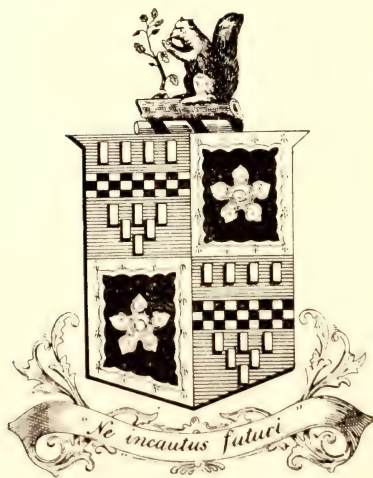
And standing there spell-bound these beautiful lines of Riley's come to mind:—

“Just as of old! The world rolls on and on:
The day dies into night—night into dawn—
Dawn into dusk—through centuries untold—
Just as of old.”

“Time loiters not. The river ever flows.
Its brink or white with blossoms or with snows;
Its tide or warm with Spring or Winter cold;
Just as of old.”

“Lo! where is the beginning, where the end
Of living, loving, longing? Listen, friend!—
God answers with a silence of pure gold—
Just as of old.”

—HENRIETTA LEE RUST COULLING.



Arms of Lee, of Cotton Hall.

County Salop.

CURRENT TOPICS.

WE take pleasure in announcing to readers and students of history the publication by the Burrows Brothers Company, of Cleveland, of "The Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents." Few if any historical documents relative to our northern frontier and to Canada are of equal value. They comprise letters written by Jesuit missionaries among the Indians two and three centuries ago, and although used by many of our historians they have never been translated. It has remained for the Burrows Brothers Company to make the work accessible to the general student. It is well known to those intimately acquainted with the Jesuit Relations that most of them are exceedingly rare; many are unique and some unattainable. The editio princeps (called Cramoisy, from the name of the publisher), was either entombed in European libraries or worn out in the hands of private owners. The Relations have been hitherto in the original French and, therefore, was a sealed book to many students. Here will appear the original French, and page by page an English translation under the editorship of Reuben Gold Thwaites, secretary of the Wisconsin Historical Society, which is enough to say, for it is well known he has no peer in his knowledge of the history of the great Northwest. We are confident our readers will be interested in the extract from the editor's introduction, which follows:

A well-known collector of rare old books and manuscripts, the head of a house whose patronage includes the leading antiquarians and bibliophiles of the world, tells the story of a merchant prince of New York who once gave him an order for all the books mentioned in the "Bibliotheca Americana Vetustissima," stating that it was his intention to give the collection to a library in his native village. He was surprised to learn that a hundred years at least would be required for collecting two-thirds of the books he ordered, and that the expense would be more than a million of dollars. Some of the books in the catalogue could not be bought at any price. A collection of the early annals of Canada alone, even if it did not exclude the Jesuit "Rela-

tions," would demand an immense expenditure of time and money. Our merchant prince, after listening to the collector's story of well-known antiquarians of large means—their greed for first editions, missing links in historic chains, traditional maps, charts, etc., and the fierce competition in the market oftentimes over illegible, mutilated pages of manuscript—began his career as a collector of "Americana in Originals" by ordering a single copy of one of the Jesuit "Relations"—a genuine Cramoisy—whenever one could be secured. The price of this—if he ever had the privilege of paying the price—would exceed what he had supposed was more than enough to furnish a library with a good department of "Americana."—*New England Magazine*, May, 1894.

A few explorers like Champlain, Radisson, and Perrot have left valuable narratives behind them, which are of prime importance in the study of the beginnings of French settlement in America; but it is to the Jesuits that we owe the great body of our information concerning the frontiers of New France in the seventeenth century. It was their duty annually to transmit to their superior in Québec or Montreal a written journal of their doings; it was also their duty to pay occasional visits to their superior, and to go into retreat at the central house of the Canadian mission. Annually, between 1632 and 1673, the superior made up a narrative or "Relation" of the most important events which had occurred in the several missionary districts under his charge, sometimes using the exact words of the missionaries, and sometimes with considerable editorial skill summarizing the individual journals in a general account, based in part upon the oral reports of visiting fathers. This annual "Relation," which in bibliographies occasionally bears the name of the superior, and at other times that of the missionary chiefly contributing to it, was forwarded to the provincial of the order in France, and, after careful scrutiny and re-editing, published by him in a series of duodecimo volumes, known collectively as "The Jesuit Relations."

The authors of the journals which formed the basis of the "Relations" were for the most part men of trained intellect, acute observers, and practiced in the art of keeping records of their experiences. They had left the most highly civilized country of their times, to plunge at once into the heart of the American wilderness, and attempt to win to the Christian faith the fiercest savages known to history. To gain these savages, it was first necessary to know them intimately—their speech, their habits, their manner of thought, their strong points and their weak. These first students of the North American Indian were not only amply fitted for their undertaking, but none have since had better opportunity for its prosecution. They were explorers as well as priests. Bancroft was inexact when he said, in oft-quoted phrase, "Not a cape was turned, not a river entered, but a Jesuit led the way." The actual pioneers of New France were almost always *coureurs de bois*, in the prosecution of the fur trade; but *coureurs de bois*, for obvious

reasons, seldom kept records, even when capable of doing so, and as a rule we learn of their previous appearance on the scene only through chance allusions in the "Relations." The Jesuits performed a great service to mankind in publishing their annals, which are, for historian, geographer, and ethnologist, among our first and best authorities.

Many of the "Relations" were written in Indian camps, amid a chaos of distractions. Insects innumerable tormented the journalists, they were immersed in scenes of squalor and degradation, overcome by fatigue and lack of proper sustenance, often suffering from wounds and disease, maltreated in a hundred ways by hosts who, at times, might more properly be called jailors; and not seldom had savage superstition risen to such a height that to be seen making a memorandum was certain to arouse the ferocious enmity of the band. It is not surprising that the composition of these journals of the Jesuits is sometimes crude; the wonder is, that they could be written at all. Nearly all the style is simple and direct. Never does the narrator descend to self-glorification, or dwell unnecessarily upon the details of his continual martyrdom; he never complains of his lot; but sets forth his experience in phrases the most matter-of-fact. His meaning is seldom obscure. We gain from his pages a vivid picture of life in the primeval forests, as he lived it; we seem to see him upon his long canoe journeys, squatted amidst his dusky fellows, working his passage at the paddles, and carrying cargoes upon the portage trail; we see him the butt and score of the savage camp, sometimes deserted in the heart of the wilderness, and obliged to wait for another flotilla or to make his way alone as best he can. Arrived at last, at his journey's end, we often find him vainly seeking for shelter in the squalid huts of the natives, with every man's hand against him, but his own heart open to them all. We find him, even when at last domiciled in some far-away village, working against hope to save the unbaptized from eternal damnation; we seem to see the rising storm of opposition, invoked by native medicine men—who to his seventeenth century imagination seem devils indeed—and at last the bursting climax of superstitious frenzy which sweeps him and his before it. Not only do these devoted missionaries—the world has never, in any field, witnessed greater personal heroism than theirs—live and breathe before us in the "Relations;" but we have in them our first competent account of the Red Indian, at a time when relatively uncontaminated by contact with Europeans. We seem, in the "Relations," to know this crafty savage, to measure him intellectually as well as physically, his inmost thoughts as well as open speech. The Fathers did not understand him from an ethnological point of view, as well as he is to-day understood; their minds were tinged with the scientific fallacies of their time. But with what is known to-day, the photographic reports in the "Relations" help the student to an accurate picture of the untamed aborigine, and much that mystified the Fathers is now by aid of their careful journals

easily susceptible of explanation. Few periods of history are so well illuminated in the French *regime* in North America. This we owe in large measure to the existence of the Jesuit "Relations."

What are generally known as the "Relations" proper, addressed to the superior and published in Paris, under direction of the provincial, commence with Le Jeune's "Brieve Relation du Voyage de la Nouvelle-France" (1632); and thereafter a duodecimo volume, neatly printed and bound in vellum, was issued annually from the press of Sebastien Cramoisy, in Paris, until 1673, when the series was discontinued, probably through the influence of Frontenac, to whom the Jesuits were distasteful. The "Relations" at once became popular in the court circles of France; their regular appearance was always awaited with the keenest interest, and assisted greatly in creating and fostering the enthusiasm of pious philanthropists, who for many years substantially maintained the missions of New France. In addition to these forty volumes, which to collectors are technically known as "Cramoisy," many similar publications found their way into the hands of the public, the greater part of them bearing date after the suppression of the Cramoisy series. Some were printed in Paris and Lyons by independent publishers; others appeared in Latin and Italian text, at Rome and other cities in Italy; while in such journals as "*Annuae Litterae Societatis Jesu*," occasionally were published letters from the missionaries, of the same nature as the "Relations," but briefer and more intimate in tone.

It does not appear, however, that popular interest in these publications materially affected the secular literature of the period; they were largely used in Jesuit histories of New France, but by others were practically ignored as material for the ethnologist, geographer and historian. General literary interest in the "Relations" were only created about a half century ago, when Dr. E. B. O'Callaghan, editor of the "*Documentary History of New York*," called attention to their great value as storehouses of contemporary information. Dr. John G. Shea, author of "*History of the Catholic Missions among the Indian Tribes of the United States*," and Father Felix Martin, S. J., of Montreal, soon came forward with fresh studies of the "Relations." Collectors at once commenced searching for Cramoisy, which were found to be exceedingly scarce—most of the originals having been literally worn out in the hands of their devout seventeenth century readers; finally, the greatest collector of them all, James Lenox, of New York, outstripped his competitors and laid the foundation, in the Lenox Library, of what is to-day the most complete collection in America. In 1858 the Canadian Government reprinted the Cramoisy, with a few additions, in three stout octavo volumes, carefully edited by Father Martin. These, too, are now rare copies, seldom being offered for sale.

The Quebec reprint was followed by two admirable series brought out by Shea and O'Callaghan respectively. Shea's "Cramoisy Series"

(1857-1866) number twenty-five little volumes, the edition of each of which was limited to a hundred copies, now difficult to obtain; they contain for the most part entirely new matter, chiefly "Relations" prepared for publication by the superiors, after 1672, but never before having been printed; among the volumes, however, are a few reprints of particularly rare issues of the original Cramoisy press. The O'Callaghan series, seven in number (the editions limited to twenty-five copies), contain different material from Shea's, but of the same character. A further addition to the mass of material was made by Father Martin, in "Relations Inédites de la Nouvelle-France," 1672-79 (2 vols., Paris, 1861); and by Father Carayon in "Première Mission des Jésuites au Canada" (Paris, 1864). In 1871 there was published in Quebec, under the editorship of Abbés Laverdière and Casgrain, "Le Journal des Jésuites," from the original manuscript in the archives of the Seminary of Quebec (now Laval University). The memoranda contained in this volume—a rarity, for the greater part of the edition was accidentally destroyed by fire—were not intended for publication, being of the character of private records, covering the operations of the Jesuits in New France between 1645 and 1668. The "Journal" is, however, an indispensable complement of the "Relations." Many interesting epistles are found in "Lettres Edifiantes et Curieuses, écrites des Missions Etrangères," which cover the Jesuit missions in many lands, between the years 1702 and 1776; one only of the many volumes of this publication (there are several editions, ranging from 1706 to 1839), is devoted to the North American missions.

American historians, from Parkman down, have already made liberal use of the "Relations," and here and there local antiquarians and historical societies have published fragmentary translations. The great body of the "Relations" and their allied documents, however, has never been Englished. The text is difficult, for their French is not the French of the modern schools; hence these interesting papers have been doubly inaccessible to the majority of our historical students. The present edition, while faithfully reproducing the old French text, even in its errors, offers to the public, for the first time, an English rendering, side by side with the original.

In breadth of scope, also, this edition will, through the generous enterprise of the publishers, readily be first in the field. Not only will it embrace all of the original Cramoisy series, the Shea and O'Callaghan series, those collected by Fathers Martin and Carayon, the "Journal des Jésuites," and some of the "Lettres Edifiantes" as touch upon the North American missions, but many other valuable documents which have not previously been reprinted; it will contain, also, considerable hitherto-unpublished material from the manuscripts in the archives of St. Mary's College, Montreal. These several documents will be illustrated by faithful reproductions of all the maps and other engravings appearing in the old editions, besides much new material obtained es-

pecially for this edition, a prominent feature of which will be authentic portraits of many of the early Fathers, and photographic facsimiles of pages from their manuscript letters.

In the preface to each volume will be given such bibliographical information, concerning its contents, as seem necessary to the scholar. In the appended Notes are to appear historical, biographical, archaeological and miscellaneous data, which it is hoped will tend to the elucidation of the text. An exhaustive General Index to the English text is promised in the final volume of the series.—*Extract from Editor's Introduction.*

We have given this full extract not alone to call attention to the publication, but it is in itself so complete an epitome of the subject as to make the reader intelligent upon the matter, and it is hoped some large soul will have it born in upon them what a magnificent gift it would be to the Library of the Daughters of the American Revolution.—ED.

THE Frontispiece of this number of the Magazine represents General Washington's visit to the house of Stacy Potts, Mayor of Trenton, "the kind and respectable Quaker," where he found the wounded and dying Colonel Rahl, his Hessian antagonist. Washington had determined to recross the Delaware with his prisoners and captured artillery after the battle of Trenton. Understanding that the brave but unfortunate Rahl was in a dying condition he paid him a visit, accompanied by General Greene at the house of the Quaker upon whom Rahl had forced his headquarters and was present at his death. This house stood on Warren Street, Trenton, on the ground now occupied by the Roman Catholic Church. Mrs. Potts, who was Margaret Yardly, nursed Colonel Rahl till he died. Stacy Potts and Margaret Yardly Potts are the great-great-grandparents of Mrs. Grace Caroline Carroll.

THE following bill will be introduced at an early date. The Daughters of the American Revolution in Milwaukee have commenced a good work, in which every Daughter will join in spirit:

A BILL

To Prevent the Desecration of the National Flag.

Be it Enacted, etc.

Section 1. Any person or persons, corporation or company who shall use the National Flag or the Coat-of-Arms of the United States, or any pattern, imitation or representation thereof, either by printing thereon, or painting thereon, or attaching thereto any advertisement or device, for the purpose of gain or profit, or as a trademark or label, or who shall imitate or represent the National Flag or the Coat-of-Arms of the United States, for an advertisement, trademark or label, upon any goods, wares or merchandise, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Section 2. No device; nor inscription; nor the representation or image of any person or thing shall be imprinted upon, painted upon, or attached to the National Flag, or upon or to the Coat-of-Arms of the United States, except that the devices now attached and used by the Grand Army of the Republic may continue to be used by them.

Section 3. Any person or persons who shall tear down, trample upon, or treat with indignity, or wantonly destroy the National Flag or Coat-of-Arms of the United States, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Section 4. Any person, corporation or company violating any provisions of this act, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding ——dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding —— years.

Section 5. It is hereby made the duty of any United States Marshal, upon complaint made to him, to cause forthwith the arrest and prosecution of any person or persons charged in said complaint with violation of any of the provisions of this act.

Section 6. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

CORRESPONDENCE.

210 COLLEGE HEIGHTS, BROOKLYN, December 21, 1897.

With kindest greeting to Miss Lockwood and her mother I wish to renew my subscription to the Magazine. It is the only mouthpiece of the Daughters of the American Revolution and I am most happy through it to hear the voices of our good friends in the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Sincerely,

E. M. C. WHITE.

When can I get in a word for the monument to the Prison Ship martyrs? The work is going on. The Sons of the American Revolution, the Empire State Society, and the Order of Founders and Patriots have united with Fort Greene Chapter and we hope to push the matter this winter.

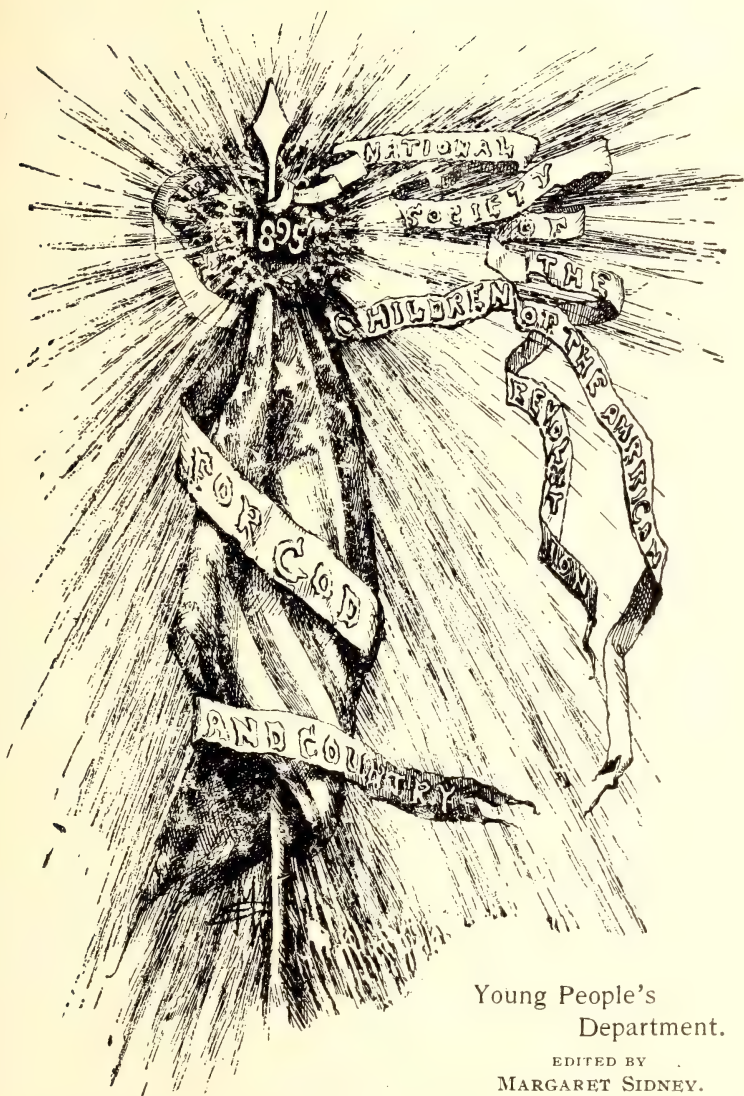
E. M. C. WHITE,
Chairman.

NEW CANAAN, CONNECTICUT, November 1, 1897.

MRS. M. S. LOCKWOOD: My Dear Madam—By the same mail I send you such record and papers as pertain to the forming and growth of our Chapter here; but I do not at this time attempt to report our work, feeling that we have not accomplished very much as yet. However, I would say, that I have received from the Recording Secretary the notice in regard to the amendments to the Constitution, but have not as yet presented them to the Chapter. Of course in reference to the one to entitle the Chapters to retain three-fourths of the annual dues, etc., every one would desire it; but I do not think the time is quite ripe for that change yet. If the National Society does not need the entire dollar fee from each member for the expenses, I would suggest that one-half of it should be appropriated toward the fund for the Continental Hall and a fund to sustain the AMERICAN MONTHLY. We should have a publication fund and not have to depend on individual subscribers, and until those two important needs are provided for I would not advocate a change. I think it would be a mistake for all the Chapters to vote to retain a large part of the fee, and then have to be called on to contribute to those of national importance. The effect would be ill. If the amount remains the same, and part of it applied as before mentioned, the contribution to those two objects would be equal by every member, and universal. I should like to see a publishing fund established that would furnish an income to cover the expense of the Magazine, and a few years would do it. Cannot you bring about the matter.

Yours very truly,

C. C. COMSTOCK,
Ex-Regent H. B. C. Chapter.



Young People's
Department.

EDITED BY
MARGARET SIDNEY.

MAY WHITNEY EMERSON, ARTIST.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.

REPORT OF DOLLY MADISON CHAPTER, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

The Dolly Madison Society of the Children of the American Revolution was organized in Atlanta, Georgia, during the month of May, 1896, by Mrs. William M. Dickson, State Promoter of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution, in the State of Georgia. By her it was given the name of the Dolly Madison Society, and to her we are greatly indebted for the rapid growth of the Society, and increasing interest of the "Children" in Atlanta and in our State. Owing to the absence of the President of the Dolly Madison Society, Mrs. Sarah Grant Jackson, during the Summer months, the first meeting was called on the 17th day of October, 1896. At the time of this meeting the membership numbered twenty-two, and has since increased to thirty-two. The meetings are held on the first Saturday of each month at half past three o'clock, at the residence of the President. On January 8, 1897, the College Park Society, Children of the American Revolution, responded with Mrs. Loulie M. Gordon, President of that Society, to an invitation from Mrs. Dickson to meet with the Dolly Madison Society at her residence. It was suggested by Mrs. Gordon that the first patriotic tribute of the members of these two Societies should be a united effort to erect a monument at Heardmont, in honor of Governor Stephen Heard, one of the distinguished revolutionary ancestors of Mrs. William M. Dickson, and several of our members. At the last meeting, February 6th, held at the residence of Mrs. Sarah Grant Jackson, the College Park Society accepted an invitation to unite permanently with us, under the name of the Dolly Madison Society. Our members are filled with patriotic enthusiasm, and our meetings are made very interesting by papers from the Children, recounting deeds of their revolutionary ancestors, and patriotic songs and poems, none of which have been received with more pleasure and enthusiasm than the poems entitled "What the Women did for the Battle of Lexington," and "Our Flag," by Mrs. Lothrop. We will always love our "Standard," the "Banner of American Freedom," presented to the Dolly Madison Society by our honored and beloved State Promoter, Mrs. Dickson. Officers: Mrs. Sarah Grant Jackson, President; Alfred Anstell Thornton, Secretary; Lulie Randolph Gordon, Registrar; Edward Inman, Treasurer; Edward King, 3d, Standard Bearer.

GREETING FROM GEORGIA.

A warm and earnest greeting do I send to our beloved and honored President of the National organization of the Children of the American Revolution, her officers and the dear Children. The Children of Atlanta and her suburb of culture, College Park, are becoming greatly interested in the organization so dear to us in its beautiful and broad-minded purpose!

Mrs. William Dickson, our popular and most able State Promoter, can tell you of the enthusiasm of our Children at the monthly meetings; of their patriotic songs and poems, for she has been a most potent factor in arousing their interest. The members of our Societies in the Empire State of the South send loving messages of goodwill to their sisters and brothers of the North, South, East, and West who are with you at the Congress. With most cordial good wishes

LOULIE M. GORDON,
State Director.

REPORT OF THE WASIOTO SOCIETY. NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

On January 20, 1897, the Wasioto Society, Children of the American Revolution, was organized at Nashville, Tennessee, with a charter membership of twenty. Although not two months old it numbers twenty-six devoted little patriots and, I think, will double its membership in a very short time. This Society includes children whose ages range everywhere from seven months to fifteen years. "Wasioto" was the maiden name of the valley now known as the Cumberland Basin. The children desiring to honor their beautiful country decided to call their Society Wasioto.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY SEVIER HOSS,
Vice-President.

The "Wasioto" Society, Children of the American Revolution, organized in Nashville, Tennessee, January 22, 1897, has a membership of twenty, viz: Sessler Hoss, Anna Cherry Head, Margaret Vance, William Currell Vance, Sadie Lindsley Warner, Mary Louise Warner, Margaret Lindsley Warner, Mary Thomas Warner, Percie Warner, Elenora Wills, Van Leer Kirkman, Jr., Caswell Macon Thompson Kirkman, Anthony Wayne Kirkman, Bernard Wayne Druillard, Mary Miller Blanton, Anna Treadwell Blanton, Almeria Blanton, Robert H. Gardner, Louise Mary Stubblefield, Hiram B. Stubblefield.

"Wasioto" was the Indian name of the country now known as the "Cumberland Valley." Dr. Thomas Walker gave the Wasioto country the English name in 1748. Mrs. Percy Warner is the President; Miss Mary Hoss, Vice-President; Miss Elizabeth Atchison, Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE LYMAN HALL SOCIETY, MERIDEN, CONNECTICUT.

The Lyman Hall Society, of Meriden, Connecticut, has forty-four names upon its roll. The first meeting was at the home of Mrs. Charles L. Upham, President, December 14, 1895. January 24 the organization, completed with eighteen charter members, was the Lyman Hall Society. Mrs. Charles L. Upham, President; William Hall Upham, Recording Secretary; Mary E. Pierson, Registrar; Elsie Parker Lyon, Corresponding Secretary; Robert J. Merriam, Treasurer. There were seven meetings during the year, including a visit to the birthplace of Lyman Hall, the Society desiring to mark the spot with a tablet. The Question Box has received due attention. Questions have been asked and answered. The average attendance at the meetings has been good. Several applications are pending, which shows increasing interest in the Society. The tomb of Lyman Hall, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and Governor of Georgia, may be seen in the old cemetery at Wallingford, his birthplace. Upon a large block of free stone, nearly three feet high, on the front side is this inscription:

"The State of Georgia having removed to Augusta the remains of Lyman Hall, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and there erected a monument to his memory, the tablet originally covering his grave was, in 1857, presented to William D. Ansignac to this State, by whose order it is deposited in his native town."

Upon the tablet, which is of white marble of nearly three inches thickness, is the following inscription:

"Beneath this stone rest the remains of the Hon. Lyman Hall, formerly Governor of this State, who departed this life the 19th of October, 1790, in the 67th year of his age. In the cause of America he was uniformly a patriot. In the incumbent duties of a husband and a father, he acquitted himself with affection and tenderness. But reader, above all, know, from this inscription, that he left this probationary scene as a true Christian and an honest man."

Our roll includes many relatives of Lyman Hall, also descendants of Peregrine White, descendants of a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and a descendant of a living daughter and a living son.

WILLIAM HALL UPHAM,
Recording Secretary.

On the 14th of December, 1895, twelve children met at the home of Mrs. Elizabeth Hall Upham. A Society was organized, the name of Lyman Hall, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, selected, with Mrs. Upham as President. January 24, 1896, a second meeting was held with the Misses Pierson members, and the list of officers completed was: Mrs. Elizabeth Hall Upham, President; William Hall Upham, Recording Secretary; Mary E. Pierson, Registrar; Elsie Parker Lyon, Corresponding Secretary; Robert J. Merriam, Treas-

urer. Rev. Asher Anderson was present. After an opening prayer, and salute to the flag, he gave an interesting and patriotic address, which was followed by music, readings, games, and refreshments. February 22d the President entertained the Society and friends (numbering one hundred) in Grand Army Hall, presenting a flag borne by Elizabeth Upham, seven years old, and received by the Society with a very pleasing salute (solo and chorus), "Guard the Flag." All united in repeating "The Lord's Prayer" and sang Julia Ward Howe's "Battle Hymn of the Republic." The President read a paper, "Washington as a Man," after the business meeting. Questions were asked from the Question Box, and readings and songs appropriate to the occasion were excellently rendered by the members. A *fac simile* of Washington's personal accounts during the Revolutionary War was exhibited. Greetings were sent to the National Society, Children of the American Revolution, assembled in Washington. Two members costumed to represent George and Martha Washington danced the minuet, and general dancing followed; afterward refreshments.

March 27. Mrs. James P. Platt entertained the Society delightfully with the usual literary and musical programme. After a collation each member was presented with a tiny flag.

June 12. Mrs. George C. Merriam extended her hospitality. W. S. Perkins, D. D., gave an interesting account of "The Burning of New London." All were charmed with the afternoon. Ice cream was served, and games played upon the lawn at the close of the exercise. A picnic to Westfield Falls, six miles distant, was a pleasurable prelude to the Summer vacation.

October 31. The birthplace and tomb of Lyman Hall were visited in Wallingford (which formerly included Meriden), and the Society met at the home of Mrs. Henry Lyman Hall, a collateral relative, who displayed documents and relics connected with the name of Lyman Hall. An effort will be made to mark the spot where he was born.

November 21. The Lyman Hall Society was invited to meet with the Ruth Hart Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and the enjoyable literary and musical programme was partly furnished by it. Mrs. Husted, the wife of Rev. E. W. Husted, was charming in a resumé to the Lyman Hall Society of her Summer in Europe.

December 14. The Lyman Hall Society was again invited by the Ruth Hart Chapter to the lecture of F. J. Child, D. D., upon "Liberty Tea, or Women of the Revolution."

The Society has now a membership of forty-four.

ELIZABETH HALL UPHAM.
MRS. CHARLES L. UPHAM.

REPORT OF THOMAS PICKERING SOCIETY, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON.

The initial meeting of the Thomas Pickering Society, Children of the American Revolution, was held at the residence of the President, Seattle, Washington, on June 17, 1896. Twelve little Sons and Daughters answered to the roll call, and raised their tuneful voices to the inspiring strains of "America," the opening hymn. The President explained the duty of each member of our patriotic order, to quicken the love of country, together with the reverence for those brave sires who pledged themselves to uproot tyranny, plant the tree of liberty, or die in the attempt. Then followed a brief review of the causes which led up to the revolt against the mother country, such as the Writs of Assistance, the Stamp Act, the ruthless destruction of the snow-slides on Boston Common by the insolent Red-coats. By these oppressive measures were the seeds of resistance nurtured in the hearts of our fearless Colonists, which subsequently broke forth in such demonstrations as the Boston Tea Party, and led to establishing such powerful organizations as the Sons and Daughters of Liberty. For many months past, all just demands of the Americans having been either unheeded or ridiculed, war with England seemed imminent, and to this end supplies had been secreted with which to equip the home army at a moment's warning. General Gage, annoyed by the growing spirit of insubordination, and rendered uneasy by the storing of provisions and ammunition at Concord, planned a secret attack to capture the stores and quell with one decisive blow this rebellion, which like a little leaven was spreading throughout the length and breadth of the United Colonies. This project, though zealously guarded, was soon discovered by the alert Provincials, and owing to the concerted action of such dauntless leaders as William Dawes and Paul Revere, the wily General's plans were defeated. When life is at stake, men's words are few, but their actions are decisive. Warned of the British plots, Paul Revere rowed to the Charleston shore, saddled his trusty steed, and watched impatiently from the promised signals from the Old North Church. As the second light met his riveted gaze, he set spurs to his horse and started on that memorable errand, to arouse by the thrilling war-cry, the slumbering villages from Boston to Concord.

"A hurry of hoofs in a village street,

A shape in the moonlight, a bulk in the dark,

And beneath, from the pebbles, in passing, a spark

Struck out by a steed flying fearless and fleet;

That was all! And yet, through the gloom and the light,

The fate of a nation was riding that night;

And the spark struck out by that steed, in his flight,

Kindled the land into flame with its heat."

The skirmish at Concord had terminated contrary to the expectations of the too confident British, who had marched forth in battle-

array to secure an easy victory and then assert with renewed insolence their undisputed rights. The minute men, however, proved a very formidable foe, whose valiant hearts were imbued with that rare determination which ensured them liberty or death, and which fully offset their undisciplined training. News of the victory flew on the wings of the wind and immediately preparations for a general warfare were commenced with vigor. Once again the devices of the Red Coats were thwarted by the timely interference of the Provincials. Indefatigable were the energies of those valiant leaders, determined to repulse the advance of the Regulars on the following day. Men of rank, wealth, and literary talents cast aside citizens' dress for the laborers' garb with its accompanying shovel and pick, and worked with seemingly God-given energy. By the light of the moon they dug a trench breast-deep and erected such fortifications as to cause not only discouragement but great loss of life among the enemy. From all the neighboring towns came flocking the minute men in such numbers that it seemed

"As if the very earth again
Grew quick with God's creating breath;
And from the sods of grove and glen
Rose ranks of lion-hearted men
To battle to the death."

To one born beneath the shadow of the tall gray monument, and accustomed from childhood to the roaring of cannon, beating of drums, and waiving of flags that ever herald its anniversaries, it seems incredible that any American of mature years could be ignorant of its real significance; yet more than one mother confessed to having consulted her history secretly, before answering her children's queries openly as to the events of the day which we celebrate. Surely in this connection we realize the vital good accomplished by the Daughters of the American Revolution throughout our land, in familiarizing both young and old with the birth and struggles of our beloved country, and the transforming of a bare, dry chronicle of events into a stirring narrative whose pathos and sublimity are unsurpassed in the world's history.

Old Glory, who held a conspicuous position, waved approval at the joyful rendering of his favorite tune, "Star Spangled Banner," and seemed to call attention to his part of the programme, as told by the Stripes, Stars, and Field. "We," said the Stripes, growing red and white by turns, "tell of the union of thirteen brave little States to assert their independence; while we, tiny Stars, form that Union's Constellation to which we add another sister with the birth of each new State. We, too, can a tale unfold, exclaimed the three familiar colors." "I ask for purity," said White; "for the record of clean hands and pure hearts." "I, for courage," added Red; "no cowards are admitted to my ranks." "I, for justice," followed Blue; "in my realm shall the

White, the Red, and the Black-man's wrongs be righted." After a moment's pause on azure field, in subdued tones, queried, "Do I not speak of Eternity as well as Time; of God's lasting firmament, with each star as an angel's eye, and when the seeds here sown of purity, courage, justice shall bear fruit fifty to a hundred fold."

Then came a sham battle between the Minute Men and the Red Coats after which the victors and vanquished marched out to a simple tea to the strains of "Yankee Doodle." Their imaginations quickened and little tongues loosened over the cheery cups, told fabulous tales, such as their President having witnessed the massacre at Lexington, and the Pilgrims having swam from England to America, in order to worship God in perfect freedom.

As this is a baby Society, whose knowledge is gained by absorption, the spirit, not the letter, must plead their forgiveness. After joining with enthusiasm in "America," we dispersed to rehearse in July this record of colonial times.

Our young city possesses neither revolutionary landmarks nor patriot's graves to claim our tender care. This last Spring death came to our one royal subject, the Princess Angeline, daughter of Chief Seattle, an Indian of sterling parts and rare intelligence, for whom our beloved city is named. Angeline inherited neither her father's abilities nor ambitions. In fact her life was not signalized by any brilliant act of her own, but from her long and intimate associations with pioneer life, and her reverence for the manly Chief and white men whom he befriended, she has ever been a conspicuous figure in the history of Seattle. Her wrinkled, weather-beaten face, partially concealed by a red turban, her bent form, enwrapped in the folds of her many-colored shawl, and her halting gait, were familiar to one and all, from the gray haired sires to the tiniest toddlers on Seattle's streets. Even should we be compelled to discredit the romantic tales with which the Coopers of to-day have embellished the story of the Princess Angeline, such as her having saved the town from a threatened massacre, still the fact remains that her death has removed the last of that tribe who repelled the inroads of the early settlers only to yield complete submission, and whose tepees, scattered throughout the vast domain of the forest finally gave place to the substantial homes and numerous industries of civilization. Marvellous were the changes witnessed by the dusky Princess, who saw not alone the felling and converting of the pine and cedar into the first crude huts of the early settlers, but the clustering together of these huts into hamlets, and as the inhabitants increased and multiplied, the growth from hamlets to towns and cities where law and order prevailed in established government, and in whose higher courts, contrary to Indian custom, right triumphed over might. In her day the Overland Caravan gave place to several Trans-Continental lines of railroad, the telegraph brought easy communication from the outside world; while in the harbor cheek by jow! with the

Indian canoe, rest steamers and sailing craft of all sizes and shapes representing the commercial activity of all nations of the world. With the advent of the cable and electric cars, she marked the banishment of the Indians' cherished cayense, and thus change after change crowded upon her declining years, until at the time of her death, a populous city of sixty thousand inhabitants, with all the benefits gained by the higher civilization, stood on the site of the forest primeval, the lonely abode of the Red man. Her wish to be buried near those of the pioneers who had befriended her, was granted, and it thus seemed fitting that Seattle's little patriots should keep green the final resting-place of Angeline, the Indian Princess.

ADELAIDE E. PIPER HEILBRON,
President.

IN MEMORIAM.

MISS JOSEPHINE P. CLEVELAND.—

There is no flock however watched and tended
But one dead Lamb is there.
There is no fireside how so ere defended,
But has one vacant chair.

While we could scarcely expect that the circle of our own membership could long remain unbroken, still we cannot disguise the shock we have sustained in the decease of Miss Josephine P. Cleveland, the first among us to take the dark angel's hand, and pass beyond the veil. She died November 9, 1897. At the time of her death she was Historical Librarian. Miss Cleveland took a lively interest in the purpose of our organization, and she felt sincere and pardonable pride in her connection by family ties with that patriotic generation which won our national independence. She inherited a generous portion of the heroic spirit which characterized our honorable ancestry. Those best acquainted with her life know of its noble courageous endeavor and self-denying sacrifice. Let her name be inscribed upon our roll of honor and her memory perpetuated in this Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.—MRS. CAROLINE M. B. KANE, *Historian*.

WHEREAS, The Angel of Death has taken from us one of our number, a charter member of our Chapter; therefore, be it

Resolved, That as a Chapter and as individuals we express our sorrow at this sad event, which has taken from us one who was in fullest sympathy with the aims and interests of this Society and for whose sterling qualities of mind and heart we entertain the highest appreciation.

Resolved, That we express our sincere sympathy to the family, especially the aged mother in her great bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of Miss Cleveland, the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, and be spread upon the records of the Springfield Chapter.

MRS. CHARLES V. HICKOX,

Regent.

We must add our personal word of sorrow and bereavement to the announcement of Miss Cleveland's death. The sweet spirit that pervaded her life drew to her many devoted friends.

M. S. LOCKWOOD.

HENRIETTA M. KNOWLTON BROWNELL.—Died, in Providence, Rhode Island, October 15, 1897, Henrietta M. Knowlton Brownell, wife of Charles DeWolf Brownell, of Bristol. Mrs. Brownell was a life member of the Bristol Chapter.

MISS LIZZIE W. KEITH, one of the early members of the General Putnam Chapter, of Danvers, Massachusetts, passed away on April 23, 1897, at the age of 23 years.

MRS. JEANIE BAIRD, wife of the late Charles McKnight, died December 1, 1897. Mrs. McKnight was a charter member of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

MISS CHARLOTTE A. BURBECK died July 13, 1897. Miss Burbeck was a member of the Lucretia Shaw Chapter. The Chapter attended her funeral and the officers accompanied the funeral procession to the cemetery, where her father, Hon. Henry Burbeck, is buried. He was the State President of the Society of the Cincinnati. His daughter was buried beside him.

MRS. GEORGIA MOORE DE FONTAINE, of Columbia, South Carolina, died suddenly at Englewood, New Jersey, October 16, 1897. Mrs. Fontaine was a gifted woman and orator. She was a charter member of the National Society, and an organizing Regent of South Carolina in 1891.

MRS. EMELINE LEEDS EDWARDS.—The Fanny Ledyard Chapter is called to mourn the loss of their eldest "Daughter," Mrs. Emeline Leeds Edwards, at the ripe age of 93.

MRS. MARY, wife of Dr. James Boyd McElvy, died at her home December 16, 1897. She was a granddaughter of General Craig and a member of the Liberty Bell Chapter.

MRS. SALLIE WARD, wife of Charles E. E. Childus, died in London, England, July 21, 1897. She entered the society through her great-great-great-grandfather, Captain John Hughes, of Washington, Pennsylvania.

MRS. MARY E. BOOTHE, wife of Henry A. Lovely, died October 27, 1897. Entered the Society through her great-grandfather Boothe.

MRS. ABIGAIL HAZELTINE VOSE died October 19, 1897, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Frances R. Childs, Ypsilanti, Michigan. She was aged 88 years.

MISS MARY SMITH, a charter member of our Society, died at her home in Cherry Valley, May 17, 1897. She was a great-great-granddaughter of Matthew Carmen, great-granddaughter of Colonel Samuel Campbell, and granddaughter of Matthew Campbell.

MARY GANO STRICKLER FARQUHAR, daughter of Abraham Ellis and Caroline Strickler, was born in Wilmington, Ohio, February 15, 1836, and died in Los Angeles, California, March 3, 1897. She was one of the five sisters who came into our Society through their great-grandfather, Abraham Ellis, and was a member of the George Clinton Chapter at Wilmington, Ohio. She left her certificate, her pin and all pertaining to the Daughters of the American Revolution to her little grandchild and namesake.

MRS. SUSAN ATHEARN REMMINGTON, a member of the Martha Vineyard Chapter, died September 29, 1897. She is the third member of this Chapter removed by death within the year.

MRS. DANIEL LEONARD.—A member of the Mohawk Chapter, Mary Elizabeth Cotrell Leonard (Mrs. Daniel Leonard), died May 12, 1897. She was descended from Stephen Savage, of Connecticut, and Nathaniel Gardner, of Massachusetts.

MRS. LAURA LITTLEFIELD BUCK, a charter member, a Vice-Regent of the Brownson Chapter of Arlington, Vermont, has recently passed away. She was one of the first real Daughters to be presented with a souvenir spoon. She was devoted to our Society and was a subscriber to our AMERICAN MONTHLY from its first issue.

MRS. ELIZABETH MANN SMITH McDOWELL.—The Brownson Chapter is called upon to mourn the loss of another member, Mrs. Elizabeth Mann Smith McDowell.

MRS. EVALINA A. TERRELL ERWIN.—The Xavier Chapter has been called to mourn the death of Mrs. Evalina A. Terrell Erwin, who was one of the few real Daughters.

MISS HELEN L. ARCHER.—The Sibel Dwight Kent Chapter in the death of Miss Helen L. Archer, have lost a valuable member of the Chapter. Proper resolutions were engrossed and sent to the AMERICAN MONTHLY.

MRS. MARTHA DENISON LANE.—The Lucy Knox Chapter, of Gloucester, Massachusetts, loses one of its real Daughters in Mrs. Martha Denison Lane, who died at Newton in October aged nearly 94 years.

MRS. SARAH COOPER.—On the 30th of October, 1897, at the hour of noon, Mrs. Sarah Cooper, the venerable mother of Mrs. John Lane Henry, Regent of the Jane Douglas Chapter, of Dallas, Texas, passed in sleep from life to death.

MRS. MARY POTTER MILLER, a charter member of the Bellefonte Chapter, passed away in September, 1897.

MRS. ALMIRA HUNTING BUTLER and MRS. MARY TODD HALL.—Ruth Hart Chapter, of Meriden, Connecticut, has been called upon in the past two months to part with two of its members who were true Daughters. On September 8 Mrs. Almira Hunting Butler died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. S. T. Proudman, in the 91st year of her age.

November 14, 1897, after an illness of a few hours, Mrs. Mary Todd Hall, another true Daughter, passed peacefully over.

The AMERICAN MONTHLY in the September number of 1896 had Mrs. Hall's picture and an account of receiving a souvenir spoon.

NATHAN FELLOWS DIXON.—The following resolutions were passed at a recent meeting of the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, in whose membership there are some of the near relatives of the late Senator Dixon:

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father in His infinite wisdom, to remove by death ex-Senator Nathan Fellows Dixon, the loved brother of one of our sister members; therefore,

Resolved, That in his death his family have lost a devoted husband, son and brother. That we, as a Chapter, have lost a sincere friend and wise counsellor, one who has always manifested a warm interest in our prosperity, and that the community has sustained the loss of a useful, high-minded, and patriotic Christian gentleman.

Resolved, That we extend to the family our love and heartfelt sympathy in this irreparable loss, and trust that the Divine Comforter may abide with them in this great sorrow.

Resolved, That we send a copy of these resolutions to Miss Dixon; also to the Secretary of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, and that a copy of the same be placed on our records.

CLARA B. WHITMAN, *Regent*.

CORA V. AVERY, *Secretary*.

HARRIET T. PALMER, *Historian*.

[The unprecedented number of obituary notices have necessarily crowded out resolutions and sketches.—ED.]



OFFICIAL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL SOCIETY.

902 F St., Washington, D. C.

OF THE

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

National Board of Management 1897

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Attorney General.**HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER.**

Any woman is eligible for membership in the NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a patriot man or woman who aided in establishing American Independence, *provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society*. Family tradition alone in regard to the services of an ancestor, unaccompanied by proof will not be considered.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the *National Society*, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into local Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Application Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the "Corresponding Secretary General" at headquarters, 902 F street, Washington, D. C.

Application should be made out in *duplicate*, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The application must *be endorsed by at least one member of the Society*. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to "Registrars General, D. A. R., Room 52, 902 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C."

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars.

The sum (Three Dollars) should be sent by check or money order, *never by cash*, to "Treasurer General, D. A. R., Washington, D. C."

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.

Mrs. S. V. White's motion as amended by Mrs. Joy, of Michigan, and Mrs. Tittmann, of Washington, District of Columbia: "I move that the full minutes be printed in the Magazine, the word 'minutes' to be defined as a record of the work done, including all motions offered, whether carried or lost, but not including debate." Carried at Sixth Continental Congress.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

THURSDAY, November 4, 1897.

The regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management was held on Thursday, November 4, at ten o'clock a. m., the First Vice-President General, Mrs. Rose F. Brackett, presiding. Members present: Mrs. Brockett, Mrs. Manning, Mrs. Dickins, Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Hatcher, Mrs. Main, Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Taplin, Mrs. Hatch, Miss Johnston, Mrs. Darwin, and the following State Regents: Miss Forsyth, of New York; Mrs. Kinney, of Connecticut; Mrs. Depue, of New Jersey; Mrs. Warren, of Wyoming; and Miss Miller, Regent of the District of Columbia.

In the absence of the Chaplain General, the Chair requested the ladies to join in the Lord's Prayer.

The proceedings of the previous meeting were read, and with a few slight corrections, stood approved.

The Recording Secretary General then read the minutes as prepared for publication, which, upon motion, were accepted.

REPORT OF THE RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL was given as follows: Charters engrossed, awaiting signature, 14; charter applications issued, 15; charters in the hands of the engrosser, 3; letters written, 60.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL was read, through the Acting Corresponding Secretary General, as follows: Application blanks issued, 3,945; constitutions, 68; circulars, 409.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ELIZABETH BRYANT JOHNSTON,
Acting Corresponding Secretary General.

Report accepted.

REPORTS OF THE REGISTRARS GENERAL.—Mrs. Seymour reported: Applications presented, 300; applications on hand awaiting dues, 48; applications on hand not verified, 40; badge permits issued, 33. There have been seven "Real Daughters" admitted to membership, two of whom are sisters, viz: Mrs. Lucretia Kimberly and Mrs. Phoebe Castle, of the Mary Clap Wooster Chapter.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MARY JANE SEYMOUR,
Registrar General.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Taplin reported: Applications presented, 287; applications on hand awaiting dues, 62; applications not verified, 11; badge permits issued, 68. I have to report, from October 7 to November 4, fourteen deaths and two resignations.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

LILLIE TYSON TAPLIN,
Registrar General.

Report accepted.

The Recording Secretary General was instructed to cast the ballot for these applicants.

It was moved and carried, that the resignations be accepted and the announcement of the deaths be received with regret.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION.—The following appointments have been made by State Regents: Mrs. Helen Redington Adams, Greenwich, Connecticut; Mrs. Sarah Boyd Camp, West Winsted, Connecticut; Mrs. Dorothy Norton Law, Dixon, Illinois; Mrs. Adelaide Stebbins, Rochester, Minnesota; Mrs. D. C. Bolinger, Waco, Texas; Mrs. David MacAdams, Kirkwood, Missouri; Mrs. J. M. Latta, Goshen, Indiana; Mrs. Ada F. Gillingham,

Woodstock, Vermont; Mrs. Helen M. Chapin, De Sota, Missouri; Miss Mary H. Fee, Cape Girardeau, Missouri. (10).

The resignation of Mrs. Charles T. Greene, of Marine, Wisconsin.

I also take great pleasure in reporting that both Ancestor and Membership Catalogues *are entirely up to date*. All old cards taken out of the Membership Catalogue and new ones made, and the *latest addresses known* on all; the 20,800 cards are type-written.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

HATTIE M. BROCKETT,
Vice-President General in Charge of Organization.

Report accepted.

At the conclusion of the reading of this report, Mrs. Brockett requested that all State Regents instruct their Chapters to send to the National Daughters of the American Revolution Headquarters the proper addresses of the members, which, necessarily changing from time to time, cannot be properly inserted in the files of the office unless the authorities here are kept duly informed on the subject.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL was read, and upon motion accepted. The Treasurer General stated that the work of her office was up to date, everything filed, and all letters written; also, that a list of the *paying* members was being prepared and would be completed by December 1. The Treasurer General reported that no bond had been sold since her administration. For the last four years it has been found necessary to sell a bond to meet certain emergencies; but the Treasurer General has not been obliged to do so this year.

The Historian General presented the Fourth Volume of the Lineage Book as her report.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN GENERAL was presented. As a preface to my report, permit me to say that the following volumes are much needed for the verification of application papers, viz: "The Cabells and their Kin," by Alexander Brown; "Virginia Cousins," by G. Brown Goode; and "History of Chester County," by Futhey. Since my last report the additions to the library have been as follows: 1. Register of the Pennsylvania Sons of the Revolution, for 1897, from the Secretary, Ethan Allen Weaver. 2. "Then and Not Till Then," a novel, by Clara Nevada McLeod, from the Robert Louis Weed Company, publishers. (Bound.) 3. "Houlton, Me," souvenir. 4. "Orderly Book of Craft's Regiment of Artillery, Boston, Massachusetts." 5. Military and Naval Annals of Danvers, Massachusetts. These three pamphlets coming from Eben Putnam through exchange. 6. "A Colonial Witch," by Frank Samuel Child, from the Baker & Taylor Company, publishers. (Bound.) 7. Ecclesiastical and other sketches of Southington, Connecticut, by Rev. Herman R. Timlow, from the Hannah Woodruff Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, at Southington, Connecticut. (Just the sort of book we need.) 8. John and Sebastian Cabot, a four hundredth anniversary memorial of the discovery of America, by Harry Hakes. 9. The Palatine or German Im-

migration of New York and Pennsylvania, by Rev. Sanford H. Cobb. 10. Address by Mrs. John Case Phelps, made at the erection of the monument at Laurel Run, Pennsylvania, to Captain Joseph Davis and Lieutenant William Jones, slain by the Indians, April 25, 1779. (These three pamphlets came from the Wyoming Historical and Genealogical Society, through exchange.) 11. Year Book of the Colorado Society of Colonial Wars (bound), from E. L. Kelly, of Denver, Colorado, Secretary of the Colorado Sons of the American Revolution. 12. Genealogy of the Diamond Family, of Fairfield, Connecticut, from the author, Edwin R. Diamond, of San Francisco, California. 13. Historical Landmarks of Connecticut. 14. A most interesting paper on Ethan Allen, by Alice King McGilton, Historian of the Ethan Allen Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Middlebury, Vermont. (This was read before the Chapter and by it bound very prettily for our Library.) 15. Membership Roll of the Hannah Benedict Carter Chapter, New Canaan, Connecticut. 16. Report of the Hannah Benedict Carter Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, New Canaan, Connecticut, giving a most pleasing account of the origin and organization of this all-of-one-family Chapter.

PERIODICALS.—AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, August, 1895, and March, 1896, from Mrs. Henry Gannett. Annals of Iowa, volume III, No. 3. Colonial Tracts, Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7. Connecticut Quarterly, volume III, Nos. 3 and 4. Knox County, Maine, Historical and Genealogical Magazine for July, '96. Our Country, volume V, Nos. 4 and 5; Index to volume IV, and volume VI, No. 1. Southern Historical Association publications, volume I, No. 2. Spirit of '76, for May, June, July, August, September, and October, 1897.

I have also received a book-plate from John Page Woodbury, Secretary of the Club of "Odd Volumes," of Boston, Massachusetts, sent in exchange for one of our plates, that I had contributed to the forthcoming exhibit of that club at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. I should be glad to receive other book plates, as they make a most interesting and instructive collection for any library.

I hope that all Chapters will send to this Library copies of all their publications, as it would seem that the National Society should contain, for record, a file of everything published by any part of the Society. I am often asked by outsiders as to the publications of the Chapters, and am unable to answer satisfactorily, because we have so few copies here.

In conclusion, I would respectfully ask permission to purchase another thousand Index Cards; some paper for filing the various newspaper clippings sent us; and another shelf for one of the book cases. Also, I wish to have another dozen books bound, chiefly our current Magazines, which have been waiting some time for the binder.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,
Librarian General.

Mrs. Bröckett requested that the copy of Futchy's History of Chester County, Pennsylvania, be deferred until an effort has been made to procure it by presentation. This was acceded to.

It was moved and carried that, with the exception noted above, the report of the Librarian General be accepted.

Miss Miller offered the following resolution: "That the Librarian General be empowered to purchase the 'Lee Family of Virginia,' by Dr. E. L. Lee." Carried.

It was moved and carried to adjourn until two o'clock p. m.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

Pursuant to call, the adjourned meeting was called to order at two o'clock p. m., the First Vice-President General in the Chair.

The reports of the committees were taken up.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—The regular meeting of the Executive Committee was held on Tuesday, November 2, at ten o'clock a. m., Mrs. Rose F. Brackett, presiding. Members present: Mrs. Bröckett, Mrs. Main, Miss Johnston, Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Taplin, Mrs. Hatch, and Mrs. Dickins.

The Recording Secretary General presented the following question for the consideration of the Committee: "Suppose in a small town they succeed in securing twelve members to form a Chapter and obtain a charter; if one of their members should die, and they should be unable to replace her, would they cease to exist as a Chapter and have to return their charter? Would they then be simply members of the National Society?"

The Committee decided that the above circumstances would not nullify the existence of the Chapter, but that they would still exist as a Chapter with the privilege of retaining their charter.

Various other matters were discussed and several recommendations made in connection therewith, which have been submitted to the National Board, in the respective reports of the officers; also some minor matters pertaining to the furnishing of the rooms, which were referred to the Administration Committee.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ROSE F. BRACKETT,

Acting Chairman.

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,

Recording Secretary General.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.—The only report that the Finance Committee has to make, is that all regular bills have been signed and the usual business attended to. The Committee recommends that the Treasurer General be allowed to furnish the ex-Treas-

urer General with three packages of stamped envelopes and one dollar. It will be cheaper than paying messengers for mail.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MARGUERITE DICKINS,
Chairman Finance Committee.

By request, the report of the Printing Committee was deferred until Friday. There was no report from the Revolutionary Relics Committee. The Treasurer General presented to the Board a revolutionary relic of great value, being a photographic copy of the original draft of the Order of the Treasurer of the United States to pay General Lafayette a certain amount for his "services and sacrifices in the War of the Revolution."

Mrs. Brockett moved: "That the relic from Mrs. Hatch be received with thanks, and referred to the Revolutionary Relics Committee." Carried.

REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE.—The Administration Committee having met, attended to various minor matters pertaining to the office. It received directions from the Executive Committee to purchase cocoa matting for the Treasurer General's office; a new rug for the Board room, the old rug to be put in the Registrar's office; a lounge, to be placed in one of the rooms. Several names were received of applicants for clerkships, and the same placed on the rolls.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MARGUERITE DICKINS,
Acting Secretary Administration Committee.

Report accepted.

No report from the following Committees: Continental Hall, University Committee, and Committee to purchase Meadow Garden.

Miss Johnston moved: "That the chest, presented by Mr. Nicholas E. Jones, be placed in charge of the Recording Secretary General." Carried.

The Treasurer General read a letter from a Mr. Pottle, and, after some discussion, Mrs. Brockett moved: "That the proposition contained therein be accepted." Carried.

It was moved, and carried, to go into executive session at 2.30 p. m. At 4.20 p. m. the regular order of business was resumed, and the following amendments were read by the Recording Secretary General:

1. Amendment to Article V, section 2, offered by Miss Helen Meeker, ex-Regent of Mary Wooster Chapter, of Danbury, Connecticut. (Presented through Mrs. Kinney, State Regent of Connecticut.) Strike out the entire section and insert the following:

"Each Chapter may elect one delegate for every one hundred members to represent it, with its Regent, at the Continental Congress.

When a Chapter numbers less than one hundred members, two or more Chapters may unite temporarily, and when one hundred or more members are thus united they may elect one of their Chapter Regents

to represent the combined Chapters at the Continental Congress. Only members who have paid their dues for the current year shall be eligible as delegates."

2. Amendment to Article VI, section 2, offered by Miss Forsyth, State Regent of New York. Strike out the entire section and insert the following: "The National Board of Management shall be an administrative body. They shall carry out the ordering of Congress; approve applications for membership; fill vacancies in office, until the next meeting of Congress; prescribe rules and regulations for their own government while in office, and in general do all things necessary for the prosperity and success of the Society, subject, however, to the approval of the Continental Congress."

3. Amendment to Article IV, section 1, offered by the Recording Secretary General. "To strike out the words 'one Surgeon General.'"

4. Amendment to Article IX, section 1, offered by Mrs. Ford, of New York. "To strike out the words 'if approved by a majority of the Board,' and substitute in same section the word, 'sixty' for 'thirty.'"

5. Second amendment to Article IX, section 1, offered by Mrs. Fendall, of the District of Columbia. "Proposed amendments to the Constitution may be presented at any Continental Congress, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and acted upon at the next Congress, the full power to amend being vested in the Continental Congress."

These proposed amendments were approved by the Board, with the exception of the second amendment, upon which there was a tie vote; but according to the Constitution, Article IX, they will be presented for a final vote at the session of the Board in December.

It was moved and carried to adjourn until Friday at ten o'clock a. m.

ADJOURNED MEETING.

FRIDAY, *November 5.*

The meeting was called to order at ten o'clock a. m., the First Vice-President General in the Chair.

The Recording Secretary General read the motions of the previous day to the Board. Also, a letter from Mrs. A. D. Johnston, Corresponding Secretary General.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS' COMMISSIONS.—This committee report that the form accepted by the National Board of Management in June last, was submitted to six different engravers, who sent in bids varying from \$15.00 to \$40. After due consideration the committee decided to give the contract to Fred. B. Nichols, his bid and drawings being the most satisfactory, and the committee feeling satisfied that, as he did so much of our work, he understood just what we required. The proof printed from the plate has been sent in and is, in every way, satisfactory. The wording of the form was found

to require as large a plate as our Charter, and, therefore, the parchment will have to be of that size.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,

Chairman.

ELIZABETH BRYANT JOHNSTON,

VIRGINIA MILLER.

Report accepted.

The Recording Secretary General read a communication from the Nathan Hale Chapter, of St. Paul, Minnesota, containing by-laws and articles of incorporation of that Chapter.

Mrs. Lockwood appeared before the Board and asked their advice in regard to a play which had been submitted to her, as Editor of the Magazine, and a committee, consisting of Miss Johnston, Mrs. Brockett, and Mrs. Darwin, was appointed to examine this play and report to the Board at its next meeting. Mrs. Lockwood stated that the circulation of the Magazine was increasing.

At 11.15 a. m. the Recording Secretary General moved that the Board resolve itself into a committee of the whole to discuss the arrangements for Congress. Carried.

At 1.15 p. m. the committee of the whole arose and reported progress.

Credential Committee and Badges.—Mrs. Hatch, Mrs. Brockett, Mrs. Hatcher, Mrs. Taplin, Miss Johnston.

Programme.—Mrs. Manning, Mrs. Dickins, Mrs. Thurston, Mrs. Lindsay, Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Kinney, Mrs. Washington.

Hotels and Railroads.—Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Hatcher.

Music and Decoration.—Miss Miller, Mrs. Stakely, Mrs. Seymour.

House Committee.—Mrs. Avery, Mrs. Jewett, Mrs. Foote, Mrs. Hatcher, Mrs. Fitzwilliam, Mrs. Washington, Mrs. Taplin.

Press Committee.—Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. Main, Mrs. Darwin, Mrs. Hill.

Mrs. Manning moved: "That the Historian General be empowered to have framed the photographs of our President General and Professor Goode." Carried.

Miss Forsyth moved: "That the Historian General be requested to have printed and sent out one thousand postal cards, to facilitate the sale of the Lineage Books." Carried.

The Recording Secretary General moved: "To rescind the motion of the Treasurer General closing the office on Saturday at twelve o'clock." Carried.

Mrs. Hatch moved: "That each officer shall have authority to close her office on Saturday afternoons, whenever, in her opinion, the business of said office and Society shall not suffer thereby." Motion lost.

Mrs. Seymour presented some additional names for admission to membership.

The Recording Secretary General was instructed to cast the ballot for these applicants.

Mrs. Seymour also presented further proof in behalf of the lady and daughter whose case had been submitted to the Board the day previous, and, their claims to membership being well substantiated, Miss Johnston moved: "That the two names, *i. e.* the mother and daughter, be both added to the list of applicants." This was voted upon and carried, and the Recording Secretary General ordered to cast the ballot.

The report of the Printing Committee being called, Mrs. Hatcher, acting chairman, read the following:

The Committee on Printing of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, met October 8, at one o'clock p. m., at 902 F Street, N. W., a quorum being present.

At the request of the Recording Secretary General, she was given the following order on Fred. H. Nichols, the engraver: "Please transfer to stone, and print charters in accordance with bids submitted."

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MRS. J. M. THURSTON, *Chairman.*

GEORGIA S. HATCHER,

KATE K. HENRY,

LILLIE TYSON TAPLIN.

In the absence of the chairman of the Printing Committee, the acting chairman called a meeting at 902 F Street, on October 21, to consider bids on ten thousand application blanks. As the bid made by Fred. H. Nichols was the lowest of the five submitted, and as his work in this line has been satisfactory, the acting chairman was instructed to inform him that his bid was accepted and to ask him to furnish the blanks at once.

At a meeting held on October 27, the committee decided to act upon a bid submitted to the chairman last March by McGill & Wallace, and ordered two thousand Chapter report blanks for the Treasurer General. The committee also signed at this meeting an order on the Treasurer General for ninety dollars (\$90.00), with which to purchase from the Postoffice Department four thousand stamped envelopes for the general office work.

The application blanks and the Chapter report blanks have been delivered at the office, and the bills have been approved by the acting chairman.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER,

Acting Chairman.

LILLIE TYSON TAPLIN,

KATE K. HENRY.

Report accepted.

It was moved, and carried, to adjourn until the first Thursday in December.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,

Recording Secretary General.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL.

OCTOBER 27 TO NOVEMBER 29, 1897.

RECEIPTS.

Fees and dues,	\$1,684 00	
Charters and life members,	87 50	
Rosettes,	18 90	
Ribbon,	50	
Directory,	2 00	
Lineage Books,	45 40	
Blanks,	16 62	
Certificates,	5 00	
Interest,	75 00	
Insignia,	153 00	
Spoons,	6 70	
Magazine,	343 69	
Continental Hall,	70 00	
Bills payable, demand note,	600 00	
Balance on hand October 27,	22 25	
		<hr/> \$3,130 56

DISBURSEMENTS.

Dues refunded,	\$43 00	
Charter refunded,	5 00	
Permanent Fund—		
Directory,	\$40 00	
Ribbon,	8 37	
Charters and life members,	82 50	
Interest,	75 00	
Paper cutters,	5 62	
Certificates,	11 00	
Continental Hall,	70 00	
		<hr/> 292 49
Rosettes,	40 00	
Magazine—		
Expense, October and November, ..	12 22	
Printing November issue,	255 72	
Two thousand folders,	7 00	
Salary—Editor,	83 33	
Salary—Business Manager,	50 00	
Printing,	11 75	
		<hr/> 420 02
<i>General Office Expenses.</i>		
Stamped envelopes,	90 00	
Postage—Application blanks,	15 00	

Envelopes,	9 15	
Postage—Mrs. Draper,	1 00	
Printing reports (blanks),	7 75	
Curator—Office expenses,	30 00	
Stenographer—Salary,	75 00	
Curator—Salary,	75 00	
Rent to January 1, 1898,	125 00	
Postage—Lineage,	10 00	
Printing,	25 25	
Caldwell & Co., stationery,	13 57	
Record Clerk,	50 00	
		<hr/>

526 72

Corresponding Secretary General.

Seals,		40
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Recording Secretary General.

Engraving,	8 00	
Printing (parchment),	21 50	
Parchment,	18 00	
Parchment,	150 00	
Engraving,	26 50	
Salary—Clerk,	50 00	
		<hr/>

274 00

Registrars General.

Trunk Board (for certificates),	30 00	
Ten thousand application blanks,	82 65	
Salary—Clerk,	50 00	
Salary—Clerk,	50 00	
Salary—Clerk,	40 00	
		<hr/>

252 65

Treasurer General.

Postage,	3 23	
Bookkeeper salary,	100 00	
		<hr/>

103 23

Historian General.

Lineage Books, volume 4,	555 00	
Postals,	10 00	
Clerk's salary,	70 00	
Clerk's salary,	50 00	
		<hr/>

685 00

Librarian General.

Subscriptions to Magazine,	3 00	
Book,	3 50	
Books,	17 50	
		<hr/>

24 00

Card Catalogue.

9,900 cards, printed,	29 21	
Clerk's salary,	50 00	
		<hr/> 79 21

State Regent's Postage.

Mrs. Ballou,	1 00	
Mrs. Warren,	5 00	
		<hr/> 6 00

Seventh Continental Congress.

Envelopes,	60	
Rent Opera House, advance,	250 00	
Railway agents,	29 00	
		<hr/> 279 60
Spoons,	36 00	
By balance,	63 24	
		<hr/> \$3,130 56

ASSETS.

Current investments,	\$14,793 95	
Permanent investments,	15,014 72	
Current fund (bank),	63 24	
Permanent fund (bank),	1,371 08	
		<hr/> \$31,242 99

Continental Hall.

Mrs. Jewett,	\$5 00
Mrs. Jewett,	5 00
Tuscarora,	25 00
Mrs. Burhams,	25 00
Mrs. McWilliams,	10 00

By order of the Board, December 2d, the \$10,000 voted by the Sixth Continental Congress has been transferred from the Current Investment to the Permanent Investment.

SARAH H. HATCH.
Treasurer General.

ERRATA.

Page 326 of the September Magazine says that the list of the Tea Party was published by the *Sons* of the American Revolution. It was not published by the *Sons*, but by the Dolly Madison Chapter of the *Daughters* as a souvenir of their Tea Party Anniversary.

A. HOWARD CLARKE.

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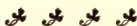
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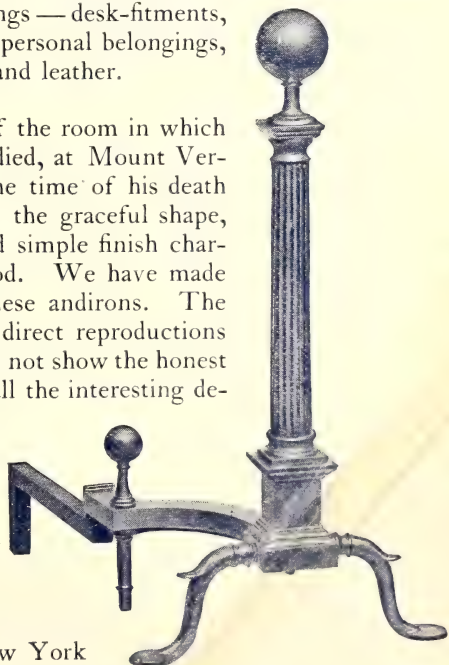
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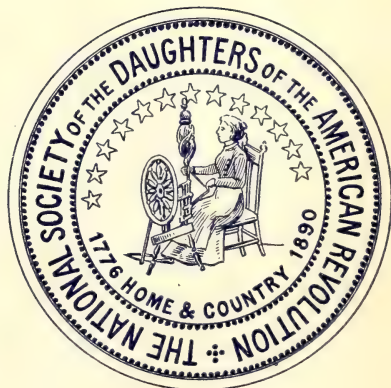
PATRIOTIC

FEBRUARY, 1898.



EDITOR

MARY S. LOCKWOOD



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American Monthly Magazine

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NO. 2

THE ORATORS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

THE first epoch in American literature is merely theological, and embraces a period of one hundred and thirty years (1620-1750). It is represented by the Mathers, Jonathan Edwards and others, whose theological treatises, together with some important journals, make up the literature of this period.

When, however, the idea of resistance to the English oppression got into the minds of the Colonists, that idea changed completely the character of the thought, and hence the character of the literature. The occasion made men orators, whether they expressed their minds in letter-writing, in newspaper publications, or on the rostrum.

The addresses sent to Europe made a great impression. Hitherto England had ignored American authors, but "when the political orators spoke, their words resounded across the Atlantic." In highest praise Pitt, the great English statesman, spoke of their ability in the House of Lords. He said, "History has always been my favorite study, and in the celebrated writings of antiquity I have often admired the patriotism of Greece and Rome; but, my Lords, I must avow that in the master states of the world I know not a people nor a Senate who can stand in preference to the delegates of America, assembled in General Congress at Philadelphia."

Such commendation from one of the greatest of English authors makes it seem worth while to study the American orators whom he ranks with Cicero and Demosthenes.

In the history of the American Revolution there are two subjects that are given great prominence, the grievances of the Colonists and the campaigns of the war. There is still a third which should claim the earliest attention of the student and

historian, namely, the influence of the master intellects in directing the thoughts of the Colonists. As a power in the Revolution this has been too little recognized in history. Moreover, from the study of history alone, we fail to get a realizing sense of the difficulties of the times. Especially is the greatest obstacle of all lost sight of—the opposition of the majority to anything like resistance. It was this opposition which produced the orators. To fully appreciate both the orators and their obstacles the student must turn to American literature. It is interesting also as an example in evolution, this growth of an idea which resulted in the birth of a nation. Fifteen years before the war, the idea appeared in its simplest form, and originated with the people of North Carolina, who organized a body of men known as Regulators. They attempted, but in vain, to regulate the English Government in its colonial concerns.

Next evolved was the idea of repeal and redress. This was the period of petitions, remonstrances, arguments, and supplications. It opened in 1765 and closed with the battle of Lexington.

The third idea, in order of succession, was separation from Great Britain, which brought to its culmination the oratory of the period. Up to this time the word independence had not been coined for current use, but it was evolved in due time, and from it came the idea of union, and last in the evolution the great American Nation.

This growth of an idea and its influence in the Revolution can be found only in the literature of the period, and to appreciate the evolution, one must study the writings chronologically.

On the occasion of the repeal of the Stamp Act, Jonathan Mayhew delivered a thrilling speech, which is called "A Patriot's Thanksgiving." It closes thus: "The repeal, the repeal has restored things to order. The course of justice is no longer obstructed. * * All lovers of liberty have reason to rejoice. Blessed revolution! How great are our obligations to the Supreme Governor of the world."

If you know Benjamin Franklin only as an economist and a philosopher, then you cannot appreciate the service he gave

to your native land. Read his writings of this period, for example, "Rules for reducing a great empire to a small one," and explain, if you can, his change in style from that of the cool and calculating economist to that of the scorching critic. Only the fire of patriotism can explain it.

George Washington's style is severe and scholarly, whether put to service in the epistolary art or in stately addresses. Once only in his life-time did he soar to lofty heights of oratory. It was at the close of his long and faithful career, when he delivered that masterpiece of prophetic admonition, his "Farewell Address" to the American States.

Philip Freneau wrote war ballads and political burlesque.

Timothy Dwight, of New Haven, became, after the war, noted as a writer and a scholar. But he was an army chaplain when he wrote the popular war song beginning:

"Columbia, Columbia, to glory arise;
The queen of the world, the child of the skies,
Thy genius commands thee."

Head and shoulders above these writers; yes, touching the stars, according to Pitt, were James Otis, Patrick Henry, Thomas Paine, and Samuel Adams.

A noticeable condition common to all these men, except Otis, is that, at the outset, they were wanting in influence which comes from wealth, family, age or experience. Patrick Henry was only twenty-nine when he made his first speech in the Virginia House of Burgesses, and his business ventures had been a series of failures. Josiah Quincy was twenty-one when he began to deliver those speeches which set on fire the hearts and minds of the people of Boston. Thomas Paine was no longer young when he arrived in this country, but he had no money, nor any vested interests anywhere. Samuel Adams was a poor, struggling lawyer. Remote from each other, without the inspiration which comes from the assistance of one another, they kept the signal fires burning—Patrick Henry in Virginia, Thomas Paine in Philadelphia, Otis and Adams in Boston.

For biographies of these orators I must refer you to our public libraries. There isn't time for a finished article even on

the life of one man, especially if we have samples of their genius, which seem to me to be the best possible introduction to our great orators.

From Richardson's work on American Literature are obtained the following facts concerning the Boston writers: "James Otis, Joseph Warren, and Josiah Quincy, formed a knot of Massachusetts orators, of which James Otis was the chief. * * * They were all men of education and marked ability." Otis was called "the silver-tongued orator." President Adams likened him to "a flame of fire." In 1760 he delivered a speech five hours long. Adams says, "with a torrent of impetuous eloquence he hurried everything before him. Every man went away ready to take up arms." His speech, which of the recitations comes first on the programme, is from a letter written in 1765 to an English Lord, in answer to his argument justifying Parliament in taxing the Colonies. It had the ring of a high-born English subject, for the ideas of separation and independence were not yet born, and the contrast between his speech of 1765 and Samuel Adams' speech of 1778 is the best possible illustration of the evolution of an idea.

[The four examples of the oratory of the period were given in each Chapter where this paper has been read by members of the Chapter, who, in fine style, declaimed their respective parts, adding greatly to the enthusiasm of the subject. In this article, however, only a few disconnected sentences can be given, to show the character of each orator's style and to preserve the unity of the subject.]

Otis writes: "To what purpose is it to ring the everlasting changes to the Colonists on the cases of Manchester, Birmingham, and Sheffield, which return no member? If those places are not represented they ought to be. * * * Should the British Empire one day be extended around the globe, would it be reasonable that all mankind should have their concerns managed by "the occupants of Cornish barns and ale houses?" * * * Every garretteer has lately talked of our American Colonies, and of yoking and curbing the cattle. Why may not American peasants with the same propriety speak of their cities of London and Westminster;

* * and consider them but as appendages to their sheep-cots and goose-pens? * * * *

"The national debt is confessed on all hands to be a terrible sore. But it should be remebered that the Colonists never occasioned its increase, [and] we cannot see the equity of being obliged to pay off a debt of other's making. Why should not the Great Mogul be obliged to contribute? There are full as good reasons for laying him under contribution as any for taxing the Colonists. * * * *

"The gentleman has made himself quite merry with the modest proposal of an American representative in Parliament. If he is now sober I would humbly ask, if there be any greater absurdity in this plan than in a Welsh and Scotch representative?"

The first biographer of Patrick Henry was William Wirt. Another good biography is Arnold's life of Patrick Henry. In this sketch everything must be left out except the scene and occasion of his two greatest speeches, and a paragraph as to his family.

Patrick Henry's father was a Scotchman, who, when a young man, had come to this country with a small fortune, and had settled in Virginia. He was a nephew of the Scotch historian Robertson. He married the daughter of a prosperous inn-keeper of Virginia, whose son, William Winston, was an eloquent speaker of his day. The genius of the young Patrick therefore may have come to him by inheritance. The families of both father and mother were people of property and education, but this did not give them position among the aristocracy of Virginia.

Patrick Henry married at eighteen, failed three times in business, and then took up the study of law, when already he had a family to support. The law case which brought him out of obscurity is of historic interest, known as "The People versus the Parsons," i. e., the Colony of Virginia against the Church of England.

The fame of his success in this case elected him to the Virginia House of Burgesses, but it arrayed the clergy against him as his mortal enemy. On his first appearance in the House, he is described as uncouth but not ungraceful and

rough in dress, so that he was a conspicuous figure among the well-dressed aristocrats of Old Dominion. Besides he was poverty poor and was known not to be overzealous in study nor overable in business.

His first act in the House was to attack the leaders in government for mismanagement of the finances. This arrayed a second social element against him—the governing class.

One must know these facts in order to appreciate the unfavorable light in which he stood when he made his famous speech against the Stamp Act, the closing words of which are found in all our school histories, "Caesar had his Brutus, Charles I his Cromwell, and George III ——." It was the moment his enemies had waited for, and cries of "Treason! Treason!" were heard from all parts of the House. It was a critical moment, too, in the career of the young orator, but he was equal to the occasion. He waited for the uproar to cease, and finished his sentence with a stroke at his adversaries which was unreturnable. "George III may profit by their example. If this be treason, make the most of it."

Nine years later he delivered his greatest speech. In the meantime he had been elected to represent his State in the first General Congress of the Colonies which met in Philadelphia in 1774. "The Tea Party" had been given in Boston, and in return for the compliment Parliament closed the port of Boston, and sent an army of redcoats for the Bostonians to house and feed.

In the midst of these stirring events the Second Virginia Convention was held in Richmond—one month before the battle of Lexington. Patrick Henry was a member, and patiently listened to the counsels of his elders, in which all were in favor of reconciliation. The body of the convention was strongly opposed to "rash or hasty measures." The weakness and falsity of their arguments were painfully evident to Patrick Henry, and when his time came he arose and replied, touching in turn the arguments which had been presented. The speaker before Henry had reminded his listeners that it would be time enough to resort to measures of desperation when all hope had vanished. Patrick Henry, therefore, begins his speech, "It is natural in man to indulge the illusions of hope," and by logical

steps he rose to heights of eloquence never surpassed in American oratory. He said:

"We are apt to shut our eyes against a painful truth and listen to the song of that siren, until she transforms us into beasts.

* * For my part whatever anguish of spirit it may cost, I am willing to know the worst and to provide for it. * * *

"I have but one lamp by which my feet are guided, and that is the lamp of experience. Judging by the past, what has there been in the conduct of the British ministry to justify these hopes.

"We have petitioned, we have remonstrated, we have prostrated ourselves before the throne * *—our petitions have been slighted, our supplications have been disregarded, and we have been spurned with contempt from the foot of the throne. * * In vain after these things may we indulge in the fond hope of peace and reconciliation. * * If we wish to be free we must fight. * * * * *

"They tell us we are weak. Sir, we are not weak. Three millions of people armed in the holy cause of liberty are invincible. [and] We shall not fight our battles alone. There is a just God who presides over the destinies of nations. * *

"It is too late now to retire from the contest. There is no retreat but in submission and slavery.

"What is it that gentlemen wish? Is life so dear and peace so sweet as to be purchased at the price of homes and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God. I know not what course others may take, but as for me, give me liberty or give me death."

Of the writers of this period none accomplished greater results than Thomas Paine. Moncure D. Conway, his latest biographer, says, "America has known some utterances of lips equivalent to decisive victories in the field, but of the utterances by pen none achieved such vast results as Paine's "Common Sense" and the first "Crisis."

Two months before the battle of Lexington Thomas Paine came from England with letters of introduction from Benjamin Franklin. He went to Philadelphia, and immediately took up the cause of the Colonists. "Common Sense," his first publication, came out the next winter. Our Connecticut poet, Joel Barlow, says, "It gave spirit and resolution to the Americans

who were wavering and undetermined." Barlow also wrote, "The great American nation owed as much to the pen of Paine as to the sword of Washington."

Paine served the Colonies not only as a writer, but was appointed to fill most responsible positions of state, and proved to be a statesman of great ability. The Tories and English had formed alliances with the Indians, who were a constant and terrible menace to the people of Pennsylvania. The Council of Safety of Philadelphia, whose duty it was to protect the city against this hideous combination of traitors within and savages without, appointed a committee to treat with the Indians, of which committee Paine was the chairman.

Later the Congress of the United States appointed its Committee on Foreign Affairs—a committee which called for the best statesmanship of the country. Paine was elected its secretary.

The Assembly of Pennsylvania made him war correspondent for Washington's campaign, and he spent the greater part of the winter of 1777 with Washington at Valley Forge.

Two years afterward the Pennsylvania Assembly made him clerk of the House. And the next year, when Congress called for a loan of eight million dollars, Colonel John Laurens, Washington's aid, and Thomas Paine were sent to France to obtain the loan from the French Government. According to Lamartine, Louis XIV "loaded him with favors," and the gift of six million dollars was confided to the hands of Franklin and Paine. The American treasury was empty, but these supplies arrived in time to give Washington the aid he needed and without which he could not have carried on the campaign which resulted in the surrender of Cornwallis.

Paine was not satisfied to be a writer and statesman in the cause of American liberty. He served as a soldier, honorable and valiant. In the second year of the war he enlisted in the Pennsylvania division of the Flying Camp, and served until its disbandment. Next he enlisted under General Green, who appointed Paine his aide-de-camp.

At Fort Mifflin, on the Delaware, Paine undertook a hazardous enterprise, by which he rendered most valuable service to

General Green, and through the remainder of the war Paine was called "the hero of Fort Mifflin."

But it was as a writer that he rendered the greatest service to the United States of America, and proved himself the most unselfish of patriots. His publications were in the greatest demand and would have sold at any price. The copyrights of all his works he gave to the cause of American independence, and "peace found him a penniless patriot, when he might have had 50,000 in his pockets, the proceeds from the sale of his publications."

Through the ingenuity and tact of an article, in the fifth "Crisis," Paine wrote of the foulest conspiracy of the Revolution, known as the Conway Cabal.

In recognition of the part Paine had in the production of that great document, the Declaration of Independence, the University of Pennsylvania, on the second anniversary of the Fourth of July, as a part of its celebration, bestowed upon Paine the honorary degree of Master of Arts. William Cobbett, the English statesman, says, "Whoever wrote the Declaration, Paine was its author."

His second pamphlet, the first to bear the title *Crisis*, won the earliest victory for the American Army. It is from this that the selection is made as a sample of Paine's style.

It was written by the light of the camp fire, after weary marches by day. Paine was serving on General Green's staff at Fort Lee. On November 23, the English made an attack and finally took possession. The American Army under Green retreated, and joined Washington at Trenton. The severe weather prevented a pursuit by the English, and saved the American forces. Washington, in direct need, wrote to Congress of the distresses of his soldiers. Paine was there to see it all, and he was writing his first "Crisis." It was published December 19, and on the 23d, four days later, it reached the camp. It was read aloud to groups of half clad and disheartened soldiers on the night but one before the battle of Trenton. Paine's biographer says, "The discouraged commander presently saw his soldiers beaming with hope, and urging on the attack, their watchword the opening sentence of the *Crisis*,

"These are the times that try men's souls," and the next day Trenton was won.

Paine had written and the soldiers had read: "The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will in this crisis shrink from the service of his country. * * * * *

"Tyranny is not easily conquered. Yet we have this consolation, what we obtain too cheap, we esteem too lightly. * * * Heaven knows how to put a proper price upon its goods; and it would indeed seem strange if so celestial an article as freedom should not be highly rated. * * * * *

"I love the man that can smile in trouble, that can gather strength from distress and grow brave by reflection. * * * 'Tis the business of little minds to shrink, but he whose heart is firm, and whose conscience approves his conduct, will pursue his principles unto death."

According to Richardson, the most potent voice in Massachusetts was that of Samuel Adams, a Harvard graduate, intensely in earnest, poor, incorruptible, a man of business who sacrificed his pecuniary interests to the Colonial cause.

He read in the Boston town meetings, and became State Legislator, Congressman, Governor. His work was that of a strong personal force—a pioneer, an upbuilder of liberty. He wrote stirring articles for the People's Paper in Boston, and was as obnoxious to the home government as he was popular among the Colonists.

He knew how to make his titles tell, and the value and force of a signature. "A Son of Liberty" writing "An appeal to the World" are samples of title and signature.

The selection chosen as an example of his power and style was written in 1778 after Burgoyne's surrender, and is taken from a letter addressed to the Peace Commissioners from England, who had but recently arrived in America.

The spirit of independence is there in every sentence, and the joy of victory is not altogether kept down in this masterpiece of irony.

Samuel Adams writes: "Trusty and most well-beloved servants of your sacred master. * * * As you are sent to America for the express purpose of treating with anybody or every-

thing, you will pardon an address from one who disdains to flatter those whom he loves. * * * *

"I have seen your most elegant and most eloquent letter to the members of Congress. * * * *

"You begin with the amiable expressions of humanity—the earnest desire for tranquility and peace. * * * *

"You are willing to consent to a cessation of hostilities, both by sea and land. * * It is difficult for rude Americans to determine whether you are serious in this proposition or whether you mean to jest with their simplicity. * * * *

"You offer to revive mutual affection. To revive mutual affection is impossible. We freely forgive you. But it is not in nature that you should forgive us. You have injured us too much. You offer to establish the powers of the respective Legislatures in each particular State. Let me assure you that the power of each Legislature is most fully established and on a most solid foundation.

"We have a due sense of the kind offer you made to grant us a share in your sovereign. But really, gentlemen, we have not the least inclination to accept it. He may suit you extremely well, but he is not to our taste.

"We cannot but admire the generosity of soul which prompts you to agree that no military force shall be kept in the different States of North America without the consent of the General Congress. * * You will therefore cause the forces of your royal master to be removed. Now if you will take the advice of one who is really a friend to England—away with your fleets and your armies. As ambassadors (not as commissioners) solicit a treaty of peace, amity and commerce with the rising States of the Western World. * * * *

"You know the cause of America is just. You know that she contends for that freedom to which all men are entitled. * *

"In the doubtful scale of battle, we pray that we may be successful as we have justice on our side. * * * *

"I am, my lords and gentlemen, the friend of human nature, and one who glories in the title of "AN AMERICAN."

MARY PHILOTHETA ROOT.

REMINISCENCES OF HADDONFIELD, NEW JERSEY,
DURING THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

IN the War of the American Revolution New Jersey bore a conspicuous and honorable part, and the county of Gloucester, of which Camden County then formed a part, is fertile in historical associations of that eventful period.

Haddonfield, one of the oldest towns in the county, is noted for a number of incidents that occurred during the Revolutionary War. Count Donop, a Hessian officer in the British service, with twenty-five hundred Hessian veterans, crossed the Delaware River at Cooper's Ferry on October 21, 1777, and marched that evening to Haddonfield, and encamped opposite John Gill's, where now stands the residence of the late John Gill, Esq. In this house Donop had his headquarters and, although the owner was an Elder among Friends, yet the politeness of the German soldier so won upon him that he was kindly remembered ever after. The inhabitants, however, suffered much from the depredations of the common soldiers, who wantonly destroyed their property and endangered their lives. The presence of an officer in a house was a protection against them, and every family sought out one, with the promise of good entertainment without cost, that their property might be saved from destruction.

Before daylight on the morning of October 22d, the Hessians left Haddonfield, and were engaged in the battle at Red Bank, where Count Donop was wounded and taken into the Whitall residence, where he died three days after the battle, saying in his last moments, "It is finishing a noble career early; but I die the victim of my ambition, and the avarice of my sovereign. See in me the vanity of all human pride! I have shone in all the courts of Europe, and now I am dying here on the banks of the Delaware in the house of an obscure Quaker."

During the battle Mrs. Whitall was spinning in an upper room of the house. She had refused to leave it; presently a shot from one of the British vessels crashed through the wall and lodged in a partition near where she was sitting; whereupon she carefully removed her wheel to the cellar, and con-

tinued at her work until the wounded were brought to the house, and she was called upon to attend them.

The sad defeat that attended the Hessians in the death of their commanding officer completely demoralized them, and they returned in detached bodies, begging shelter and food of those they had so illy treated. As a detachment approached Haddonfield, a farmer living near the road was, with his horse and cart, pressed into the service to carry some that were unable to walk further. The appearance of armed men so terrified the farmer that he neglected to fasten down the front part of his cart, and when rising a hill near the village the weight of the men was thrown on the back of the cart, and all were pitched headlong into the road.

Becoming better acquainted with the people, many Hessians deserted and remained afterwards, becoming thrifty people and good citizens.

The British Army abandoning Philadelphia, June, 1778, passed through Haddonfield on the way to New York. They were four days and nights passing through the town. Lydia Bates lived in a small house on the site of Mr. George Glover's present home. She kept a cow, which was often caught and milked by the soldiers. Lydia did not like this, and when she saw them coming would drive her cow in the cellar until they were gone.

Major Simcoe, with the Queen's Rangers, a very efficient corps of Tories recruited in New York and Connecticut, occupied Haddonfield, while Stirling remained near Cooper's Ferry with a reserve. Simcoe occupied the main street with his troops, and sent detachments to destroy some barrels of tar near Timber Creek, and seize a lot of rum on the Egg Harbor road east of the village. "Mad Anthony" quickly whirled his little command down toward the river from Mt. Holly, and in obedience to Stirling's orders, Simcoe quitted Haddonfield by night in a storm of sleet and rain, and rejoined the reserve at Cooper's Ferry.

The next day, March 1st, a sharp skirmish ensued at the Spicer's Ferry Bridge over Cooper's Creek. The Rangers having been sent three or four miles up the direct road to Haddonfield for some remaining forage, were met by Wayne's

cavalry, and forced to retreat to the Ferry. Upon the right, in the neighborhood of the present Reilly's Academy and the Hicksite Friends' meeting-house, a heavy fire was kept up by the Forty-second men upon the main body of the Americans, who were in the woods along the Haddonfield road. As Simcoe advanced rapidly to gain an eminence in front, the cavalry retired to the woods, except one officer, who reined back his horse, and facing the Rangers as they dashed on, slowly waved his sword for his attendants to retreat. This brave officer was Count Pulaski, who had command of the cavalry.

While Wayne was posted in Haddonfield, some of his men made a reconnoissance of the British at Gloucester, and were discovered and pursued by a superior force. A running fight ensued, which lasted nearly from Gloucester Point to the American lines, but the British suffered much the greater loss. The most prominent man in this action on the American side was Colonel Ellis, of the Gloucester militia. Soon after the whole British force at Gloucester moved on Wayne at Haddonfield by night, but found only his empty quarters. A soldier named Chew taking a shorter route and swimming his horse across Newton Creek, was the first to reach Haddonfield. Ellis' regiment marched out just as the British marched in. Colonel Ellis was so corpulent that he fell behind his men, and but for the darkness of the night would have been taken prisoner.

The intelligence brought by Chew created great fear in the town, and every precaution was taken to mislead the enemy by putting out the lights in the dwellings, and the families retiring to bed. A colored servant in the family of Mrs. Abigail Blackwood, widow of Samuel, then living on Tanner Street, was sent with the children to their room, and strictly enjoined to extinguish the candle. Through curiosity she disobeyed her mistress, and placed it on the window ledge, which attracted the attention of the soldiers, who at once surrounded the house. John Blackwood, a son of the widow, then a lad, was captured, taken into the street, and made to tell what he knew of Colonel Ellis and his regiment. While attempting by the light of a few torches, and surrounded by the excited soldiers, to show the direction of the retreating troops, Miles Sage rode up and asked the boy the same question while attempting

to answer the others. His reply was that they had gone, some one way and some another. At this moment Sage discovered that he was in the midst of British soldiers, who at the same time noticed that he was an American. Sage at once put spurs to his horse, rode hastily into the main street and towards the northerly part of the village. He was fired upon as he vanished in the darkness, but escaped until he reached the upper hotel (the present Temperance House), where his horse was wounded, and he fell to the ground. Before Sage could disengage himself from the saddle he was attacked by the guard, stabbed in various places about his body, and left for dead in the street. By order of a Scotch officer he was carried into the small building now occupied by Mr. John Garrett, opposite the present Temperance House, where he was attended by a surgeon of the army. On examination it was found that he had thirteen bayonet wounds. He was put in the care of some women, one of whom became the mother of Governor Stratton. Being besought to prepare for death, he exclaimed: "Why, Martha, I mean to give the enemy thirteen rounds yet." He lived to tell his grandchildren of his perilous adventure.

Simcoe (British officer) had a narrow escape while halted at Haddonfield. On one occasion, while resting his horse on the brow of the hill, opposite the present school for backward children, late residence of William Mann, Major Simcoe heard the whistling of a rifle ball near him, and saw two persons on the opposite hill. He ordered a lieutenant to take a few dragoons and capture them. These persons proved to be two young men who secured the loan of a rifle of a farmer living near for the purpose of hunting. As they proceeded along the road, Simcoe was plainly in view, and they could not resist the temptation of shooting at a British officer. After this exploit they returned to the house, when a young woman, Diana Collins, discovered the dragoons in pursuit, and shouted to the young men to escape. One turned down the creek into the swamp and evaded the soldiers, while the other ran up the hill and secreted himself in the bushes, and but for his curiosity in watching the men and horses as they passed would also have escaped. He, however, left his hiding place, went back into the road, was discovered, and after a hot chase captured. He

was taken to Philadelphia, thence to the prison ships in New York, and kept for a long time. Although not the guilty one, he suffered a terrible punishment, and was not allowed to return for two or more years. But when he visited the spot where he had hidden he found his hat that had been lost in the scuffle at the time.

In March, 1778, soon after the retreat of Simcoe from Haddonfield, Pulaski with a large body of Continental troopers came close under the British lines to reconnoitre. The enemy, anticipating his approach, placed an ambush upon both sides of the road leading from the bridge to the Middle Ferry, in the neighborhood of the present Friends' meeting-house, under the command of Colonel Shaw. As Pulaski approached in advance of his men, a staunch Whig, William West, mounted a log and waved his hat as a signal of retreat. Pulaski took the hint, hastily wheeled his men and saved them from slaughter.

A young British officer made a requisition at the home of the Champions for their best horse. He got an unbroken colt, which threw him into a pond, and in revenge had his men plunder the house.

An old man, named Ellis, buried his specie near his house at night by the light of a lantern to save it from the marauders. The light betrayed him to the spies lurking about, and when he next visited the spot his treasure was gone.

Mrs. Annie Howell, the daughter of Mrs. Abigail Blackwood, and widow of Colonel Howell, of Fancy Hill, Gloucester County, was a child in Haddonfield during the war, and retained vivid recollections of Lafayette and Pulaski. Lafayette took great notice of her, and she never forgot him as an affable, courtly French gentleman. The jewelry he wore was her special admiration, and, when in her old age she spoke of him, she never omitted to mention this feature of his dress. She would describe Pulaski in his dragoon uniform, wearing a tightly-fitting green jacket and buckskin breeches, mounted on a superb charger and displaying his wonderful horsemanship to the admiring soldiers.

Robert Blackwell, D. D., an Episcopal clergyman, who became a chaplain in the American Army at the opening of the struggle and remained until the end, was a resident of Had-

donfield. His house stood on the east side of Main Street, opposite Tanner Street, the house where Isaac Ellis has his meat shop.

The Haddonfield farmers formed a league for the protection of their horses and cattle. In a low, swampy piece of timber land about two miles east of the village, and familiarly known as Charleston, now a part of the farm of George C. Kay, several acres were surrounded with a strong, high fence, and there the stock was secluded when in danger. Once a man in their employ betrayed their secret, and the British seized every animal within their stockade, but in being removed the horses were stampeded and fled into the forests near Ellisburg, whence the owners subsequently rescued them.

Among those who enlisted in the service from the Haddonfield region were John Stafford, James B. Cooper, and John Mapes. Because of Stafford's stalwart figure and erect military bearing, he was selected as one of Washington's body-guard; but at the battle of Germantown he was so badly wounded that he was retired from active service. Cooper and Mapes fought in Harry Lee's Light Dragoons, and after the war the former commanded several merchant ships sailing out of Philadelphia. Mapes, we are told, settled a few miles from Haddonfield, and took much pleasure in talking about the "Old War," as he called it. He was a genial, pleasant man; wore a broad-brimmed hat, with his long clay pipe twisted in the band, never passing an opportunity for using it. His familiar salutation of "My darling fellow," whenever he met a friend, is still remembered by the people, whether it was a public gathering or by his own fireside. He lived to a good old age.

Captain James B. Cooper also after the service lived at Haddonfield until his death, which occurred in the ninety-third year of his age, February 5, 1854. His remains lie in the Friends' graveyard at Haddonfield, without any monument to show his last resting place.

It is said by some that the Continental Congress sat in Haddonfield for several weeks during the war, in the house built by Matthias Aspden, the present Temperance House, but this

is denied by others; but the Provincial Congress did hold a brief session at Haddonfield. The Council of Safety met and held its sessions at Haddonfield in the present Temperance House. Its second session opened on May 10, 1777, and from thence until June 9 met nearly every day, and such was the press of labor upon it that it frequently held two, and sometimes three meetings daily. While it sat at Haddonfield it kept two guard-houses well filled with its prisoners, and every patriot was in some manner an amateur detective, who reported to the Council his neighbors supposed to be entertain hostility to the cause of Independence. Both guard-houses are still standing; one is opposite to the place where they held their deliberations, north of the late Dr. Blackwood's residence; the other the house adjoining Mrs. Samuel C. Smith's residence, also where Captain James B. Cooper lived and died after the war.

The present Temperance House was owned and kept as a tavern during the Revolution and until 1790 by Hugh Creighton, grandfather of Governor Stratton. A frequent visitor at his house was Mrs. Doratha Todd, later known as Dolly Madison. Her father was a captain in the army during the Revolutionary War. He afterwards became a member of the Society of Friends, and was among the first who had religious scruples about holding slaves. In 1786 he sold his estate in Virginia and removed with his negroes to Philadelphia, where they were all freed from bondage.

Doratha married John Todd, according to the form of Friends. After John Todd's death she laid aside plainness of dress, and entered fashionable society. Her presence in Haddonfield drew around her the country beaux, and more than one, even in their old age, confessed their inability to resist her charms. James Madison, a young lawyer of talent, and even then regarded as one of the brightest intellects of his State, Virginia, fell desperately in love with her. This led to considerable gossip among the ladies, and made him the point of many jokes and other pleasantries with the heads of government, even to President Washington, who appreciated his worth and abilities. Soon after she became the wife of James Madison, who some years later became the President of the

United States. In her exalted position she never forgot her friends about Haddonfield, nor the many pleasant days she had spent among the people there.

A number of houses that were in Haddonfield at the time of the American Revolution are still standing, although a few have been moved to other sites. The home of the late Mary Allen, on Ellis Street, was at the time of the war on Main Street, third house, built 1750, from the present Temperance House. The house opposite Tanner Street, where Isaac Ellis now lives; the two houses opposite the Temperance House; the house now owned by Mrs. Joseph B. Tatum; William Doughty's store, known by the name of "The Ark;" the old house where Mr. Charles Haines has an ice cream parlor; the building where the post office, 1777; and hardware store, built in 1777; William C. Hinchman's farm house, built 1758; the house owned by Isaac A. Braddock, opposite the Baptist Cemetery; also the old house adjoining Mrs. Samuel C. Smith's residence, which was a guard-house during the war, and also where Captain James B. Cooper died; and the Temperance House, 1750, are still standing.

The only drug store in the village at the time of the War of Independence was on the site of the present residence of Mrs. Samuel C. Smith, and kept by Thomas Redman, who was arrested and confined in the county jail at Woodbury from January 21st to March 18, 1777. The charge was that he had read an epistle from the "Meeting of Suffering" of Philadelphia, before the Haddonfield meeting (of Friends) relating to the members of the society bearing arms. Before the magistrate he admitted the fact, yet insisted that he could not avoid the discharge of his duty, neither had he violated the law. It was claimed that certain paragraphs in the epistle were of "dangerous consequences" to the cause of the people, and he was required to give security for his good behavior in the future, or stand committed. This he could not conscientiously do, and was, therefore, sent to prison. He remained there until the sitting of the court, when the case was heard, and he was fined five shillings and the cost of prosecution. He informed the court, for the same reason, that he could not comply with the sentence, and was about to be remanded when the sheriff an-

nounced that the same had been discharged, and Thomas Redman was free. He never knew who that friend in disguise was, or how or by whom the fine was paid. The journal kept by him while incarcerated is still preserved by the family, and is an interesting manuscript.

MARIANNA S. BURROUGH.

A CUP OF TEA.

"THE British are coming!"

It was a fearful cry unto the ears of those upon whom it fell that warm April day. Whispers of a purpose on the part of the redcoats had reached the town of Lexington several days before, and now the whisper had culminated in a hoarse, full-throated cry,

"The British are coming!"

Mrs. Sanderson had finished her ironing, and after rocking the baby to sleep, swept up the hearth and set the kettle on for the cosy meal she meant to prepare for her husband and her brothers, when they should return tired and hungry from the village. She had just got out the precious canister of tea, which ever since the terrible fuss in Boston two Christmases before, she treasured as one of her most valued possessions, when her brothers burst into the little kitchen with the thrilling cry,

"The British are coming!"

"Oh, dear! Oh, dear! What shall we do," cried Mrs. Sanderson, wringing her hands. "Do?" cried her husband as he caught her words as she came hurrying in behind the boys. "Do? Why, meet the pesky critters on their way to Concord, where they are bound, and scatter every mother's son of 'em to atoms," and he pulled his musket down from its place and looked quite equal to the murderous deed.

"They will pass here right through Lexington, then, Silas," said Mrs. Sanderson, catching up the baby from its cradle and holding it tight to her breast.

"Not if we can help it, mother. We are only twenty men strong, to be sure, but keep up your spirits. There's a fire and fervor in the American heart than can outblaze any dull,

flickering flame of the courage in the breast of King George's hirelings. Come, boys, we have not a moment to lose." Then kissing the sobbing woman and bidding her "keep up," the men hastened on to their brave duty of defending hearth and home.

Again the cry resounded on the clear spring air, "The British are coming!" and looking out of her window on the village that lay a little below Mrs. Sanderson could see the signals; and how the bells rang out and signal guns were firing.

"Oh, dear! What shall I do?" she cried again. "They may pass by here and pillage the house and kill the baby and me." Then, as a thought just struck her, "I'll escape to the woods before they reach the road. I shall be safe in the little log hut the boys built last winter."

She wrapped the child up warmly as she spoke, and throwing a heavy bed quilt about her own shoulders, was about to start, when, catching sight of her beloved tea caddy standing upon the table, she said to herself, and she laughed afterwards when she recollected how ridiculous and trivial it was at such a time, "The Satanous redcoats shall not have any tea for their supper, so there!" and she quickly emptied the contents of the tea caddy into an old battered coffee-pot and hid it in the oven.

"I guess you'll have to whistle for your cup of tea in this house, Mr. Britisher," said she, as she ran hurriedly out of the house towards the piece of woods, about half a mile or so away.

It was dark now and growing cool, though the weather for the season had been warm. Patches of snow still lingered on the hedges and in paths which the sun could not reach at mid-day. The wind whistled through the bare boughs, and she was chilled through when she reached the little hut in the woods. The baby wakened and cried, and his voice seemed louder and shriller than before. She hugged him closer to her bosom and stilled his cries quickly, lest some prowling British soldier should detect their hiding spot.

Flashes of fire and the sound of excited voices of the men could be heard in the distance. With a prayer upon her lips for the safety and preservation of her loved ones, Mrs. Sanderson at last succumbed to nature and lay down to rest. Tired and worn out with the fatigue and excitement of the day, she

soon fell into a profound slumber. It was late in the morning when she awakened. In spite of the cold and discomforts in her strange quarters, she had slept soundly through the night; the baby, too, had been unusually good, and had not disturbed her. For an instant she could not recover her thoughts. Where was she, and what did it all mean. Then a flash of recollection swept across her dazed brain, and she remembered all.

She made her way at length to the edge of the woods and looked down towards the village. The fight seemed to be raging fiercely; but could she believe her eyes, as, shading them with one hand, she seemed to see the redcoats fleeing backward toward the Boston road, closely pursued by the minute men.

"They have been routed and are retreating! Brave men of Lexington!" she cried proudly as she watched with breathless interest the quick march of the enemy, which were driven before the Americans like a flock of sheep.

It was growing towards sundown when Mrs. Sanderson decided it would be safe to venture back to her home. Already along the roadway were to be seen the debris and ravages of the war; and when she entered her own desolate home there, too, the "British" had evidently "come," for a general upsetting of her orderly household was plainly visible.

"Where, oh where, were father and the boys? Should she ever see them again?" As she laid the baby down in its cradle, and lighted the candle to look around more closely, a deep groan startled her. She looked over towards the spot from whence the sound had issued and saw a man's figure prostrate upon the floor in the darkened corner.

"Oh, Silas! my husband! Are you killed?" she cried, throwing herself down beside the figure.

The man turned and raised himself upon one arm, and she saw, not the face of her husband, but that of a stranger, and she recognized now the hateful red uniform of the British soldier.

"Madam," whispered the officer, "I am sick unto death. For heaven's sake give me a cup of tea."

Mrs. Sanderson jumped to her feet.

"How dare you," she began, her dark eyes flashing fire, the very sound of the word tea from her enemy's lips rousing her American indignation. Then at the sight of the man's pale agonized features, she stopped and a womanly compassion for a sick and suffering fellow creature swept away all other feeling in her tender breast.

"You are suffering," she said in a gentler tone. "Let me see where you are wounded," and she knelt once more beside him, for the man had sunk back exhausted.

"If—if—you will give me—something—warm to drink, I will try to leave your house at once, madam," he gasped, vainly endeavoring to rise again.

"No, no, you shall not go," answered Mrs. Sanderson now, with warmth and earnestness. "Your white face is flag of truce enough to soften my enmity against you. We women of Lexington are as tender as our husbands are brave. I will not turn a suffering man from my door, even though he is our bitter enemy. Lie still; you shall have your cup of tea," and she put a pillow beneath his head and bustled about, making the fire, while the man watched preparations with eager eyes.

The kindlings now blazed up, and the kettle sang blithly, when Mrs. Sanderson drew from the oven the old coffee-pot into which she had poured her tea for safety. She looked toward the stranger as she carefully measured out the precious grains.

"Coffee?" he asked, catching her glance.

"No, some of the tea for which you British would fain tax us beyond endurance," she replied hotly, her color rising and her eyes flashing again.

In spite of his sufferings the man smiled grimly. What a spirited little Yankee woman she was!

Presently she poured a cup of the fragrant Oolong and held it to his lips. He drank long and copiously, then with a grateful look he muttered a few words half intelligently. She bent lower to catch them. "Whosoever giveth a cup of water in my name shall not lose his reward." So much she heard as he closed his eyes and sank into a deep sleep.

Baby now demanded her care, and it was with a sorrowful heart that she seated herself to nurse him. Again and again

the agonized thoughts of where was her husband? were her brothers still alive? were she and her baby widowless and fatherless? came with overwhelming force. Suddenly a shout outside startled her reveries, and roused her sleeping guest. She hastens to open the door, and Silas Sanderson burst in, begrimed and black with the dust of the fray.

"Hurrah!" he cried triumphantly. "We have routed the redcoats; they are going back to Boston to-night quicker than they came yesterday. Three cheers for the brave minute men of Lexington!"

"Oh, Silas, you are alive; you are not hurt!" cried his wife, throwing herself into his arms.

"No, No! I am equal to a hundred more battles"—

"And the boys? Oh, Silas, tell me quickly!"

"Reuben was wounded a trifle, but Ebenezer is safe. They are both pursuing the enemy, and will follow them up to Charlestown to-night. But you, Malviny, where did you stay, and baby?"

"In the woods all night," sobbed Mrs. Sanderson, breaking down for the first time.

"My poor girl. There, there, we are all safe now. Come make me a cup of tea. Ah, you have got it all ready for me? What!" as he caught sight of the tall figure in the red uniform that now staggered towards him from its corner.

"What!" he shouted, catching up his musket and preparing to fire.

"No, no, Silas; not that—not murder. He is sick and wounded. He is"—

"He's a redcoat," cried Silas, taking aim.

Mrs. Sanderson quickly placed herself before the man, shielding him with her own body.

"Silas!" she cried, putting up her hand; "you shall not have this man's blood upon your soul. It is not war, but murder in your heart now."

The man pushed her aside and stood waiting his doom. Silas dropped his musket with a dull thud upon the floor, and grasped the man roughly by the shoulder.

"You are my prisoner at least," said he, "and you'll stay here until"—

"Stop, Silas; do you not see the man is dying."

The loss of blood which now rushed from a severe wound in the officer's side made him unable to stand longer, and he fell in a dead swoon at their feet.

At sight of his enemy's weakness even the stern minute man's anger melted and Silas lifted up the man as tenderly as he would a brother, and laid him down upon the settee by the hearth. Then together the compassionate man and wife dressed the wound, which undoubtedly some one of their own friends had that day inflicted upon the hated redcoat.

They watched beside him during the night, ministering unto his feverish thirst and answering his continual petition for "a cup of tea, for God's sake!" without a thought of enmity in their hearts towards the "Britisher."

For three days he was their enemy, their prisoner, and their guest. At the close of the third day the man was strong enough to walk about the room. Up to this time the three had spoken upon nothing save the necessary talk relative to the man's illness.

He himself broke the constrained silence at last. "I am strong now," he said to Silas one evening, "but I am your prisoner. What disposition shall you make of me?"

Silas looked at his wife. She replied quickly and with warmth—

"You are our enemy," said she, "but you have been wounded by—who knows; perhaps one of our own blood"—with a thought of her brothers, who were still down in Cambridge. "You are not a bad man, I think, although you are a Britisher. If I may answer your question as I would like to, I would simply say, 'Good-by; don't come this way again; we might not be so hospitable another time,' " and she looked anxiously towards Silas.

Her husband did not speak.

"And you, sir?" asked the officer.

Silas did not look up. "My wife's word is law in this house," he replied in a low tone. "I won't answer for what I might say

if she were not here. You had better do as she says now, say good-bye and go—right away.”

“Madam, I feel that I owe my life and my liberty to you. God bless you,” and the officer extended his hand to them both.

Mrs. Sanderson accepted it, but Silas drew back.

“I can’t shake hands with a Britisher, sir,” he said; “you are my enemy still.”

The man turned and walked out of the door, but in a different garb, into the gathering gloom of the full Spring night, and never again did Silas Sanderson or his wife entertain a red-coat.

My story is substantially true.

Many years after, when Mrs. Sanderson was quite an old lady and liked to tell her grandchildren of the cup of tea she made one day for a Britisher, a great box came to her from over the seas one Christmas.

It contained a chest of tea of the very finest brand, and on a card inside was written, “From a British officer to the American woman who once made for him a cup of tea.”

AUGUSTA DE BUBNA.

CAMBRIDGE A CENTURY AGO.

HOWEVER worn and hackneyed the story of all connected with our revolutionary life may seem, it can never lose its interest for those who are truly American, especially when one has had the good fortune to grow up in old Massachusetts, where the fires of patriotism have always burned hotly, and then to come to “Maryland, my Maryland,” and have its hospitable doors swing wide open to take to itself a new daughter, and a very loving daughter, too.

The general history of the part Massachusetts played in the Revolution is too well known to you to need any recalling, and so I have chosen to tell you a little of the Boston that Washington found when he came there to take command of his troops.

He did not officially take command in Boston, but in Cambridge, that beautiful old city of elms that lies beside and almost a part of Boston. The elm under which the great leader



Carnegie House—Reproduced for Massachusetts Building, Atlanta Exposition—Presented to the Atlanta Chapter

wheeled his horse and drew his sword as Commander-in-Chief of the American Army, July 2, 1775, is still standing. You remember Lowell's poem on the hundredth anniversary of this event:

"Beneath our consecrated elm
A century ago he stood.
Our rude self-summoned levies flocked to see
The new-come chiefs and wonder which was he.
No need to question long; close-lipped and tall,
Firmly erect, he towered above them all
Haughty they said he was, at first; severe;
But owned, as all men own, the steady hand
Upon the bridle, patient to command,
Prized, as all prize, the justice pure from fear,
And learned to honor first, then love him, then revere.
Not honored then, or now, because he wooed
The popular voice, but that he still withstood;
Broad-minded, higher-souled, there is but one
Who was all this and ours and all men's—Washington."

It was a very excited people that made up these troops of his and gathered around upon the Common, for only two weeks before Washington's coming these same untrained soldiers had routed the British from Bunker's Hill, and not three months before at Lexington had "fired that shot heard round the world." No wonder Washington, too, called it "this unhappy but devoted province of Massachusetts." They had had enough to make them unhappy. At the first sign of opposition to England's misrule the British soldiers had been quartered upon the people, imposing upon them the hated burden of their presence and support. This outrage was revenged in the Boston Massacre and the long-suffering, much-insulted people rose and slew their tormentors right and left. Then the Stamp Act was passed, arousing the especial wrath of Maryland and Massachusetts. Its first announcement in Boston called into existence the Sons of Liberty, a society solemnly pledged to resist the execution of this obnoxious law. Paul Revere was one of its members. The meeting place of this society was under that famous Liberty Tree. This tree stood in Hanover Square. It was planted in 1646, and the ground around it was popularly called "Liberty Hall." In 1767 a flag staff was erected which went through and extended above its

highest branches, and a flag hoisted upon this staff was the signal for the assembling of the Sons of Liberty. Lafayette said when in Boston "the world should never forget the spot where once stood the Liberty Tree so famous in your annals." It was after the passage of the Stamp Act that this tree seems to have been so popular a meeting place for the rebellious Colonists. On the 14th of August, 1765, an effigy of Mr. Oliver, the stamp officer, and a boot with the devil peeping out of it, an illusion to Lord Bute, were discovered hanging from the tree. Crowds gathered to see them and excitement ran high. Governor Hutchinson ordered the sheriff to take the figures down, but he had to admit he did not dare. At the close of the day the effigies were taken down, however, and, followed by several thousand people of every class, were borne through the city and burned. Governor Hutchinson for his interference had his splendid house sacked, his plate thrown into the street and his valuable library destroyed; and when the hated stamps arrived they were thrown into the sea, which seems to have been the favorite way of disposing of unwelcome British articles at this period. As for the Liberty Tree, that was cut down by a party of British in 1775. Not least among the events that had taken place to rouse the people of Massachusetts to a state of frenzy was the sending of that tea, which also met with a watery grave. I am very fond of that story of Boston's greatest tea party, perhaps because one of my earliest recollections is of a tea-pot that stood on my grandmother Gray's mantel, and which always held pennies. I know now that it had other value than its wealth of pennies, for in it was made herb tea, when a certain far-back grandfather wrathfully forbade the use of the imported article. So I could go on naming events that had driven the American people to rebel against the mother country, and made them need just such a wise, clear-headed leader as George Washington. When he came to Massachusetts the times were much too serious and his mind was much too preoccupied to permit him to enjoy much of the social life around him, for it was very gay in spite of the threatening clouds of war. Mrs. John Adams, one of the most famous and most interesting of Massachusetts revolutionary women, writes, "We have been better

amused than we expected in our situation. We had a theatre, we had balls, and there is actually a subscription on foot for a masquerade."

The Congress of Massachusetts manifested much liberality in respect to headquarters. According to their minutes a committee was charged to procure a steward, a housekeeper, and two or three women cooks, Washington having brought with him none but colored servants, who were little fitted for New England housekeeping (they could not bake beans *a la Boston*, I suppose). His station as Commander-in-Chief was kept up in ample and hospitable style. Every day a number of his officers dined with him, and often members of Congress. We can imagine the stately ceremonial of these dinners, and great jealousy was aroused by the invitations—or lack of invitations, rather—to these affairs. "I am much obliged to you," writes the General to his friend Reed, "for the hints respecting the jealousies which you say are gone abroad. I cannot charge myself with incivility to gentlemen of this colony, but if such my conduct appears, I will endeavor at a reformation, as I can assure you, my dear Reed, that I wish to walk in such a line as will give most general satisfaction. You know that it was my wish at first to invite a certain number of the gentlemen of this colony every day to dinner, but unintentionally we, somehow or another, missed it. If this has given rise to the jealousy, I can only say that I am very sorry for it, and at the same time I add, that it was rather owing to inattention, or more properly, too much attention to other matters, which caused me to neglect it." The poor man! Like many another great man he was utterly at sea without his wife, and his social dilemmas drove him to send for her to join him in November. She came on with her new carriage and horses, a chariot and four, with black postillions in scarlet liveries. Her son, Mr. Custis, and his wife accompanied her. She traveled by easy stages, partly on account of the badness of the roads, partly out of regard for the horses, of which Washington was always very careful. Escorts and guards of honor attended her from place to place, and she was detained some time at Philadelphia by the devoted attention of the inhabitants. Her arrival at Cambridge was a glad event to the army and the province. She

presided at headquarters with dignity and grace, and smoothed the ruffled feelings of the social world, and left the General to control his officers, while she managed their wives—not the easier task, to my mind. Very soon after her arrival she celebrated Twelfth Night, her wedding anniversary, with great pomp. The house they occupied is most interesting, not only because it was Washington's headquarters, but because of its last occupant, Mr. Longfellow.

The house had been one of those Tory mansions where the owners had gathered their friends every afternoon for music and dancing, "living in affluence, in good humor and without care until this unfortunate war dispersed them and transformed all these houses into solitary abodes," says Baroness Reidesel, in her account of Cambridge. It has been called for years, and is now known, as the Cragie House, from its owner, Andrew Craigie, who bought it just after the war. Edward Everett resided in it for a few years. Later Jared Sparks, while he was preparing his collection of Washington's writings, editing a volume or two of the great General's letters in the very room in which they were written. Mr. Worcester, of dictionary fame, lived here for some years, and lastly the poet Longfellow. His daughter Alice lives there now. The front room on the right is his library, just as Longfellow left it, with the paper and ink at his desk untouched since the poet's hands laid them down. There is the chair the children of Cambridge gave him, made from the "spreading chestnut tree." There are book-cases all around the room, and over them pictures of the poet's friends, Sumner, Agassiz, Felton, and Burns. Back of the library is the music room. These rooms open into a wide hall, on the stairs of which stands the old clock. Across from the library is the parlor, with the wide open fireplace in which Mrs. Longfellow's dress caught fire, causing her death. A bust of her is in this room, and there is always a wreath of fresh ivy leaves upon it. In front of the house are most beautiful grounds, and beyond them sweeps the River Charles, that Longfellow loved so dearly. Washington, too, must have looked at it often and been lovingly reminded of his own beautiful home. The General lived in the Cragie House until the 16th of April, 1776, and though it was but a year, yet his pres-

ence among them has never been forgotten by the people of Massachusetts, and everything that in any way touched upon his life there is loved and remembered by them.

In that magnificent "Recessional," written for the Queen's Jubilee, Kipling has grandly worded what is, I think, the spirit of Massachusetts in keeping these memories alive, and is not its refrain, "Lest we forget," just the spirit and *raison d'être* of the Daughters? I quote but one—the opening stanza,

"God of our Fathers, known of old,
Lord of our far-flung battle line,
Beneath whose awful hand we hold
Dominion over palm and pine,
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget, lest we forget."

MIRIAM GRAY EICHELBERGER.

TWO TEA-DRINKINGS.

THERE were famous old tea-drinkings,
In Colonial Boston Town.
How the word calls up in vision
Old-time mansions of renown;
Hostess gracious, maidens blushing,
Matrons staid in brocade gown.
Such the quaint but stately dressing
When George the Third wore England's crown.

Laces, caps and kerchiefs folded
Over bosoms white as snow;
Buckled shoon on feet quite slender;
Powdered tresses, ringlets flow;
Fans of ivory, combs of tortoise,
Stately bows and courtesies low,
All the courtliness of the minuet,
In their greetings long ago.

On the walls beside the mirrors,
Candles burned in sconces bright,
Or from tall branched candelabra
For the banquet furnished light;
While the table was mahogany,
Draped with damask linen white;
Silver porringer and tankard,
Porcelain blue, the board bedight.

There before the guests for feasting,
Always was abundance spread,
Oldtime dainties, cakes and conserves,
Jellies white and ruby red,
Syllabubs, and whips and custards.
While the hostess at the head
Poured the tea out, steaming, fragrant,
Laugh and jest the moments sped.

Was it such as this you're thinking
That tea-party long ago—
Was there feasting, joy and laughter
Warmth and light? Ah, no!
'Twas the sixteenth of December,
Boston's streets were white with snow,
And the guests at this tea-party
Spoke in earnest tones and low.

They had oft discussed the matter
Ere that night in Fanueil Hall,
That no tea-chest should be landed,
They had pledged them, one and all.
Indian warriors they looked like,
Fifty patriots, staunch and tall,
Clad in deerskin, paint and feathers;
Such a sight might well appall.

Griffin's wharf was where the ships lay,
Dartmouth, Beaver, Eleanore;
Each was boarded as its turn came,
Each was rifled of its store.
How the chests were battered, broken,
You have heard it told before.
There was not an ounce of tea left,
When our warriors went on shore.

Do you wonder that such bother
O'er a trifle there should be?
But for freedom from oppression
They were striving. You'll agree
That's no paltry thing, but worth far,
Far more than the best Bohea.
Thus came to pass the strange tea-drinking
When Boston Harbor quaffed the tea.

MARY L. KIMBALL.

A COLONIAL DAME OF TENNESSEE.

BY LIDA PICKETT CASKIN.

's fur Ma,
She alluz 'lowed we wuz quality,
Ef the truth wuz sifted down,
Jest es good es the best uv 'em,
That strutted around this town,
An' put on airs over poor folks,
An' looked down on 'em with scorn,
(Why I, myself, have stood it,
'Most ever sense I wuz born!)

Es fur Grandma, she knowed it,
She often laughed an' said,
Bein's her credential uv quality
Wuz got straight from founting head.
Fur 't wuz her Pap that thrashed the British,
In the war when the country wuz young.
Grandma knowed what she wuz talkin' 'bout,
An' knowed when to hold her tongue.

Else, lots o' times she might 'er turn'd
On them, 'er lookin' down on us,
She knowed they hadn't come from nothin',
But she never made no fuss.
Ner th'owed it in their sassy faces,
Ner give 'em away, at all,
But jes' let 'em go on scornful,
An' 'peared not to mind, dear soul.

But's for Ma, bein' sickly, and what with bein' proud,
I sometimes sence have thought,
She mav er died from honin'
Fur the notice she ought to er got.
Considerin' as how her Grandpap,
A big man in his day—
Had holp to cl'ar the country,
An' fight the Injins away.

An' wuz sorter noticed by Washington,
An' well thought uv, by all;
Why—they do say Ma's Grandmother,
Danced at the General's ball! !

But, all this didn't count fur nothin',
 Maybe they didn't even know—
 That ignant, bigaty trash,
 That don't go in fur nothin' but show.

But, la! poor Ma, ef you could er tuckered it out,
 An' but lived to see this day,
 How the Scriptur's bein' fulfilled
 In a most onaccountable way.
 How things is bein' kinder sorted out,
 An' lots o' the trash brought low,
 My means uv a Grand Society,
 That wuz got up er purpose to show,

The true in'ardness of who's who, an' what's what,
 In our country's broad domain,
 You'd kinder pearten up to find,
 Great Grand Pap hadn't fit in vain.
 Fur the Grand Society has spread an' spread,
 Tell its got here, clean to me—
 An' I'm es scornful es the next one, Ma,
 Fur I'm one uv the Dames uv Tennessee!!!

MEMORABLE DAYS.

WHEN the National Board asked for a short article designating important early days, it recognized one of the canons of the study of history. Firmly fix the day of an event in the mind and facts will cluster around that point; the causes that led to it; the results that sprang from it until not only the action is well defined but the meaning, the principle, the philosophy is at the command of patient research.

The task is somewhat appalling, but that a few pivotal days may be chosen from all sections, they will be selected from month to month without regard to years. Many days of interest must be ignored, or rather consigned to the reverential hands of the patriotic men and women of their localities. By the lamp of American history, which at last is trimmed and burning, each day in the calendar is marked by a step towards independence; but, alas, some are tragedies too sacred to celebrate. Days play a leading part in the drama of humanity. The first day of the week "set apart" for observance is a monument of Divine love. It is not presumed this brief paper will

instruct, but merely "stir up your pure minds by way of remembrance."

JANUARY.

JANUARY FIRST, 1776, was marked by two events of national importance, each occurring in the university town of Cambridge. By Washington the first is thus announced to the Congress: "We hoisted the Union flag in compliment to the United Colonies, raised on Prospect Hill. Lord Howe hearing the tremendous shouting interpreted it as a demonstration of joy over the king's speech, which they had promptly burned." It is farther described as having thirteen alternate stripes of red and white (symbolizing the Colonies), and the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew on a field of blue. The spot where this American flag "first hurled defiance to Great Britain" is marked by a memorial slab of dark marble on Prospect Hill, an elevation slightly in advance of Putnam's entrenchment on Winter Hill, commanded the entire valley, and was readily seen by the foe at Charlestown, as well as by the anxious sufferers in the embattled city. Under this flag Boston was taken; under it the disaster at Long Island occurred; under it was the wonderful retreat to New York; the battle of Harlem; the loss of the forts on the Hudson; the retreat through the Jerseys, and finally it floated in triumph at Trenton and Princeton. It was seen through women's tears, baptized in patriot blood. Yet history, especially art history, seems to ignore that first sacred emblem.

The second event was the announcement of the Continental Army by Washington. "This day giving commencement to the new army, which in every point of view is entirely Continental, the General flatters himself that a laudable spirit of emulation will now take place and pervade the whole of it." The reconciling, reconstructing, organizing these troops from the different sections, making these patriotic men realize the importance of discipline, was a work which has never been appreciated; yet the Orderly Books from July until January contain a record of herculean labor. Thanks to the genius of Washington, and to the patriotic hearts who had faith in him, soon the spirit of union did triumph, and was demonstrated on every field.

JANUARY THIRD, 1777, was the notable day of the battle of Princeton. It may safely be claimed that this brilliant engagement raised the American General and the Continental Army to a dignity in the minds of European military critics that it never lost. Horace Walpole gave the keynote to this admiration when he said of Washington, "His march through our lines is acknowledged to have been a prodigy of generalship."

FEBRUARY

"Yet has no month a prouder day,
Not even when the Summer broods
O'er meadows in their fresh array,
Or Autumn tints the glowing woods.

"For this chill season now again
Brings in its annual rounds the morn
When greatest of the sons of men,
Our glorious Washington was born."

—*William Cullen Bryant.*

FEBRUARY SIXTH, 1778.—The ratification of the French alliance took place this day at Versailles, an event fraught with untold importance to this country, and for which Americans can never be sufficiently grateful.

FEBRUARY SEVENTEENTH, 1781, is Cowpens day, in memory of that notable victory attained by General Daniel Morgan over Colonel Tarleton and his marauding Tories. The noble patriots of this section were by this success relieved from outrage and suffering, and the event was hailed with delight by the entire country, and Congress voted a sword to the gallant commanding officer.

FEBRUARY TWENTY-SECOND, 1732, is known and commemorated in every hall and hamlet in this broad land. No school child has to be told it is the birthday of George Washington. In every State of the Union, with two exceptions, it is a legal holiday. For more than a century after his birth no one had suggested that it should be a holiday by enactment, so clearly was it an unwritten law. In 1845 it entered into the patriotic heart of a Massachusetts woman, Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis, to place this national thanksgiving fete on a legal basis. At her request a resolution was introduced in the Legislature of that State and enthusiastically passed. Other States in rapid

succession adopted the same resolution, while it is an article in the Constitutions of States more recently admitted. The eleventh of February, O. S., was frequently observed during the Revolution. Count de Rochambeau gave a grand ball at Newport on Monday, the 12th, 1780, "in honor of the birthday of the Commander of the allied armies." The Sons of Liberty in New York adhered to the 11th as late as 1784.

The "Birth Night Ball" was an unusual merrymaking in Alexandria, Virginia, from the early days of the war, and grew to be a feature in the festivities of the Old Dominion. General and Mrs. Washington were occasionally present.

The Columbian Order, or Tammany Society, as early as 1790, on Monday, 23d, "Met and Resolved that forever hereafter this society will commemorate the birthday of the illustrious Washington," which resolution has been regarded for more than a century.

FEBRUARY TWENTY-NINTH, 1796, the treaty of the United States and England, popularly called the "Jay Treaty," was proclaimed by President Washington. It was an event of such magnitude to the world that it cannot be estimated. Commercial clubs and boards of trade have a special interest in this anniversary.

MARCH FOURTH, 1789, is a day of national observance, yet it owes its celebrity to an accident, and comes in the catalogue of those having greatness thrust upon them. The clause in the Federal Constitution setting apart the day for the inauguration of the Chief Magistrate said "the first Wednesday in March," which falling on the 4th, that date was singled out for honor.

MARCH SEVENTEENTH, 1776, awakens a response in every American heart and a throb in unison with Boston, from whom on that glorious day fell the horrors of a merciless siege. The country rejoiced amid its battle-cries and Congress recognized the great event in the beautiful medal bestowed upon Washington. This medal, with a happiness not always attendant on things inanimate, was presented to that city on the one hundredth year after the evacuation.

APRIL NINETEENTH, 1775, is truly a pivotal day in our patriotic calendar; the day of the battle of Lexington. Con-

cord, Cambridge; the day the yeomen of New England stayed the hand of Great Britain's king; the sunrise of American liberty. Through all time poetry and art will keep its memory green.

APRIL TWENTIETH, 1775, must not longer be omitted from the days we delight to honor. It was at Great Bridge, Virginia, where Captain Patrick Henry and his gallant citizen volunteers wrested powder from Governor Dunmore for the use of the rapidly arming Colony. It was the first engagement on that soil, and in the immediate neighborhood of the final success of the American cause.

APRIL THIRTIETH, 1786, must also be celebrated as the glorious day upon which this country, with pomp and dignity, assumed the majesty of a nation, by inaugurating George Washington President of the United States.

MAY EIGHTH, 1783.—A day memorable in the pages of American history, because the commander of the British forces, General Sir Guy Carleton, ordered a salute of seventeen guns from the frigate "Greyhound" in acknowledgment of the rank of General Washington—"the first salute of Great Britain to the United States."

MAY TENTH, 1775, Ticonderoga Day, commemorates the dauntless courage of Colonel Ethan Allen and the fall of Ticonderoga, which gave the distressed Colonies munitions of war.

MAY FOURTEENTH, 1787, Constitution Day, when the delegates from the Colonies met to create a Constitution for the government of the Union. They organized on the 25th and was the most wonderful body of men ever convened in America.

MAY SIXTEENTH, 1771, the battle of Alamance, North Carolina, was fought; the first blood spilt in resistance to the imposition of the Stamp Act.

MAY THIRTY-FIRST, 1775.—This proud day memorializes the "Resolves" passed by the brave patriots of North Carolina, which was fourteen months before the Declaration of Independence. These resolutions embraced all and even more than is in that immortal document. The old North State was

the birthplace of the great Whig idea, and in the van in all questions pertaining to American Independence.

JUNE SEVENTH, 1776.—On this day Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, introduced a resolution in the Congress declaring that "The United Colonies are, and ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that their political connection with Great Britain is and ought to be totally dissolved."

JUNE FOURTEENTH, 1777.—The "Committee on the War," after a consultation with General Washington, presented this resolution, "That the flag of the United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white, and that the Union be thirteen stars, white in a field of blue, representing a new constellation." The resolution was unanimously passed, and this day will henceforth be known as "Flag Day."

JUNE SEVENTEENTH, 1775.—The battle of Bunker Hill, one of the famous fights of the war, marks this a day of proud and mournful memories. It was a field on which the victor felt he had paid dearly, while its courage inspired patriot hearts anew.

JULY FOURTH, 1776, the birthday of the Nation; a day the world celebrates. Its first anniversary, 1777, was observed by General Washington at Morristown, on which occasion he "indulged the army with fireworks."

AUGUST SIXTH, 1777.—On this day was fought the battle of Oriskany, the first time the Stars and Stripes ever floated over a battlefield, and the brave Nicholas Herkimer was the first hero who fell under its folds.

AUGUST SIXTEENTH, 1777, was fought the famous battle of Bennington, where the Green Mountain boys, the Massachusetts and Connecticut militia, commanded by their fearless leader, General John Stark, utterly defeated the Hessians under Colonel Baum, who was sent by Burgoyne to capture Continental stores.

SEPTEMBER THIRD, 1783.—The definitive Treaty of Peace between Great Britain and the United States was signed at Versailles.

SEPTEMBER EIGHTH, 1781.—The day of the victory of Eutaw Springs, which relieved South Carolina of British troops.

Congress voted Nathaniel Greene a medal in recognition of his able generalship in this engagement.

SEPTEMBER NINETEENTH, 1796.—“Washington’s Farewell Address to the people of the United States” was published this day. No more noble legacy was ever given to a free people.

OCTOBER SEVENTH, 1780.—The battle of King’s Mountain makes this day memorable, when the brave mountaineers won a signal victory over the British regulars.

OCTOBER SEVENTEENTH, 1777, was the surrender of Burgoyne on the field of Saratoga, the great battle of the North won by General Horatio Gates.

OCTOBER NINETEENTH, 1781.—The surrender at Yorktown, the end of the great struggle, and the achievement of American Independence.

NOVEMBER TWENTY-FIFTH, 1783.—The British troops evacuated the city of New York, and as they sailed down the bay the American general entered the city with great pomp: a day to be observed with patriotic gratitude.

DECEMBER TWENTY-THIRD, 1783, Washington resigned his commission to the Congress at Annapolis, which event was celebrated with great rejoicing, for now was the sword turned into the plough-share.

DECEMBER TWENTY-FIFTH, 1776, General Washington crossed the Delaware, and the following morning was fought the successful battle of Trenton.

ELIZABETH BRYANT JOHNSTON.

WHAT WE ARE DOING AND CHAPTER WORK.

THE BIRTH, PURPOSE, AND PROGRESS OF THE SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

"If he who erects a guide post deserves well of posterity—what shall be said of him who so marks the path of history that even the wayfaring shall make no blunder?"

THIS is a question asked by our Librarian, and it was borne in upon me that I, who have been cognizant of all the movements and the data of this Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution from its birth, should also add my voice and testimony to the facts of organization. In the Summer of 1890 the Sons of the American Revolution held a meeting in the city of Washington. The morning following the *Post* had a full account of that meeting, and when I had finished the reading of it all the patriotic blood in my body was at white heat. I said to a friend at my side, to whom I had read aloud the proceedings of the meeting: "It is high time for the 'Daughters' of this land to take a stand in this matter, and I am going to write a letter for the *Post*, and make an appeal to my countrywomen and awaken their patriotism. It seems that the Sons have not yet learned that there were heroic women in the days of the Revolution, and to them it is only the sires whose names are worthy of commemoration." In the following Sunday's paper, July 13, 1890, my letter appeared, "Women Worthy of Honor. Something for the Sons of the American Revolution to read," &c. I made my appeal, and retold the story of Hannah Arnett. That story had been told to me years before by one of our worthy townswomen, Ruth Dennison, a woman who is always ready to speak a good word for women. The story made a deep impression upon me. She afterwards

gave me a well-worn paper containing the Arnett sketch, which I read before a small gathering. In recalling women worthy of honor, Hannah Arnett stood foremost in my memory, and I again brought it forth—as the Sons used the heroic tales of the heroes of the Revolution—that the name of Hannah Arnett might be honored and commemorated among women.

I supposed sometime in the shadowy past the facts had been told and repeated by those who loved to keep the name of this heroine green, and I retold it as it has been handed down to us—not as an artist on the spot—and I had the pleasure of hearing from William O. McDowell's lips, who is the great-grandson of Hannah Arnett, that their family should feel very grateful that the name of their ancestor had been brought out of the forgotten past, and by its use the loyal women of America had organized a society to commemorate her name, and all the other loyal sires and dames of the Revolution. So much for the use of the story of Hannah Arnett. It accomplished its purpose. Had I been looking for material for a story upon which to make fame as a literary effort, I would have probably made a creation of the brain—not taken an historical fact—that had been given to the world.

This letter was the first public appeal made to my countrywomen on this subject. It was followed the next day by a note from Miss Mary Desha telling me that she had read my letter, and was ready to help me organize a society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. I also had letters from several others of like import.

Mr. William O. McDowell also wrote to me advising our organizing at once. He followed my letter in the *Post* by another, July 21st, in which he said that he was the great-grandson of Hannah Arnett, and called on the women of America to organize, since women had been excluded from the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, at a meeting held in Louisville, Kentucky, April 30, 1890.

Miss Desha and I met, and we talked the matter over. I had been appointed delegate-at-large on the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Exposition. Not knowing how much time I could command, I said to Miss Desha: "You go to work in your way during the Summer, and I will in mine.

Something will come of it." Following this, Miss Desha called on Mrs. E. Hardin Walworth, Miss Eugenia Washington, and several others. She also opened correspondence with Mr. McDowell. I talked with many and corresponded with others during the Summer, and names now on the roll were pledged to me before the Summer was over. For reasons of history and some controversy, I have entered into detail and personal explanation of this matter.

Miss Desha said before the Congress of '97 that the Hannah Arnett letter sounded the bugle call and struck the keynote of this Society. It called out her letter to me, and Mr. McDowell's letter to the *Post*, and that opened the correspondence between Miss Desha and Mr. McDowell.

Miss Eugenia Washington, in her paper on "Our Country," read at the Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution at Atlanta, alludes to this letter in these words: "Referring to the 'exclusion act' of the Sons, Mrs. Lockwood asked in this article, 'Why, and on what ground, could such action be taken in a society organized to commemorate a conflict in which women had borne so heroic and prominent a part? Why do men and women (she wrote) band themselves to commemorate a one-sided heroism?'"

Among those who read this forceful article was Mr. William O. McDowell, of Newark, New Jersey, who fourteen months previous had assisted in organizing the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. Upon reading Mrs. Lockwood's article Mr. McDowell was stimulated anew to the carrying out of his original design, and immediately wrote to the *Washington Post* a letter embodying his idea, and concluding with a formal "call for the organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution."

Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, in an article in the *AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE* for July, 1893, "The Origin of the National Society," referred to this letter, and made quotations, among others this: "If these were true patriotic women, why is not the patriotism of the country broad and just enough to take in women, too? Were there no mothers in the Revolution? This is an appropriate time to bring forward some of the women of '76, lest the sires become puffed up by vain glory."

Here is a true story of the Revolution which can be multiplied with scores of instances of similar patriotism displayed by women. She then gives "Hannah Arnett's Faith," a centennial story which was written by Henrietta H. Holdrich, a great-grandniece of Hannah Arnett. She followed by saying: "And this may be said to have awakened the inspiration that resulted in the founding of this Society."

The work of several women through July and August has been carefully written up by Miss Desha, Miss Washington, and Mrs. Walworth.

From the time that Mr. Dowell answered the letter in the *Post* of July 13, 1890, the motive power of this great movement has never ceased action, and the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution owes what it is largely to the preliminary work of these two months. The work of the three above-named women has been given in the articles above mentioned. An informal organization was begun in August, and it is well for this Society that women so well equipped were at the helm. Not one jot or one tittle of their work should be lost sight of.

In September a letter from Flora Adams Darling, written in Culpeper, Virginia, came to me, saying the time was ripe for a national organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and could she come to my home while executing plans. She came, and for weeks she was indefatigable in her work, proving her adaptability for organization.

The constitution that Mr. McDowell drafted was the foundation upon which those interested worked. I could almost say by the hour and by the day we talked over the pros and cons of this Society. Mrs. Darling, Miss Desha, Miss Washington, Mrs. Walworth, Mr. McDowell, Dr. G. Browne Goode, and Mr. Gill, of New York, gave many hours of work toward helping formulate the constitution, and it is timely to say that Mr. Gill brought the good wishes of the "Sons" of New York and their advice that we avoid the breakers upon which the "Sons" had found trouble—that of State organization.

When the days seemed ripe for the launching of the ship the call was made. On October 11, 1890, at two o'clock P. M.,

in the parlors of the Strathmore Arms, the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was organized.

A goodly company had gathered, and four gentlemen were present, William O. McDowell, Wilson L. Gill, Prof. G. Browne Goode, and W. C. Winlock.

Eleven women signed the first formal draft of organization. The names were as follows: Miss Eugenia Washington, Mrs. F. R. Darling, Mrs. E. H. Walworth, Mrs. M. M. Hallowell, Miss Susan R. Hetzel, Mrs. Margaret Hetzel, Mrs. Mary E. V. Cabell, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Mrs. Alice Morrow Clarke, Mrs. Ada P. Kimberly, Miss Mary Desha. This was as the cock crowing and morning star of our organization as it stands to-day. On the morning of the eleventh of October it had not yet been definitely decided who the standard bearer of this organization was to be. It seemed very desirable that some woman with a national reputation should be its head. At eleven o'clock that morning Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, wife of the President, and Mrs. Dimmick called at my house to make inquiries as to the organization, and how applications should be made out. Mrs. Harrison brought with her blank application papers, which undoubtedly were the same sent her by Miss Washington. Mrs. Dimmick brought the papers to me, Mrs. Harrison remaining in the carriage. They wanted instructions as to filling them out. Her lineage had been carefully prepared, and was in the handwriting of her father, Dr. Scott, which ran back to Queen Ann. Mrs. Harrison did not care to use it further back than was necessary to make her a "Daughter." When that was settled I asked Mrs. Dimmick when Mrs. Harrison would fill them out and hand them in. Her reply was: "She will determine after the Society is organized." Reasons were given for the delay, which do not require explanation here. I thereupon assured Mrs. Dimmick that no name had been definitely decided upon for president, and could we not persuade Mrs. Harrison to give us the use of hers. At first it was a firm refusal. Mrs. Harrison said her time and strength would not allow it; but after long persuasion and persisting in the matter in many lights, she at last said: "Well, if it is a unanimous choice, and I can be relieved of onerous duties, I will put my consent in your keeping."

I had the pleasure of announcing to the little band of patriots in an upper room that we were no longer without a leader; that Mrs. Harrison had consented to let me hand her name in to the Nominating Committee. It is not necessary to enlarge upon the manifestations of delight from this group upon receipt of the good news. That the Society under such auspices must and would succeed was the conviction of all present, and time has put this imprint upon the verdict.

Woman had at last arrived to the consciousness that she was a citizen of this Republic; that to her belonged an inheritance, and that she, too, could leave this inheritance to her country by commemorating the names of women and of men who had suffered and died for it.

When the organization of the Board was complete it stood as follows, each officer being nominated and elected according to parliamentary usage: Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, President General; Mrs. Flora Adams Darling, Vice-President in Charge of Organization; seven Vice-Presidents General, Mrs. David Porter, Mrs. William Cabell, Mrs. Henry V. Boynton, Mrs. General Greely, Mrs. St. Clair, Mrs. G. Brown Goode, Mrs. William C. Winlock; Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, Secretary General; Mrs. William C. Earle, Corresponding Secretary General; Mrs. Marshall MacDonald, Treasurer General; Miss Eugenia Washington, Registrar General; Mrs. Howard A. Clark, Registrar General; Mary S. Lockwood, Historian General; Miss Clara Barton, Surgeon General; Miss Tunis S. Hamlin, Chaplain General; Executive Committee, Mrs. Mary Desha, Mrs. William E. Cabell, Mrs. E. H. Walworth, Mrs. Marshall MacDonald, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Miss Eugenia Washington, Mrs. Hetzel.

The Vice-President in Charge of Organization, Mrs. Darling, went to New York in behalf of the Society, and in due time the organization of the New York Chapter was consummated. This was followed by the formation of a Chapter in Harlem, which was named at first by the organizing Vice-President The Flora Adams Darling Chapter. "The Board," after due consideration, passed a unanimous resolution that no Chapter should be named after a living person, and the name was changed to the Harlem Chapter.

About this time questions of a momentous character came before the Board in connection with the Vice-President in Charge of Organization. It became evident that unity between herself and the Board was at an end.

The archives of the Society contain the whole history of this affair. It has never gone to the public, and so far as the Board is concerned, it never will. Mrs. Darling's letter of resignation is among these papers. It was accepted. Mrs. Darling immediately formed the Society of the Daughters of the Revolution, taking the Harlem Chapter with her.

This is the story of our organization. On that October morning, 1890, there was no National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. There was no president, no officers, no members, no Chapters; but before the golden sun had set behind the hills of old Virginia, in that golden afternoon, we had a Society, a president, officers, eleven members, and thirty-three dollars in the treasury.

That was the Alpha of this Society—the Omega who can foretell?

It is the purpose of this Society to rescue from oblivion the remembrance of heroic achievements, that succeeding generations will not allow the rocks to be blasted by strange gods, and precipitate their own dispersion, like the Hebrews of old after God had directed them to erect a monument on the banks of the Jordan for an everlasting memorial.

We need not tell that within our memories there were evidences of a decline of patriotism. Too much business, too much merry-making, too great an influx of foreign blood, was rapidly aiding the people to forgetfulness and indifference to the fundamental truths which are the foundation of this Republic.

Through our organization and its environments we expect to fill the minds of our boys and girls so full of George Washington, Pilgrim Fathers, Bunker Hill, Yankee Doodle, Fourth of July, and "Old Glory" that the emblematic pillar on the Jordan will again cast its shadows over our land, and from its capstone will float forever the flag we love. We will mark and protect historic spots. We will see to it that neglected and for-

gotten documents and relics are brought to light and preserved. We will encourage historical research. Garrets, old chests, and closets shall yield up their hidden treasures of unwritten history. Again, we are to carry out Washington's injunction to "promote institutions for the promotion of knowledge," and on that first October 11th, before the meeting had closed, a resolution was passed toward the consummation of this object.

This has been more than the dawn of a fair vision—it has been a new birth in patriotism. Our grandfathers and our grandmothers again walk and talk with us—in the oft-told tales of the fireside days and through the dusty pages of written and unwritten history, through story and tradition.

It was a small body of loyal-hearted women that ran up the old flag on October 11, 1890, and called the patriotic women of the Nation to order. The signal was cited, the rallying force was at hand, and to-day, from the rising sun to its golden setting, the name—Daughters of the American Revolution—means love of country, fidelity to her institutions, veneration for her flag, honor to her name.

Now, in the seven years gone, what has this Society accomplished? From a membership of eleven there are enrolled to-day 23,000. It has published a magazine which is the newsletter of the Society, going from Chapter to Chapter throughout the States, and "what we are doing" is chronicled every month. On its pages we are putting into new form the oft-told tales of history, and the heretofore unwritten tales find their place in its pages. The records of its Congress and the gigantic work of the Board is recorded. Every month the Chapters of the whole Society are put in touch with each other. The influence of all this can easily be seen in the historical trend periodicals, magazines, and newspapers are taking over the land. Where there was not one when we began, there are dozens to-day.

Weekly, Chapter after Chapter is springing into new being, until historical research and patriotic endeavor have become charged with a new spirit.

A Continental Hall has been projected in Washington for a

depository of archives and relics, and a goodly sum is already in bank toward carrying on the project. It was suggested by our first President General, Mrs. Harrison, and it has been heartily recommended and the interest augmented by her successors, Mrs. Stevenson and Mrs. Foster.

It is not possible in this paper to refer in detail to the good work being done in the Chapters, as our Chapter roll shows a representation not only in forty-five States, but in Paris, Naples, Samoa, and Hawaii. In Honolulu we have members who are the descendants of those courageous missionaries, who carried with them to these islands in the Pacific not only the flag of their country, but the story of the cross.

The "Daughters" of Pennsylvania have had placed in their care and keeping by the proper authorities the banqueting room in old Independence Hall, which they have restored, and to-day you see it as the fathers of our country saw it in the trying hours when waiting for old Liberty Bell to ring out the good tidings.

They have preserved old Block House in Pittsburg, which they own. It was the site of old Fort Duquesne, now the city of Pittsburg.

In the States the neglected and forgotten graves of many revolutionary soldiers have been marked and honored by appropriate ceremonies.

Historical days are celebrated, which all tends to a higher standard of patriotism.

Many Chapters have offered prizes to the students of universities, colleges, and schools for historical essays. Nobly came to the front the New York Chapter by endowing a chair of American History in Barnard College, and a competitive scholarship opened to the members of the New York City Chapter. The successful competitor is entitled to pursue for two years the highest course in American history, and to receive from the Chapter \$250 each year.

The Daughters of old Virginia are patriotically saying to the waves: "Stand back, for we are going to protect the land from the waters where the first colony settled in Virginia. Let the rains fall, and the rivers rise, we will still have our Jamestown,

and we will keep green the names of John Smith and Pocohontas."

Many old relics and manuscripts of historic value have been brought to light by these newly-inspired readers of history, and the study of revolutionary topics has unearthed valuable records that have long slept in State, municipal, and private archives. A patriotic enthusiasm has grown out of this that will redound to the Nation's glory.

The originators of this Society builded better than they knew, for the camp fires of patriotism are burning on every hill, and in every valley. Every State has its beacon light. Even our adopted sister State Hawaii flashes her signal over the waters of the Pacific until it mingles with the beacon lights of the Chapters of the Golden Gate.

Over our land, where flowers bloom, trees grow, rivers run, birds sing, and children laugh, the Daughters of the American Revolution will run up the old flag; and patriotism will be baptized into a new birth.

With Panzy we can say:

Our standard is Old Gloria.

The flag of stripes and stars;

Now guarded by these fresh reserves,

The loyal D. A. R.'s.

MARY S. LOCKWOOD.

A THREATENED DESECRATION.

IN the defense of Long Island during the War of the American Revolution, General Nathaniel Greene was commissioned to establish forts at various points nearest New York. Six were so erected on what is now covered by the city of Brooklyn. The principal one was on a hill overlooking New York Bay. Here it was he established headquarters, and for many years afterward the entire hill was called Fort Greene. Through the efforts of a "Daughter" that name was last winter restored by act of the Legislature, and it stands recorded on the books, as it always has been on the hearts of the people—*Fort Greene*.

As the city grew, streets were laid out, city railroads constructed, and yet, as has been said, "By a merciful and, to us of

to-day, it seems a miraculous Providence, the site is left to us intact." It stands to-day as it stood then, a plot of more than forty acres, in the heart of the city. The busy world has gone *around* it, left it sacred, as if guarded by invisible angels. The old trees yet lift their heads and the birds sing in the branches. The grass grows green because the Park Commissioners have given it somewhat of their care. They gathered the bones of those who died on the infamous Prison Ships and placed them in thirteen coffins, representing as they did in life, the thirteen Colonies banded together for the common cause of Freedom. They lie there still, and by only a few are they remembered. No monument—not even a stone—tells the story to the passer-by. How much longer shall this be said? This holy ground does not belong to one city, nor yet to one State. It belongs to the American people, as does Mt. Vernon and Bunker Hill, and the building of the monument is the work of all the sons and all the daughters of this entire Republic.

Let it be second in importance, if not in cost, to that glorious shaft which at the seat of Government proclaims the name of Washington, the illustrious leader of those heroes who met death for themselves to purchase victory for their country.

The only fitting place for their monument is on this sacred spot in sight of the scene of their martyrdom.

In the last number of the *AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE* I read from Seattle, Washington, from a recorded descendant: "Our young city possesses neither revolutionary landmarks, nor patriots graves to claim our tender care."

Let me call the attention of this young patriotic Society to the fact that here are the graves on which they may bestow their tender care; that here are the remains of scores of children, cabin boys who were captured with the vessels, and despite their tender years were incarcerated with the men and suffered and died from disease and filth and famine. The names of many are recorded, and the relatives of some of them have removed to what was then an unknown wilderness, and have replanted there their hearthstones and made the wilderness to blossom as the rose.

Are not these your graves as well as ours? And will you not unite with all the patriots and build a monument, to show

that we remember our fathers of the American Revolution and honor them for their heroism?

And now let me speak through the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Let me call your attention to the startling head lines that appeared in the "Brooklyn Eagle" under date of December 9:

"Fort Greene Wanted; the Legislature will be Asked to Set Aside a Plot of Land at the Head of the Stairway and to Increase the Appropriation for the Erection of the Library Building; Trustees Unanimously in favor of the Scheme."

And this in the face of the Sons and Daughters, descendants of those heroes whose bones are fittingly laid at rest in that sacred soil. If there is one spot on earth that can be truthfully called "God's acre," this surely is the spot. Is there not land enough in this domain whereon to erect our public buildings, without this sacrilege? Better take Greenwood for the site, for that would desecrate but a few graves—a hundred or so, at most, would be covered by the foundation stones. But Fort Greene represents to us all that is left of those 20,000 who died that we might live, and live in freedom such as we enjoy to-day. They did not fall on the field of battle. That were easier. But for years they endured filth and famine and disease and fiendish cruelty, yet wavered not. Happy were those whom death exchanged before the lapse of years.

Let us read from the records, a volume recently published in Washington for the Government, entitled "Records of the War of the Revolution:"

"The imprisoned, emaciated and dying patriots in the dark hours of 1780, when nearly all hope had fled forever, and when the Tory and the traitor stalked over the land in fearful combination, reached forth their skeleton hands, wrote and bequeathed this task to their countrymen." This is the paper:

"If you are victorious and our country emerges free and independent from the contest in which she is now engaged, but the end of which we are not permitted to see, bury us in the soil, and engrave our names on the monument you shall erect over our bones, as victims who willingly surrender our lives as a portion of the price paid for your liberties, and our departed spirits will never murmur or regret the sacrifice we made to obtain for you the blessings you will enjoy."

My sisters, shall we close our ears to the voice from the dead? Shall we fold our hands and submit to this desecration of the graves of our fathers? Is it not enough that these precious relics have been unearthed and reburied and the ground which covered them sold by the city of Brooklyn for taxes? And now after a century of dishonor they are entombed in this spot of verdure toward which their eyes turned with longing during those weary years while they languished in the prison ships.

The hand of destiny has kept the place for us to build the monument. Perhaps this outcry from our "Brooklyn Eagle" was the one thing necessary to awaken us from our sleep of a century.

Dr. West closed an address with these words:

No monument marks the spot where they rest. No inscription informs the visitor where they repose on that lovely hill. All efforts have failed. Congress has failed, the Legislature of New York has failed, military and civic organizations have failed, man has failed, and now it is finally left to woman, who never fails, to take the trowel and lift the monument.

Do we merit this eulogium from Dr. Charles E. West, the honorable teacher for fifty years?

Ten thousand dollars is subscribed, and most of it is in the hands of the Treasurer, Hon. Felix Campbell, who so nobly strove to induce the Congress of the United States to build a monument. Let every patriotic citizen send a contribution and this national shame will be wiped out and our fathers will have found a suitable, even if it be a tardy, recognition of their willing sacrifice of life.—E. M. C. WHITE.

NEW YORK CITY CHAPTER gave one of the largest and most important patriotic functions of the season on Thursday, January 6, 1898, in celebration of the one hundred and thirty-ninth anniversary of General George Washington's marriage with the Widow Martha Custis.

Sherry's large ball room was elaborately decorated with laurel and annunciation lillies (the Chapter flower). They formed a screen at the back of the platform, surmounted in the center by the Washington arms, and on one side the corporate

seal of Greater New York, and on the other the Chapter pin. The Society's insignia was exemplified on the platform by a spinning wheel, decorated with blue ribbon, American Beauty roses and thirteen stars in white. On the opposite wall hung the ever-beautiful fleur-de-lis of France between the flags of the two Republics, and from the music gallery, which bore aloft a stand of American flags, was suspended a wedding bell of living green, with the date 1759 in white immortelles.

The guests were received by the Regent and officers of the Chapter, assisted by the State Regents of Massachusetts and Connecticut, and several visiting Chapter Regents. At five o'clock, the Regent, Mrs. Donald McLean, called the assembly to order with her gavel, with its streamers of blue satin ribbon and white hyacinths, and said:

It is Washington's wedding day. How living is love! How short the flying years! How long the tender memories! Well nigh a century and a half has slipped away since Washington and his bride stepped, stately and tall, from the altar, and the years have passed as a watch in the night, and we, undreamed of then, are here loving, warm, palpitating with all tender sentiments, because we remember that on this day our brave general, our wise statesman, flung all else to the winds that he might fold close in his arms the woman he loved. And it is well that once a year we should divest Washington of his martial cloak and of his robe of State and see him in the gay habiliments of an ardent lover. It is well that for the moment we should take from him sword and laurel wreath and see him in proud possession of that which Holland tells us, in the Anniversary Book of the American Revolution, is the most precious possession which the world can give to a man—a woman's heart.

And so, feeling in a joyous mood, and twice joyous because this anniversary follows close upon old Christmas, when the spirit of love is regnant over the whole earth, we of the New York Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, bid you our guests welcome; and perhaps it is with a peculiar sense of pride that we stand before you to-day, for it is the first meeting of this Chapter since Greater New York became an accomplished fact, *and we are the New York City Chapter*. It is the first meeting under the incoming regime, which makes us the Empire City as well as the Empire State; and we stand as the old city did, with outstretched, loving arms to our sister Regent across the river, the regent of the Brooklyn Chapter, whom we are so happy to have here with us to-day. Not that we expect to merge our Chapters into one; but that we expect to march onward as twin sisters in the performance of patriotic duty.

And as we look the other way, we look up the Hudson and we see the representatives of the Hudson River Chapters, and when we do that and realize that New York reaches up to meet the Hudson and the Hudson runs down to embrace New York, we know that we stand together as one; and so we have honored the Greater New York by allowing its seal to balance with the seal of our Chapter, and in the name of that city and of this Chapter we bid you welcome over again—twice welcome; and we who are here to-day pledge our faith to the city, that, so far as in us lies, no deed of ours shall dim one gem in its new tiara; but that ever striding onward towards our high purpose, we trust, with confident heart, that we may somewhat add to the brilliancy of the regal diadem which now crowns this city's brow.

And for the city and for ourselves we bid you a happy New Year, as happy a New Year as Martha Custis gave George Washington one hundred and thirty-nine years ago to-day!

Since this Chapter first inaugurated the custom, thanks to our beloved first Regent, of celebrating this anniversary; (and when I look around me I can scarcely credit the fact that it was but six years ago we gathered, a handful of women, in one of the small rooms here to keep that first celebration, so rapidly has the sun of patriotism ripened the infancy of this Society into vigorous, lusty, but ever feminine maturity)—since, as I said, we inaugurated this custom, it has been the habit of the Chapter to bring in its heart a wedding-gift, a gift in some wise worthy of that supreme and unsullied soul which has gone beyond our ken. Not a gift of the earth earthy, but one as of spirit to spirit. Last year we brought to him our promise to do what we could to aid that which Bishop Doane calls alike the cause of common sense, of civilization, of Christianity—the cause of international Peace. This year, great Washington, we bring to you the gift of a quickened memory, a grateful heart to those whom you loved in the flesh. We have laid to our own consciences the reverberating refrain of that magnificent recession:

“Lord, God of hosts
Be with us yet,
Lest we forget,
Lest we forget.”

And, with hastening step and tremulous tones, we beg forgiveness that generations have come and gone and seemed to forget. To-day we remember. Those whom you loved, we love; those who served you, we would serve; and when we look for the writing on the wall may there be obliterated “weighed in the balance and found wanting,” and may the hand of the Daughters of the American Revolution trace there in letters of undying fire, “*Gratitude towards France.*” For you know without recapitulation what France has done for us. It cannot be that another century shall close with the dark shadow over the fact of no acknowledgment of this country to that.

The Daughters of the American Revolution propose a memorial to France in 1900, a memorial which, though of inanimate silver, shall speak with a thousand tongues, and shall say: "The Daughters of the American Revolution forget not the heroes who aided in giving them 'home and country.'" It is a memorial we will give of ourselves. We ask of the public nothing save moral support (and perhaps an emulation which will lead this whole American Republic to give such a memorial as is fitting from a Republic of its size to that of France). But we of the Daughters give our own gift.

When I look at that fleur-de-lis opposite me it brings up such scores of imaginative pictures: the Court of France—the epitome of gayety, the scintillating mind, the voluptuous beauty, the pouting lip, the powdered hair, the smile, the glancing foot, the laced and bedizened lover as he bent before his lady-love—all these Lafayette left, and for what? He left the flower-strewn paths of Versailles for the knee-deep snows of Valley Forge; he left the luxury of the banquet-room for the starvation of a camp; he left the high-heeled, tripping slipper for the bare, bleeding foot of the half-clad soldier; he brought his title, his training and his military knowledge to Washington—without title, soldiery without training; and yet he said when he came: "I have come to learn." There was in this man that inherent greatness which was able to recognize and willing to admit the recognition of greater greatness than his own!

But what balm to the spirit of Washington—forever assaulted by the barbed arrows of envy, discouragement and misconception, worst of all—must have been that loyal, loving spirit; that able, capable nature, ever with him.

And do *we* forget? Here on the Hudson, on a spot now marked by a kindred patriotic society, has not Rochambeau given his counsel, his advice, his sustaining power to Washington that day might not end in darkness? I do not say that the end would have been different had France failed to aid us; but there are a thousand chances that it might have been. And do *we* of the *American Revolution* forget it?

It is true that we have no colonies dotting the surface of the globe, with their drum beats following the sun and keeping pace with the moving hours and encircling the whole earth with a girdle of continual and unceasing refrain of martial airs; "but (if one may dare paraphrase Webster) may it be said in the future that 'From whatever quarter of the civilized globe comes a benefaction to the United States, the souls of its people will rise up and will girdle this earth with one unceasing and continual strain of gratitude.'"

And so we dedicate this day, and other days and other years, to the expression of our sense of the debt of gratitude owed by this Nation to France, and greater debt could no nation owe another! And we of the "Daughters" will hope to present our memorial, inadequate as it may be; for, after all, humanity is human, it likes to see and touch a tangible evidence of an inward emotion; while we well know that what has been said of the signers of the Declaration is true of our French

heroes, "Their fame is now safe indeed. It is treasured beyond any chance of accident. Marble columns may crumble into dust; time may erase from mouldering marble every impress man has placed there; but their fame will live, because with American Liberty it came and only with American liberty can it perish." (Applause.)

I know that it is sentiment of France that has awakened your enthusiasm; and in the name of the Daughters who love France I thank you.

Other speakers were: Colonel Thomas, of Boston; the Rev. Dr. Eliphalet Nott Potter, President of the Cosmopolitan University; the Rev. J. Nevett Steele, Vicar of Old Trinity and Chaplain to the New York City Chapter, and Colonel Asa Bird Gardiner. The programme included music by a noted pianist, a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and numerous monologues by Felix Marris.

Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, the dearly loved first Regent of the New York City Chapter, had presented to her a silver loving cup as a token of the regard and esteem in which she is held by the Chapter, and an acknowledgment of the origination by her of the celebration of General Washington's wedding day.—EMMA G. LATHROP, *Historian*.

MARY WASHINGTON COLONIAL CHAPTER (New York City).—Several interesting and noteworthy events have taken place in the history of this Chapter during the short year of its existence, which have excited attention and enhanced the enthusiasm of its members and friends. By one of the felicitous coincidences which has occurred in the present renaissance of interest in American revolutionary history, January 18, 1897, the day chosen by the State Regent, Miss Forsyth, upon which to present to the Chapter its charter, fell upon the anniversary of a notable event in the history of New York City. At a reception tendered upon that day by the Regent, Miss Vanderpool, the Chaplain, in a few well-chosen words, related this fact to the members, and it was unanimously decided that January 18 should be its charter day, and that a suitable tablet should be erected to commemorate this memorable incident.

Therefore it was with the greatest interest that the Chapter, having obtained proper authority, looked forward to January 18, 1898, when it unveiled in the post office of the city of New

York a bronze tablet, executed by the celebrated firm of J. R. Lamb, bearing the following inscription:

"On the common of the city of New York, near where this building now stands, there stood from 1766 to 1776 a Liberty pole, erected to commemorate the Repeal of the Stamp Act. It was repeatedly destroyed by the violence of the Tories; and as repeatedly replaced by the Sons of Liberty, who organized a constant watch and guard. In its defense the first martyr blood of the American Revolution was shed, January 18th, 1770."

Erected by the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, D. A. R., January 18th, 1898.

As this skirmish, which took place upon what was then "Golden Hill," antedates the Boston Massacre, this Chapter has the honor of marking the first of the revolutionary conflicts.

The unveiling of the tablet will be followed by a patriotic reception given by the Regent. Conspicuous among the decorations will be the charter, which the Regent has had exquisitely framed in wood from a tree planted by General Washington, inlaid with wood from the house of his mother.

During the year an efficient committee has formulated an admirable code of by-laws, which have been adopted by the Chapter.

A goodly sum of money has also been sent to the Continental Hall fund, which was substantially increased in December by the proceeds of a Colonial Tea, given in the beautiful Napoleon drawing-rooms of one of the members. At this tea cups and saucers, decorated especially for the occasion with the Washington coat of arms, also paper knives from wood of Mary Ball Washington's house at Fredericksburg, Virginia, were sold for the benefit of this object. Mrs. K. K. Henry, and Mrs. A. D. Brockett, of the National Society; Miss Forsyth, State Regent, and Miss Washington, a direct descendant of General Washington's mother, were present, besides many other distinguished guests.

The Chapter has also inaugurated a series of historic-social meetings, which are pronounced quite unique in conception. The purpose is to tell the story of the American Revolution in chronological sequence through the services of the ancestors of the members. Also, to carry the history of these ancestors

to their colonial settlement in this country, and thus fulfill the requirements of the colonial clause adopted by this Chapter.

The first meeting proved a great success. As was fitting, in view of the honored name the Chapter bears, the first paper, entitled "A Colonial and Revolutionary Dame, Mary Ball Washington," gave the keynote to the occasion. This was followed by admirable papers upon the Boston Tea Party, Battle of Lexington, Lexington Alarm, Capture of Fort Ticonderoga, and a poem, "A Tale of Taunton Town," which set forth the bravery of the (then) little great-grandmother of the Regent, the night before the Lexington fight. The direct ancestors of those who prepared these papers participated in these important events. They were also illustrated by family relics, documents, and portraits.

It is the purpose of the Chapter, when a sufficient number of these papers has been collected, to publish them under the title of "The Chronicles of the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter."

The Chapter is enjoying a really phenomenal growth, owing, it is firmly believed, to the fidelity of its members in carrying out the patriotic purposes for which the Society was formed, its unanimity of opinion in planning noteworthy work for the future, and the energy, generosity, and singleness of mind of its Regent.—JULIA HUBBELL TREAT, *Historian*.

URBANA CHAPTER (Urbana, Ohio) was organized May 23, 1896, by Prof. Sarah A. Worcester. Miss Worcester claims descent from five revolutionary ancestors, the fifth being the heroic and patriotic Hepzebah Bell Johnston, who made her name celebrated in the annals of Vermont by her brave defense of home and children while her husband was away on military duty.

The Chapter has had a very prosperous and harmonious life. The work of the first year was devoted to the preparation of lineage papers and readings from the interesting literature connected with the revolutionary period.

At the opening of the second year a new department was added, that of Pioneer History. A niece of the famous sculptor, J. Q. A. Ward, of New York, was made chairman of this

section, and the results of her efficient work were appreciated in a very successful meeting, held at the home of the great-granddaughter of Simon Kenton, the famous Indian fighter on the Western frontier, on which occasion very interesting papers were read by the hostess and other members of the pioneer section.

A program for this year's work has been laid out, in accordance with which each monthly meeting is to be in charge of a leader and two assistants, historical topics having been selected which should prove of anniversary interest. Each leader is left in freedom to conduct the exercises in as entertaining and original a manner as pleases her.

During the absence of the Regent at the time of the session of the Continental Congress, a very interesting meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Milo G. Williams, a member of the Mayflower Society, and whose daughters are active members of the Chapter. Many relics of old-time interest were displayed, and a very interesting history of Old Glory was given in connection with the presentation of a beautiful banner to the Chapter.

The officers of the Chapter are: Regent, Sarah A. Worcester; Vice-Regent, Mrs. John Whitehead; Recording Secretary, Mrs. George T. Jordan; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Edwin Hagenbuch; Registrar, Miss Louise S. Leedom; Treasurer, Mrs. D. B. McDonald; Historian, Mrs. William S. Foster.

ROGER SHERMAN CHAPTER (New Milford, Connecticut) have just done homage to their name saint by placing to his memory on the public town building, which they have re-named Roger Sherman Hall, a handsome bronze tablet. Numerous guests from the neighboring State Chapters were present; also many distinguished visitors from other towns. During the unveiling of the tablet it was presented by the Chapter Regent to the town authorities, whose address of acceptance was made by the Rev. F. R. Johnson, of New Milford, after which the large audience assembled in the hall, which was beautifully decorated with plants, flags, and bunting. The exercises opened with prayer by the State Chaplain, Daughters of the American Revolution, followed by a most interesting address by Mrs.

S. T. Kinney, State Regent. United States Senators Hoar and Hawley were the orators of the day, Senator Hoar being a grandson of Roger Sherman. He reminded the people that this was the first public recognition of the kind given to his famous ancestor in this State, which was for so many years his home, and spoke impressively of the great work done by him for both State and country at the beginning of our Nation. He held the close attention of the audience for more than an hour, and when the last word was said each hearer felt that Roger Sherman could not have asked for a more worthy descendant. Senator Hawley is so well known as an interesting speaker that commendation of his address is unneeded. He most graciously shortened his allotted time that no word of his brother Senator should be omitted. Mr. Henry S. Sanford, of New Milford, made interesting closing remarks, and the exercises ended by the singing of "America." A reception given by the Chapter Regent, Mrs. H. S. Mygatt, immediately followed, when a number of Roger Sherman's descendants, Regents and officers of sister Chapters, and invited friends of the town, were given an opportunity to meet informally the speakers and the members of the Roger Sherman Chapter.

It is a matter of great pride to the people of New Milford that so great a man as Roger Sherman lived so many years among them, and this Chapter consider themselves especially fortunate to have the right to bear his name, and to do their little toward perpetuating his memory.—JEANNETTE L. GAYLORD, *Historian*.

CINCINNATI CHAPTER (Cincinnati, Ohio) has begun its season's work under the happiest auspices. The strongest Chapter in Ohio—numbering over two hundred members—the attendance at each meeting is phenomenally large, considering that this is the day of woman's clubs, and full calendars of regular engagements. Our new Regent, Miss Laws, widely known for her philanthropic work, has entered upon her duties. The Chapter offers her loyal support in carrying out her broad views for expanding the power and influence of this organization of women, in whose veins proudly flows the blood of the founders of our Nation. At the November meeting

Mrs. Calvin S. Brice presented the subject of the National University, for which the far-seeing wisdom of George Washington planned nearly one hundred years ago, but which project the Nation has suffered to lapse. The Cincinnati Chapter pledged itself for a contribution to this purpose, as it did, also, to the rescue of the Liberty Bell, now in the hands of a receiver. The program for November included a masterly sketch by Mrs. J. D. Brannon of the career of Charles A. Dana as a war correspondent, and a ringing recitation by Miss May Perin of "Thanksgiving in 1622." This was appropriately followed by an old-fashioned refreshment *redivivus*, doughnuts and cider, occasioning much merriment among the members, and a recalling of ancestral incidents of "Thanksgiving in ye olden time." Our Chapter has, this season, made a new departure in the matter of programs. The Literary Committee divided the Chapter, alphabetically, into sections, making each section responsible for a program. It is expected by this method to use all available talent, and distribute program portions more generally among the members. In the meetings thus far the plan has worked exceedingly well, and is passed on to sister Chapters, who may, possibly, find it equally profitable.

The Daughters of the American Revolution realize that their noblest work is the cultivation of a spirit of patriotism. This is to be not merely among the descendants of the soldiers of the Revolution, but among the heterogeneous mass of our population, where will be found our future legislators and leaders. In view of this we seek for every aid in its accomplishment, and, as one of these, the following resolution was passed unanimously at our November meeting:

"The Cincinnati Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution call the attention of the Park Commissioners to the success attending chorus singing by the people of New York at the open air concerts in the season just closed. They respectfully request that, in our park concerts, our national airs form some part in next Summer's programs, and the people be requested to join in hymn and chorus."—KATHARINE CLARK-MULLIKIN.

ETHAN ALLEN CHAPTER was organized with sixteen members, Wednesday afternoon, December 16, 1896, Boston Tea Party day, at Middleburg, Vermont. The meeting was held at Miss Callender's, in answer to a summons quaint enough to have been sent a hundred years ago. Mrs. Burdett, of Rutland, State Regent, was present at the meeting. The elements furnished a taste of genuine forefathers' weather in honor of the day, and in a corresponding spirit of patriotism, the Daughters muffled up their chins and rose to the occasion, twelve ladies being present.

Miss Callender, the resigning Regent, and also hostess of the day, deserves great credit for her perseverance in bringing about the organization in Middleburg. She was urged to retain her position, but declined, and, in accordance with the constitutional requirement, appointed the officers.

It was decided that the Chapter be called the Ethan Allen Chapter, and that the regular meetings be held every three months, the annual meeting to take place in January.—HELEN KING CHEESMAN, *Secretary*.

DOLLY MADISON CHAPTER.—The following is a list of the officers of the Dolly Madison Chapter, Washington, District of Columbia: Regent, Mrs. Henry Gannett, 1881 Harewood Avenue, Le Droit Park; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Charles Sweet Johnson, 1214 Ninth Street, N. W.; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Ira Warren Dennison, 1326 L Street, N. W.; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. James Knox Taylor, The Cairo; Registrar, Miss Harriet E. Mann, 1010 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.; Treasurer, Mrs. John Tweedale, 1725 P Street, N. W.; Historian, Miss Maria S. Lyman, 1746 P Street, N. W.; Board of Management, Mrs. Charles B. Bailey, 1424 Stoughton Street; Mrs. George G. Martin, 1326 L Street, N. W.; Mrs. Job Barnard, 1306 Rhode Island Avenue, N. W.; Mrs. William M. Shuster, 1408 Fifteenth Street, N. W.; Dr. Anna A. Wilson, 1451 Rhode Island Avenue, N. W.; Mrs. J. B. Johnson, 2460 Sixth Street, N. W.; Mrs. Philip Larner, 1746 P Street, N. W.; Mrs. Henry L. Mann, 334 Indiana Avenue, N. W.

ATLANTA CHAPTER.—November, 1897, closes the most prosperous year in the history of the Chapter. During the term of Mrs. Porter King as Regent the membership has grown from seventy-five to one hundred and eighteen. And there has been a wonderful increase of interest in Chapter work, and in the attendance on the monthly meetings. This in a great measure has been brought about by the historical studies prepared and conducted by the Regent. Two meetings in each quarter having been devoted to those studies and to the reading of genealogical papers prepared by different members.

• ANN ARBOR CHAPTER was organized in January, 1896, under the inspiration of our State Regent, Mrs. Edwards, and co-operation of Mrs. James B. Angell, wife of the President of our Ann Arbor University, now Minister to Turkey. Officers were elected as follows: Regent, Mrs. Sarah Angell; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Ella Babcock; Secretary, Mrs. Hulda Richards; Treasurer, Miss Elizabeth Dean; Registrar, Miss Emma Bower; Historian, Miss Kate Doty. We organized with twelve members, and now number thirty-four—or shall, as soon as the papers of our real Daughter, of whom we feel so justly proud, can be verified. We hold our meetings monthly, with increasing interest. Our Vice-Regent serves acceptably in the absence of Mrs. Angell to Turkey. Washington's birthday was celebrated at the home of our Regent. It was the very place to create enthusiasm and every one fell into the spirit of the occasion. The home was elegantly decorated with flags, flowers and Daughters of the American Revolution ribbons. The Daughters dressed in colonial style and a musical patriotic program was carried out. Two little sons, dressed *a la* George Washington, acted as ushers. With fife and drum the guests were led to a sumptuous menu, which Mrs. Angell herself furnished and knows so well how to anticipate. Altogether it was an affair long to be remembered by the Daughters. Our Historian is very ably writing the history of our members and preserving them in a book designed for that purpose.

At present we are much interested in the National University, and are considering ways by which we can have a share

in that great work. Our Chapter is representative of colonial times, of 1812, the Mayflower as well as Daughters of the American Revolution. Of these much might be said concerning their ancestors, perhaps another time.—HULDA LOOMIS RICHARDS, *Secretary*.

SARANAC CHAPTER (Plattsburgh, New York) held its annual meeting December 4th at the home of the Regent, Mrs. Chauncey Stoddard. At this meeting officers were elected for the ensuing year. The resignation of Mrs. Stoddard, who has held the office of Regent since the organization of the Chapter, three years ago, was received with regret. Mrs. Stoddard has served the Chapter with great efficiency, and to her efforts are largely due its growth and prosperity. We are fortunate in having as her successor Mrs. Michael P. Myers, our former Vice-Regent. The Chapter has sustained another loss in the resignation of its able Historian, Mrs. Joseph Gamble, who has served in that capacity since its organization. After the business of the meeting, the members were delightfully entertained by Mrs. Stoddard. The January meeting was held at the home of Mrs. George F. Nichols, when several papers were read by members of the Chapter. It was decided at this meeting to adopt as its program for the year a study of the battles of the Revolution, with the influence exerted by each on the progress of the war. The Chapter has a constantly increasing membership, numbering now about sixty.—EMMA WESTON BARKER, *Historian*.

TUSCARORA CHAPTER (Binghamton, New York) and their guests to the number of one hundred and fifty assembled on the evening of October 28th at the home of Mrs. Edward F. Leighton, one of their members, when Mrs. Sarah Sumner Teall, of Syracuse, New York, delivered a lecture on "The Good Women of New Amsterdam." Mrs. Teall gave an interesting account of the simple life and quaint customs of the women in the early Dutch settlement, and a graphic description of the city of New York as it looked two hundred years ago, when orchards, farms and woods were to be found where

now stands one of the greatest cities of the world. Mrs. Teall evinced a thorough knowledge of her subject, which she treated in an original manner, interspersing her lecture with humorous anecdotes and witty sayings. At its conclusion she made a brief address to the Daughters, which was characterized by strong common sense and a spirit of true loyalty. A choice musical program and recitations by Miss S. Vere Milne were next in order, followed by the serving of refreshments. The house was decorated with the Stars and Stripes in various graceful and attractive drapings, and palms and chrysanthemums were used with good effect. The proceeds of the entertainment are to be devoted by the Chapter towards the building of the Continental Hall. Since the celebration of Washington's birthday by Tuscarora Chapter, a noteworthy event has been a charming afternoon reception given to the State Regent, Miss Forsyth, June 8th, by Miss Belle A. Mason, Vice-Regent, an opportunity being also given the Chapter to meet the State Regent at the regular monthly meeting, which was held on the evening of the same day at the home of Mrs. Olive Stark Newell. On Memorial Day the graves of revolutionary soldiers in the city and vicinity were, for the first time, rightly honored, flags and flowers being reverently placed on the last resting place of these heroes. This observance was due to the efforts of the Regent, Miss Susan Doubleday Crafts, who by inquiry and personal search discovered these burial places, many of them hitherto unknown and unhonored. Tuscarora Chapter has presented to the high school a fine portrait of Washington, and have also given two prizes to high school students for the two best essays on topics relating to the history of our country. Histories of the organization and doings of the Chapter have been deposited in the cornerstone of the new county court-house, and also in that of the new city hall.

At a special meeting in June the Regent presented to the Chapter a beautiful book to be known as the "By-Law Book." In it are contained the constitution and by-laws of the Chapter, with the signature of all the members. The Chapter has two "real Daughters," Mrs. Woodruff and Mrs. Gifford. Looking back over the two years that have elapsed since its organization in the Autumn of 1895, one notes many interesting and valua-

ble meetings and a marked growth of interest in and familiarity with the events and heroes of the Revolutionary War. Interest and enthusiasm have steadily increased, and now the names of over seventy members are enrolled on the records of Tuscarora Chapter.—ELLA E. WOODBRIDGE, *Historian*.

ANNE WOOD ELDERKIN CHAPTER.—The third annual meeting of Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter of Willimantic, Connecticut (town and county of Windham), was held November 15, 1897, at the home of the Regent, Mrs. Litchfield. Rain clouds suggested the dark days of our patriot ancestors, but once inside the hospitable door only the peace and prosperity that resulted were called to mind. Opposite the entrance to the reception hall, the charter of the Chapter, in its frame of oak from the ancient Elderkin house, hung against a background of blue, and a large white chrysanthemum shone pure beneath. A portrait of Charlotte Elderkin, daughter of Anne Wood and Brigadier General Jedediah Elderkin, and wife of Dr. Samuel Grey, revolutionary patriot, hung beside the charter. A large banner, with the insignia of the Society, was displayed on the side wall, and bright chrysanthemums decorated the other rooms. The gavel with which order was called is a piece of oak from the "Elderkin house," and is bound with silver suitably engraved. It was presented to the Chapter by Mrs. Guilford Smith, Vice-Regent, at a social meeting held at her home in South Windham last June. The officers' reports chronicled no great achievements during the year. Though Windham was far from the scenes of conflict during the Revolution her men were not. At one time not an able bodied man could be found in the town. Our energetic foremothers, under the direction of a lame carpenter, raised a house (the owner left for the front when the cellar was dug and timbers cut), and that house stood for more than one hundred years. Thus we have no commemorative work to do at home, but we have studied the history of the events and men—and women, too—of '75-'83, and have found heroic deeds to keep in remembrance. This Chapter is a unit in our great organization—not a mere fraction—and stands ready to do its part in forwarding Daughters of the American Revolution aims. We are willing to be "in

the ranks," and even to be held "in reserve" till called to the front. The Historian, Mrs. Hayden, gave an interesting and comprehensive account of the special anniversaries observed. The Chapter has received a few gifts—relics of revolutionary times. We have had to yield our claim of having the youngest "real Daughter" to Mercy Warren Chapter, of Springfield, Massachusetts, as Mrs. Blanchard, of that Chapter, is but 56 years of age, while our Honorary Regent, Mrs. Avery, is 58; but Mrs. Blanchard's birthplace is in Canada, while Mrs. Avery was born under the Stars and Stripes. Our other "real Daughter" is Mrs. Snow, daughter of Hamilton Grant, a "drummer boy of '76." We have also twelve granddaughters among our fifty-four members.

During the balloting, an informal lunch was served in the dining-room, by Miss Pomeroy, a sister of the Regent, and Mrs. Abbie S. Utley, a descendant of Anne Wood Elderkin.—MINNIE POMEROY COOLEY, *Registrar*.

PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER.—On Wednesday, October 27th, the annual meeting of the Philadelphia Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was held in Independence Hall. The Regent, Mrs. Charles Custis Harrison, presided. It was very evident from the reports of the officers and chairmen of the various committees, that the past year had been the most successful in the history of the Chapter, and that we never were prepared to begin a new year with brighter prospects or greater enthusiasm among the members, which number almost three hundred. It is proposed by the Board of Management that, in addition to the regular meetings held during the Winter, we devote one afternoon during the month to the study of Historical Philadelphia. As these meetings will be of a social nature, the members of the Chapter are anticipating pleasure as well as benefit from them.—FANNIE PRICE RHODES, *Historian*.

GENERAL BENJAMIN LINCOLN CHAPTER.—The second annual meeting of General Benjamin Lincoln Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was held at the residence of Mrs. Charles A. Crawford. The spacious parlors were beauti-

fully decorated with flags and bunting and a profusion of choicest flowers, ferns and other tropical plants. The large portrait of General Lincoln, representing him in the full Continental uniform of a major general, which was recently presented to the Chapter by Miss Floretta Vining, Regent of John Adams Chapter, occupied a conspicuous position. The picture was artistically draped with the National flag and decorated with beautiful Autumn leaves and flowers from his native town of Hingham. From the report of the Regent, Mrs. Frank E. Sullivan, it appears that twenty-two members joined the Chapter during the year. The charter was formally presented January 25th, by the State Regent, at the residence of the Chapter Regent, in the presence of a large company, with several distinguished guests, that date being the anniversary of the birth of General Lincoln. The Chapter was fully represented at the National Congress, Washington, February 22d, and also at the State Conference in Springfield. The Chapter has contributed from its funds towards the erection of the statue of Washington in Paris, France, and has also given from its treasury to the Continental Hall fund. On Memorial Day a handsome wreath was placed upon the grave of the hero whose name is borne by the Chapter. The members joined in the petition to the Legislature of the State for the erection of a statue to General Benjamin Lincoln on the State House grounds, and the Regent with several ladies appeared before the committee in behalf of the petitioners.

JANE DOUGLAS CHAPTER (Dallas, Texas).—Friday, October 29, was a red-letter day in this Chapter's calendar. It was then that we had the pleasure of holding a reception for our State Regent, Mrs. J. B. Clark, of Austin, who met the Chapter for the first time. The occasion was all the more enjoyable because our Chapter Regent, Mrs. J. L. Henry, had just returned from the Tennessee Centennial, where she had represented the Texas Daughters. The reception had been planned long before; also a participation in quite grand style in the exercises to take place on Patriotic Day at the Texas State Fair. But alas for human plans that do not include dengue at home and quarantine and yellow fever abroad, with interrupted travel and

mails everywhere! Owing to Mrs. Henry's delayed return, illness in the family of Mrs. Clark, which rendered her coming exceedingly doubtful, and the non-appearance of some important papers, the time allotted the Daughters at Music Hall was reluctantly given up, and the programme thus cancelled by the general committee, who did not yield to circumstances until the last moment. However, what that day lost, the reception day gained in part, the two Regents finally arriving in time to afford us the pleasure of meeting them at Mrs. Henry's residence, and listening to all the papers but one to have been read at the Fair Ground. The useful telephone cheerily tinkled through the morning hours, and many were the messages spoken into that mysterious little box on the wall. Willing hands quickly arranged exquisite roses and fluffy chrysanthemums on piano, tables, and mantels, mirrors reflected the feathery blossom of the clematis vine, the spacious parlors and ample hall were hastily decorated with flags and bunting, and at four o'clock the program opened with the hearty singing of "America." Mr. Philip Lindsley, a Son of the American Revolution, read a most acceptable paper, prepared by Major Ira H. Evans, of Austin, President General of the Sons, who was not able to be present, but who found an admirable proxy in Mr. Lindsley. Mrs. S. B. Welsh then read a paper on the Colonial Dames, paying a high tribute to the patriotic societies organized and conducted by women, and also the many other societies which tend to elevate those who come under their influence. Mrs. Welsh has a delightfully charming manner, and a firmness of conviction which carries strength with it. Mrs. Clark then called Mrs. Henry to the chair and addressed the Chapter upon work that should be and may be entered upon. The remarks of this sweet-faced little lady, delivered in a quiet conversational tone, with a few graceful gestures, were full of potent suggestions and good advice, and were listened to with deep interest. Five applications for membership are pending, and the acceptance of three new members was announced. The exercises closed with a piano solo by Miss Laura Yocum. Dainty refreshments and a social half-hour followed.—A. E. YOCUM, *Secretary*.

MARY CLAP WOOSTER CHAPTER.—The annual meeting of the Mary Clap Wooster Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held in Colonial Hall, of the New Haven Historical Society, October 13, three P. M. Mrs. Clarence Deming read the list of officers who had been chosen by the Nominating Committee. The ticket was then voted upon and accepted. Regent, Mrs. Henry Champion; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Luzon B. Morris; Registrar, Mrs. George F. Newcomb; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Eugene S. Miller; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Horace P. Hoadley, in place of Mrs. E. H. Jenkins (resigned); Treasurer, Miss Marie Ives; Historian, Mrs. T. W. Y. Curtis; Assistant Historian, Miss Sloan; Librarian, Mrs. Albert S. Holt; Board of Management, Mrs. Morris F. Tyler, Mrs. C. Berry Peets, Mrs. Clarence Deming, Mrs. S. A. Galpin, Mrs. E. F. Thompson. There were seventy-seven votes cast. Then followed the reading of the reports of the Registrar, Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary, Treasurer, and Librarian. The last report was that of the Regent, Mrs. Champion, in which she referred to the work of the Chapter during the year. She alluded to the fact that the date of the annual meeting had fallen upon that of the anniversary of Cornwallis' surrender. The meeting then adjourned.—MRS. S. W. Y. CURTIS, *Historian*.

JANE RANDOLPH JEFFERSON CHAPTER (Jefferson City, Missouri), named in honor of the mother of Thomas Jefferson, was organized January 6, 1897, with fourteen charter members, all with the exception of the Regent being new members of the National Society. Meetings have been held at the homes of the Daughters, the second Saturday in each month, and original papers read on the following subjects: "Life, Character, and Services of Washington and Jefferson," "Washington's First Cabinet," "Battles of the American Revolution," "Ladies of the White House," and the "Generals of the Revolution." Our circle being small, we have attempted little work outside of the Chapter, but, desiring an object to stimulate our hopes, we have chosen as a local aim the erection of a statue to Thomas Jefferson in the beautiful park surrounding Missouri's stately capitol. It seems a most gigantic scheme for a little band like

ours, but we are loyal Daughters, and with a will we hope to find a way. During the year four celebrations have been observed with great elegance—the birthdays of Washington and Jefferson, the Fourth of July, and the formal meeting of the Chapter, January 13, 1897, which was called to celebrate the official organization of the Chapter, and to honor Miss Ethel B. Allen, of Kansas City, then State Regent. The gavel used upon this memorable occasion was made of wood grown on the Mount Vernon estate, near the grave of General Washington, and given to the Chapter by Mrs. Florence Ewing Towles, Regent. The gavel is of cherry, the handle of holly, on which is a silver plate bearing the inscription: "Presented to the Jane Randolph Jefferson Chapter, D. A. R., by Florence Ewing Towles, January 13, 1897." Four distinguished guests have visited us in the past year—Bishop Daniel S. Tuttle, President of the Sons of the Revolution, St. Louis, Missouri; Miss Ethel B. Allen, of Kansas City, State Regent; Mrs. Edwing A. DeWolf, member of the Executive Board, St. Louis Chapter, and Mrs. D. Robert Barclay, who in a short address spoke interestingly on "The American Flag—Its Uses and Abuses." The charter members of the Chapter are: Mesdames Florence E. Towles, Regent; Kate M. Henry, Vice-Regent; S. C. Davison, Recording Secretary; Christine C. Harding, Registrar; Georgia C. Ewing, Corresponding Secretary; Louise P. Church, Treasurer; Louise W. Stone, Historian; Louise M. Bragg, Margaret H. Robertson, Christine H. Broughton, Ellen C. Edwards, Elizabeth A. Ewing, Virginia H. Ferguson, and Miss Julia M. Eppes. To these have been added Miss Marianne A. Davison, Mesdames Mattie W. Gantt, Lula W. Dixon, Misses Ella and Rena McCarty, Mesdames Alice O. Macfarlane and Lucy M. Pope, making our number twenty-one. Washington's wedding day and the organization of the Chapter happily fell upon the same date, January 6, and on the occasion of our first anniversary and celebration of the day we were honored by the presence of Mrs. George H. Shields, St. Louis, State Regent, to whom a handsome reception was given by the Chapter at the residence of Mrs. Alice O. Macfarlane. Nearly one hundred guests were received by the Daughters and presented to Mrs. Shields amidst a scene of patriotic

beauty. The spacious rooms of the Macfarlane home were aglow with light and happiness. Elaborate decorations of the Stars and Stripes were grouped and draped in every conceivable nook and corner, and in the dining-room "Old Glory" formed the chief adornment. Refreshments were served by the young daughters of the members of the Chapter. Many thanks are due our efficient Regent, Mrs. Florence Ewing Towles, who has filled her position in a most creditable manner, and too much cannot be said in her praise. Through her untiring efforts the Chapter sprang into existence, and her dignified, affable manners as presiding officer have endeared her to the Daughters, while her wise and timely suggestions have done much to make our pleasant celebrations so delightfully charming.—VIRGINIA HARDING FERGUSON, *Acting Historian*.

SWEKATSI CHAPTER (Ogdensburg, New York).—One of the pleasing features of our Chapter day celebration was the singing of the following hymn, which had been written for the occasion by a lady of our city:

True, loving daughters we,
Heirs of the Liberty
Brave Sires have won.
Crowns for those heroes bring,
Their deeds and virtues sing,
Until the world shall ring,
With their renown.

We, at our mother's knee,
Learned well the history
Of this brave band.
Learned of Oppression's might,
Learned men must strike for right,
Shoulder to shoulder fight
To free the land.

Father, and sons, they went,
Strong in their good intent,
Into the fray.
Mothers, hot tears restrained,
Daughters, weak fears disclaimed,
One thing for these remained,
They still might pray.

God, who to them was kind,
Grant we may keep in mind
 Their loyalty.
Still may their daughters be
Steadfast for Liberty,
Steadfast in love to Thee,
 Who made us free.

Sung to the tune of "America," it was particularly suited to the occasion, and was enjoyed alike by the members of the Chapter and their invited friends who had gathered to the number of one hundred and fifty. Another interesting feature of the evening was the reading of two essays written by students of our public schools, upon "Causes of the Revolution," and "Washington as Commander-in-Chief." Prizes having been offered by the Chapter for the best essays upon these subjects, fifty-four had been handed in, and nearly all showed great care and painstaking. The interest exhibited in the matter by all present goes to show that the spirit of patriotism still lives in the hearts of the old as well as the young.—HISTORIAN.

GENERAL SAMUEL HOPKINS CHAPTER (Henderson, Kentucky).—The Daughters of the American Revolution was first introduced in Henderson October 15, 1891, Miss Nannie D. Norris being appointed Chapter Regent by Mrs. S. B. Buckner, first State Regent of Kentucky; but owing to lack of interest in this part of the State a sufficient number to form a Chapter was not secured at that time. Mrs. Helen C. McClain was received into membership, October, 1892, and at the resignation of Miss Norris, 1893, was appointed Chapter Regent of Henderson by Mrs. Henry L. Pope, who had succeeded Mrs. Buckner as State Regent of Kentucky. Through the persevering efforts of Mrs. McClain from the time of her appointment members were slowly gathered in, and on February 11, 1896, the twelve who had joined were called together at the residence of the Regent, the by-laws adopted, and the Chapter formally organized with the following officers: Regent, Mrs. Helen C. McClain; Vice-Regent, Miss Nannie D. Norris; Secretary, Miss Annie M. Starling; Registrar, Mrs. Fannie McAllister; Treasurer, Mrs. E. A. Jonas; Historian, Mrs. R. H. Cunning-

ham. The Chapter has adopted the name of General Samuel Hopkins, in honor of a patriot loyal and true to the cause throughout the struggle, and who figured conspicuously especially in this part of the State. The Chapter is now steadily gaining strength, and while the membership is not large, yet the interest manifested is quite strong, and the outlook very encouraging. The meetings have been held regularly each month, with the exception of the Summer months, with a varying, but generally encouraging, attendance, and are characterized by the utmost harmony. Well-prepared, instructive papers have added interest to the meetings, and much interest has been aroused, oftentime local, in men, women, and events of the great revolutionary struggle in our country's early existence. We have been interested in the study of the history of Kentucky, which we have about completed, and a profitable course of study will be arranged for the ensuing year. The Fourth of July was fittingly observed by patriotic songs, an appropriate address, and a military drill by young girls dressed in the national colors and carrying the starry banner. We hope by celebrating the different anniversaries to arouse a general interest and encourage the patriotic spirit in the community. Our Society is not bounded by any narrow social laws or creeds. This great national American Society should be for all people who have any claim to revolutionary blood. The spirit of patriotism has been our only inspiration. We are formed to teach the people to love their country, and we desire to assist in maintaining the vital principles of duty, piety, and honor bequeathed to us by our ancestors in their loyalty to truth and justice; whose examples should be held up by the daughters of the third and fourth generations as shining lights to illumine our pathway through life's duty and responsibility. February 11, 1897, being the annual meeting of the Chapter, the officers were elected for the ensuing year, with the following results: Regent, Mrs. Helen McClain; Vice-Regent, Mrs. R. H. Cunningham; Secretary, Miss Annie Starling; Registrar, Mrs. Given Rudy; Treasurer, Mrs. Fanny Hill; Historian, Miss Nannie Norris. It is very gratifying to note the growth of the Chapter since its organization a year ago, and to the untiring efforts and lovable character of our honored

Regent the success of the Chapter is mainly due.—NANNIE D. NORRIS, *Historian*.

GENERAL LAFAYETTE CHAPTER (New Jersey).—On Saturday, October 16th, the General Lafayette Chapter of Atlantic City, held their annual meeting and election of officers at the Hotel St. Charles, at which the State Regent, Mrs. Depue, was present, and made an interesting address, as did also the Chapter Regent, Miss Doughty. The Registrar reported a membership of thirty-four, with five papers in preparation. Four members had been transferred to a new Chapter organized in another county within the past year. The officers elected were: Regent, Miss Sarah N. Doughty; Vice-Regent, Mrs. George Creamer; Registrar, Mrs. Charlotte Pitney; Secretary, Miss M. E. Bing; Treasurer, Miss Eliza S. Thompson; Historian, Mrs. John G. Shreve; Board of Management, Mrs. A. B. Endicott, Mrs. L. B. Corson, Mrs. H. C. James, Mrs. James Aikman, Mrs. L. D. Balliet.

A motion was made and carried, that the Chapter donate ten dollars to the fund now being raised by the Daughters of the American Revolution to present a statue of Washington to France in 1900. The subject of the Continental Hall came up for discussion, and although no action was taken, it was the expressed desire of many of those present that the Chapter contribute something to that worthy object at an early date.

At the close of the business meeting, an excellent collation was served in the beautiful cafe of the hotel, the tables being handsomely decorated with chrysanthemums. The members of this young but flourishing Chapter take an active interest in all matters pertaining to the Society, and its meetings are well attended and thoroughly enjoyed.

EUNICE DENNIE BURR CHAPTER (Fairfield, Connecticut).—During the year five regular and two special meetings have been held. At each of the regular meetings, after finishing the necessary business, a short program of readings and music, arranged by the permanent committee on program, was given. The principal work taken up by the Chapter was the care of the Old Burying Ground and the planting of ivy at the base of

its wall. The first special meeting was called to hear the report of the Washington Congress of Daughters of the American Revolution given by Mrs. Child, who represented the Chapter at the Congress. The second special meeting was held to consider the advisability of adopting the revised by-laws of the Connecticut branch of Daughters of the American Revolution. It was voted to favor the adoption. One amendment to the by-laws of the Chapter was adopted at the June meeting. On Decoration Day it was planned to place flowers on the graves of each soldier who had fought in the Revolutionary or the Civil Wars, but some of this work was hindered by the inclemency of the weather. On the Fourth of July, a short, but interesting celebration was held on the Green, when an address was made by Mr. Lynn, appropriate songs were sung and several selections were rendered by the Junior Drum Corps. There has been a good attendance at the meetings and the interest has been well sustained.—EMMA FRANCES WAKEMAN, *Secretary*.

MOLLY REID CHAPTER (Derry, New Hampshire) has just entered upon its fourth year. Its numbers, as well as its interest, are constantly increasing. The regular meetings are held on the second Saturday of each month, with the exception of February and June, at the homes of the members. Literary and musical exercises occupy one hour, after which is the social hour, in which light refreshments are served.

A "real" Daughter, Mrs. Emily Allen, of Nottingham, New Hampshire, has lately joined the Chapter, which is justly proud of the honor thus conferred upon it. In August last the Chapter erected a fine monument of polished Concord granite at the birthplace of General John Stark, who was born in Derry (then Londonderry), in 1728. The day, August 10th, upon which the dedicatory exercises took place was a most beautiful one. Many of the town's people and some friends from abroad assembled upon the shady lawn near the site of the old Stark mansion, to do honor to the memory of the departed hero. Prayer was offered by Rev. E. G. Parsons, after which a fine paper, prepared by Miss Semanthe Merrill, upon the life and military achievements of General Stark, was read by her sister.

Miss Alice Merrill. Hon. E. Moody Boynton, of Newburyport, followed with an eloquent address, in which he eulogized the memory of General Stark and the other New Hampshire patriots who sprang so bravely and gallantly to the rescue, in the time of their country's peril. He closed with a graceful tribute to the women of the past and present times. On the 12th of November the Chapter held a reception and loan exhibit of colonial and revolutionary relics. Although but a short notice had been given of the intention of the Chapter to make such a collection, many valuable relics of "ye olden time," including beautiful old china and silver, dainty needlework, rare books and manuscripts, antique furniture, and old portraits were placed upon exhibition. Tea was served during the evening. The ladies of the Chapter were dressed in the style of a hundred years ago, and with their powdered hair and quaint gowns looked as if they had just stepped out from picture frames.

Among the fine musical selections, which were rendered very charmingly, were "Love and Liberty," by Mrs. Hardy, and "The Star Spangled Banner," by the Regent, Mrs. Shepard. The Chapter hopes by similar entertainments in the future to raise sufficient means to mark other historic spots in town, before all authentic traces of them shall have become hopelessly effaced.—MARY LATHAM CLARK, *Historian*.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS CHAPTER.—It was worth the trouble of going on Saturday night, New Year's Day, to Earle Cliff, the residence of General and Mrs. Ferdinand P. Earle, on Washington Heights, if only to get the view, from the grounds of the mansion, of upper New York, which, at that height, with the myriads of electric lights spread out at your feet, as it were, for miles and miles, presents a scene of the kind not surpassed in New York for brilliancy and novelty. The mansion itself, for its historical associations, is also well worth a visit, and it looked particularly inviting on this occasion, with its holiday adornment and artistic decorations. The entertainment marked the one hundred and eighth anniversary of Martha Washington's first New Year reception in New York, and it was given by General and Mrs. Ferdinand P. Earle under

the auspices of the officers of Washington Heights Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of which Mrs. Earle is Regent. Mrs. Earle was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Eliza Jumel Carlyl, a grandniece of Mme. Jumel; Mrs. William Tafton, Mrs. Emily L. Bostwick Fay, Mrs. Elizabeth McCalla Stephens, Mrs. J. Baldwin Hands, Mrs. Isaac Carey, Miss J. Elizabeth Hotchkiss, Mrs. James R. Franklin, Mrs. Cornelia H. W. Larabee, Mrs. Charlotte S. Boorman, Miss Ella J. Kreamer, Mrs. Henry A. Topham, Mrs. Howard Robbins, and Mrs. E. H. Eaton. Mrs. Earle was resplendent in her jewelry and badges of office and membership in different societies. She wore a colonial costume, which is said to have been in the Earle family for more than a hundred years. The ladies who assisted Mrs. Earle were also in colonial dress, and wore powdered wigs. They stood at Mrs. Earle's side, and each guest, upon entering the reception room, was introduced to the assisting Daughters. Several children of both sexes, also brilliant in old-time attire, acted as pages. A string orchestra supplied instrumental music, and there was singing by Miss Lillie Bergh and others. A very generous table was spread, the cold wild turkey, sandwiches, salad, cakes, and bowls of punch reminding one of the liberal feasts furnished at the New Year receptions of twenty-five years ago. For those who stayed late there was dancing—the minuet, Virginia reel, and Money Musk being features of the programme. Among the scores of guests who called during the evening were Admiral and Mrs. Erben, General Horatio King and Mrs. King, Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt, Colonel and Mrs. Langdon, Colonel Hopkins, wearing several revolutionary medals; Colonel Ralph E. Prime and Mrs. Prime, Judge and Mrs. A. J. Dittenhoefer, Colonel and Mrs. Lawton, Mr. and Mrs. George Clinton Batcheller, James G. Tyler, the marine painter, and Mrs. Tyler, Mr. M. E. Harby, William H. Henry and family, Mr. and Mrs. William S. Mills, Charles LaRue Kingsley, Dr. Thomas Wilder, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Bates, Mrs. George Covert, Mrs. James Alexander Stryker, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Slayback, J. Hamilton Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Enoch H. Currier.

MINNESOTA CHAPTERS ENTERTAIN.—A Minnesota social event of general interest was the "Assembly" held at the Ryan Hotel, St. Paul, on the evening of January 11th by the Daughters of the American Revolution. Daughters and their friends were present from all over the Northwest, over four hundred having accepted the unique invitations, prepared and sealed in the style of "auld lang syne." A valuable collection of colonial and revolutionary relics, the dancing and the stately minuet and the rendering of early American music, were among the features of the evening. The date was chosen as the nearest available time to the anniversary of the wedding of George and Martha Washington, and an added interest was given to the anniversary observances by the presence of Mr. Laurence Washington and his sister, Mrs. Mary Washington Hill, descendants of the Washigton family, and members of the Minnesota "Sons" and "Daughters" respectively.

The Assembly was chiefly noteworthy because it was given by the Daughters of Minneapolis and St. Paul as an expression of esteem and appreciation of the labors of the State Regent, Mrs. R. M. Newport, who has formally announced that she will not again be a candidate for the position. Mrs. Newport organized the St. Paul Chapter, which was the third to be organized in the country, and was its Regent until a State Regent became a necessity, when she was given that responsible position, filling it with honor and advantage to the Daughters ever since. To her is due the chief credit for the efficient work of this organization in the Northwest, and general regret is expressed within and without the Society that she feels the necessity of retiring, owing to the pressure of other duties.

For the occasion the extensive parlors and dining-room of the Ryan had been suitably decorated, flags and flowers adding brightness to the scene, the "old timeness" of which was emphasized by the use of a number of old family tables, chairs, candelabra, and other valued possessions of our forefathers. Then, too, the Daughters had searched their attics, the result being apparent in the reappearance of gowns worn on former state occasions by grandmothers or great-grandmothers. These old styles, charmingly worn, mingled with the modern

attire and dress suits of the guests, gave a beautiful effect in the big ball-room, such as is seldom seen in these latter days.

On a slightly raised platform, under an immense draped American flag, stood the State Regent, Mrs. Newport, and her assistants, representing the various Chapters in Minnesota, and who formally greeted the hundred of guests. Beside Mrs. Newport stood the venerable Mrs. C. O. Van Cleve, who personated Mary Washington; then came Mrs. G. C. Squires, Regent of the St. Paul Chapter; Mrs. Isabel C. Marston, Regent of the Colonial Chapter of Minneapolis; Mrs. Ell Torrance, Regent of the Minneapolis Chapter; Mrs. H. R. Brill, Vice-Regent of the Nathan Hale Chapter of St. Paul; Mrs. James A. Brown, Regent at Fergus Falls; Miss Stella Cole, Regent at Faribault; Mrs. W. H. Yale, Regent at Winona; Mrs. R. L. Gale, Regent at St. Cloud; Mrs. E. W. Durant, Regent at Stillwater, and Mrs. Henry W. Brown, Regent at Mankato, the last named having the distinction of being a great-granddaughter of General Nathaniel Greene, as well as a relative of Thomas Jefferson.

Among the distinguished guests were Mr. Rukard Hurd, the organizer in this State of the Society of the Sons of the Colonial Wars; Mr. D. R. Noyes, President of the Sons of the American Revolution; Ex-Governor Alexander Ramsey, first Governor of Minnesota when a Territory; Hon. D. C. Plough, present Governor of Minnesota, and Mayor F. B. Doran.

At the first notes of the polonaise the twelve ladies who were to dance the minuet started from the end of the long corridor and with slow and stately tread marched into the ball room, which had been cleared for them. Miss Newport looked regal as she led the handsomely gowned dancers down the long room. Her companion in the dance was Miss Mann, and they were followed by Mrs. W. H. Vittum, and Mrs. C. E. Smith, Mrs. Henry Schurmiere and Mrs. J. W. Edgerton, Mrs. Rufus Davenport and Mrs. Durant, Mrs. F. E. Foster and Mrs. G. H. Ranney, Mrs. Mary Washington Hill and Miss Foster. The stately dames formed a double line as if for a Virginia reel, then, facing each other and courtesying deeply, they began the graceful figures, several of which were Miss Newport's own

creation. It was a dream of grace and harmony, and as the pretty powdered heads, the smiling faces with tiny black patches, and the graceful shoulders surmounting rare old costumes, moved in and out in this old-fashioned dance, the crowning feature of the evening's entertainment was reached.

The evening will always remain a delightful memory in the minds of the hundreds of ladies and gentlemen present, one recalling the dignified and gracious intercourse which we associate with the social functions of the old regime.—A MINNESOTA DAUGHTER.



RUTH HART.

ABOUT one-half mile from Berlin station, surrounded by verdant fields and stately trees, commanding a view of East Berlin in the distance, stands the ancient dwelling, once the home of Ruth Hart, for whom our Chapter was named.

Ruth Cole Hart was born in Kensington Society, town of Berlin, October 29, 1742. Her marriage is recorded in the very old records of Kensington church as follows: Selah Hart married Ruth Cole December 22, 1763.

Selah Hart held many offices of trust, in church and town, before the beginning of the War for Independence, always aided and encouraged by his good wife. He succeeded Oliver

Wolcott as general of the State militia and the commission signed by Jonathan Trumbull may now be seen hanging in its accustomed place at the old home.

After her husband was taken prisoner, hearing no tidings from him for some time, Ruth Hart believed that he was dead and devoted herself to patriotic and charitable work, brightening the lives of the poor and suffering ones, at the same time giving liberally to the church.

After the decease of his brother, Nathaniel, General Hart, not blessed with a child of his own, adopted Cyprian, his brother's son. Mrs. Jacob Bauer, who lives in the old homestead, is a member of our Chapter, a granddaughter of Cyprian Hart and has a child's recollection of Ruth Hart as marvelously strong, in mind and body, for a woman of her advanced age, and treasures the cane and Bible which were her physical and spiritual support during her declining years.

After the death of General Hart, in 1806, Ruth Hart secured the largest pension of any one in the State, and made liberal donations to the church, Yale College, and the American Educational Society. January 15, 1844, she was laid to rest beside her husband, in the old burying-ground near their home, at the great age of 101 years. The following inscription may be seen upon her tomb:

RUTH HART,

Wife of General Selah Hart,

Born October 29, 1742;

Died January 15, 1844;

Aged 101 years, 3 months, 16 days.

Extraordinary in age, she was not less distinguished for strength of character, correctness of moral principle and holiness of life. She adorned the profession of the Gospel for nearly three-quarters of a century and her memory will triumph over the wreck of time.

ELIZABETH HALL UPHAM.

CURRENT TOPICS.

NOTICE.

THE Historian General begs to call attention of the whole Society to certain facts in regard to the Lineage Book, and in so doing, to answer many daily inquiries.

1st. Each volume includes one thousand records.

For example, the third volume contains the lineage of members whose numbers are embraced between two and three thousand.

2d. We have now reached the Sixth Volume, which ends with six thousand. Those who do not wish the whole series, but only the one containing their own lineage, may be guided by this statement.

3d. Any Daughter by examining her certificate can easily tell by her national number in which volume her lineage will be published, and she must remember that the edition is only one thousand copies.

4th. Orders for these books should be sent to the Curator, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, not the Historian. Price one dollar (\$1.00) for each volume.

INSTRUCTION TO PERSONS ATTENDING THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY 21, 1898.

THE following Associations have granted a reduction to a fare and a third to persons attending the Continental Congress:

The Trunk Line Passenger Association, *i. e.*, composed of the following companies:

Addison & Pennsylvania. Allegheny Valley.	Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.	New York, Ontario & West- ern.
Baltimore & Ohio (Parkers- burg, Bellair, and Wheel- ing, and east thereof).	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk.
Baltimore & Potomac.	Elmira, Cortland & North- ern.	New York, Susquehanna & Western.

Bennington & Rutland.	Fall Brook Coal Co.	Northern Central.
Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts-	Fitchburg.	Pennsylvania.
burg.	Fonda, Johnstown & Glo-	Philadelphia & Erie.
Camden & Atlantic.	versville.	Philadelphia & Reading.
Central of New Jersey.	Grand Trunk.	Philadelphia, Wilmington
Central Vermont.	Lehigh Valley.	& Baltimore,
Chautauqua Lake (for busi-	New York Central and	Rome, Watertown & Og-
ness to points in Trunk	Hudson River (Harlem	densburg,
Line territory).	division excepted).	Western New York & Penn-
Chesapeake & Ohio (Charles-	New York, Lake Erie &	sylvania.
ton, W. Va., and east	Western (Buffalo, Dun-	West Jersey.
thereof).	kirk, and Salamanca,	West Shore,
Cumberland Valley.	and east thereof).	Wilmington & Northern.

The New England Passenger Association and New York and Boston Lines Passenger Committee, *i. e.*, territory east of New York and Lake Champlain, composed of the following companies:

Boston & Albany R'd.	Providence Line.	Maine Central R'd.
N. Y. & New England R'd.	Stonington Line.	N. Y. & New England Rd.
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford Rd.	Boston & Main R'd.	New York, New Haven &
Old Colony R'd.	Central Vermont Rd.	Hartford R'd. Old Col-
Fall River Line.	Concord & Montreal R'd.	ony System.
Norwich Line.	Fitchburg R'd.	Portland & Rochester R. R.

The Central Traffic Association.—The territory of the Central Traffic Association is bounded by Buffalo, Pittsburg, and Parkersburg, West Virginia, on the east, to Chicago and St. Louis on the West.

The Western Passenger Association.—That is, territory west of Chicago and St. Louis.

Southern States Passenger Association.—That is, the territory south of the Ohio and Potomac and east of the Mississippi Rivers, composed of the following companies:

Alabama Great Southern	East Tenn., Va. & Ga. R'y.	Pennsylvania R'd.
Rd.	Georgia R'd.	(<i>Lines south of Washing-</i>
Alabama Midland R'd.	Georgia Pacific Ry.	<i>ton.</i>)
Atlantic Coast Line.	Jack., St. Aug. & Ind'n R.	Port Royal & Augusta R'y
Atlanta & West Point R'd.	R'd.	Richmond & Danville R'd.
Brunswick & Western R'd.	Louisville & Nashville R'd.	Rich., Fredericks. & Poto
Charleston & Savannah R'y.	(<i>Lines South of the Ohio</i>	Rd.
Central Railroad of Georgia.	<i>River.</i>)	Savannah, Fla. & West, R'y.
Cincinnati, New Orleans, &	Memphis & Charleston R'd.	South Carolina R'y.
Texas Pacific R'y.	Nash., Chatta. & St. L. R'y.	Western & Atlantic R'd.

1. The reduction is fare and one-third on Committee's certificate, conditional on there being an attendance at the meeting of not less than *one hundred* persons holding certificates.

2. The reduction applies to persons starting from said territory by any of the lines named above. Each person availing

of the concession will pay full first-class fare going to the meeting, and get a certificate filled in by the agent of whom the ticket is purchased. Agents at all important stations are supplied with certificates.

3. *Certificates are not kept at all stations.* If, however, the ticket agent at a local station is not supplied with certificates and through tickets to place of meeting, he can inform the delegates of the nearest important station where they can be obtained. In such a case the delegates should purchase a local ticket to such station, and there take up his certificate and through ticket to place of meeting.

4. Going tickets, *on arrival*, in connection with which certificates are issued for return, may be sold only within three days (*Sunday excepted*), prior to and during the continuance of the meeting, except that when meetings are held at distant points to which the authorized limit is greater than three days, tickets may be sold before the meeting in accordance with the limits shown in regular tariffs.

5. Present the certificate to the proper officer on arrival at the meeting so that the reverse side may be filled in.

6. Certificates are *not transferable*, and return tickets secured upon certificates are *not transferable*.

7. The reduction in rates will begin on February 17th and end March 1st inclusive.

8. On presentation of the certificate, duly filled in on both sides, within three days (*Sunday excepted*), after the adjournment of the meeting, the ticket agent at the place of meeting will sell a ticket to the person to starting point by the route over which the going journey was made at one-third the highest limited fare by such route. The return tickets will in all cases be limited to continuous passage to destination.

9. No refund of fare will be made on account of any person failing to obtain a certificate.

"Members of the Society of the "Children of the American Revolution," under twelve years of age, can secure the usual half-fare rate available at all times for children of prescribed age.

Delegates and others availing of this reduction in fare should

present themselves at the ticket offices for certificates and ticket at least thirty minutes before departure of trains.

All persons coming to the Congress are requested to obtain certificates when purchasing tickets whether they wish to use them or not, as one hundred certificates are necessary to secure the reduced rate.

N. B.—Please read carefully the above instructions. Be particular to have the certificate properly filled and certified by the railroad agent from whom you purchase your going ticket to the place of meeting, as the reduction on return will apply only to the point at which such through ticket was purchased.

The headquarters of the National Society during the Congress will be at the Ebbitt House, terms \$3.00 per day, *no extras.*

MRS. KATE KEARNEY HENRY,
614 Twenty-second Street, Washington D. C.,
Chairman of the Committee on Railroads and Hotels.
Office of the D. A. R., 902 F Street.

THERE will be a special meeting of the National Board of Management on January 27, 1898, for the reception of applications for membership; also a special meeting for the benefit of the State Regents on February 19, 1898.

SEE Railroad Instructions; Ebbitt House Headquarters!

A NEW Chapter has just been formed in Hornellsville, New York, which will be heard from in our next issue.

WE beg leave to notice that Mrs. Mary Saywer Foote, Vice-President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of Washington, D. C., was married on November 17, 1897, in St. Mark's Church, Augusta, Maine, by the Rector, Rev. M. Degen, to Dr. Austin Thomas, of Unity, Maine.

Mrs. Thomas' home is now in Unity, where all letters should be addressed. She retains the office of Vice-President General, to which she was reelected in 1897.

THE Marcus Ward Company is offering their beautiful 1898 calendar to the members of the Daughters of the American Revolution at the nominal price of 25 cents. It has unique points as an historical calendar.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor:

DEAR MADAM: In the AMERICAN MONTHLY of December there is an article under the head of "Liberty Bell," by Mrs. Mary Polk Winn, in which she corrected what she thinks an error in her former article where she said that Colonel William Polk commanded the escort that carried the Liberty Bell from Philadelphia to Bethlehem, in 1777. In this last article she says it was Colonel Thomas Polk.

Mrs. Winn, who is my great-niece, was correct in her first statement. It was Colonel William Polk who commanded this expedition, not his father.

The services of General Polk during the War of the Revolution were exclusively confined to North and South Carolina. He had three sons in the Continental Army, of whom Colonel William Polk, my father, was the oldest.

Respectfully,

SUSAN SPRATT POLK-RAYNER.

Stephenville, Texas.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

THE books on our table this month are of special interest to the student of biography and genealogy.

"Cornelius Harnett, a Revolutionary Patriot," is an octavo pamphlet of forty-eight pages by Andrew J. Howell, Jr., published at Wilmington, North Carolina, by Wm. L. De Rosset, Jr. Aside from its peculiar attraction for the descendants of the Harnett family, this little pamphlet will prove something of a revelation to many who suppose that the hardships of the Revolution were confined to the Colonies north of the Carolinas.

"The Life and Times of James Hunter, General of the Regulators," another pamphlet, of sixty-six pages, is an address by Joseph M. Morehead, delivered at the Guilford Battle Ground, July 3, 1897, and printed at Greensboro, North Carolina, by Reese & Elam. This, too, will prove strangely stirring reading

to those unacquainted with Southern history, as well as to the citizens of North Carolina, where Hunter's life was spent.

"The History of Edgefield County, South Carolina," by John A. Chapman, published at Newberry, South Carolina, by Elbert H. Aull, is another contribution to Southern history which we were very glad to receive. The earlier chapters are full of information as to the first settlers, and will be most helpful to many who are seeking the missing links that connect their ancestry with South Carolina.

"Dropped Stitches in Tennessee History," is the suggestive title of a delightful little volume by John Allison, published at Nashville, Tennessee, by the Marshall & Bruce Company. As the title indicates, it deals with some of the overlooked or forgotten events in the history of the State, and will serve to rescue them from oblivion. The Chapter headed "Miro, alias 'Mero,'" is, we think, of peculiar interest.

"Genealogical Memoranda of the Quisenberry Family," by Anderson Chenault Quisenberry, published at Washington, D. C., by Hartman & Cadick, is a mine of information about many other Southern families beside that mentioned in the title. Descendants of the Broomhall, Burris, Bush, Cameron, Chenault, Finkle, Mullins, Rigg, and Tandy families will here find many connections of whom they probably have never heard. The book contains two hundred and four octavo pages, and the author has kindly added for our use a list of the revolutionary soldiers mentioned in the text.

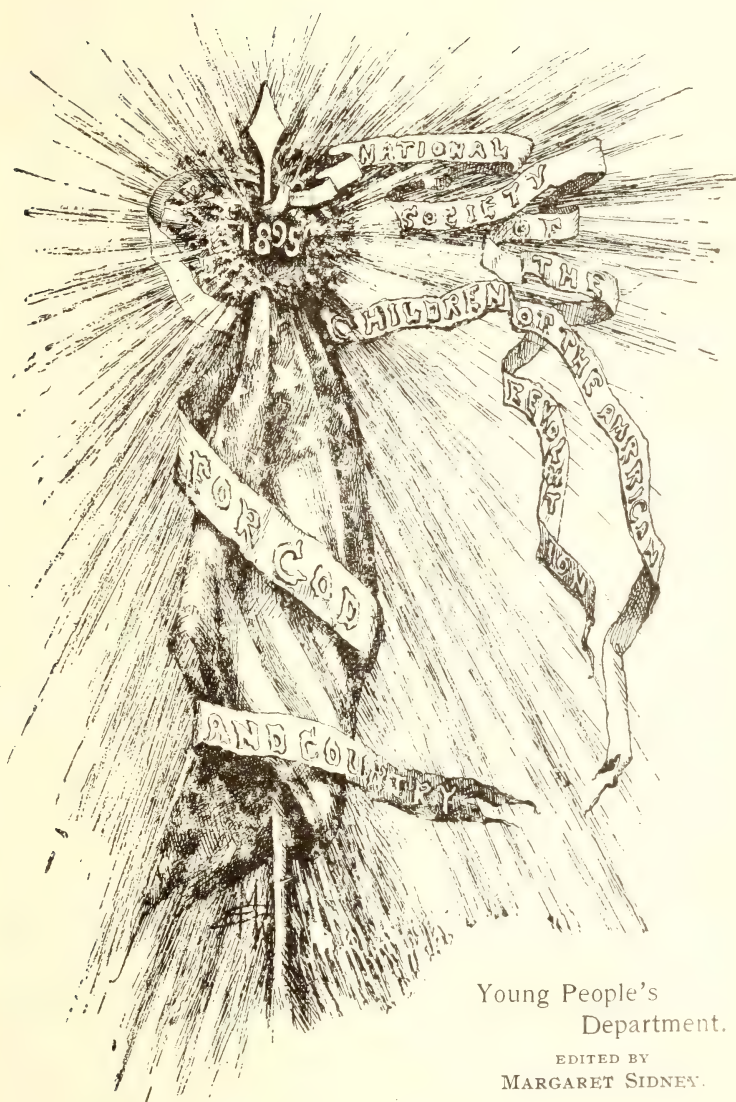
"James Nourse and His Descendants," by Mrs. Maria C. Nourse Lyle, published at Lexington, Kentucky, by the Transylvania Printing Company, is another valuable addition to genealogical literature for which both the family and outsiders must be grateful.

"The Early Settlers of Nantucket," by Lydia Hinchman, published at Philadelphia by J. B. Lippincott, is a volume which transports us to quite a different part of the country, and gives us a breath of the sea. Many New Englanders will here find the information they have long been seeking concerning their ancestors.

The average student has heretofore been utterly unable to consult the sources from which his school histories have been

compiled. Much of the most important matter was in manuscript, carefully guarded among State papers, or in far distant libraries. Hence, the student could form but a very imperfect and one-sided opinion, based only upon that of his text book. Now, however, since Professor Hart, of Harvard, has issued the volumes entitled "American History Told by Contemporaries," all have the opportunity to judge for themselves the facts of our history. The actual journals, letters and reports, written at the time events occurred, are here placed before us in chronological sequence, with but a word or two of connecting explanation. The first volume is as entertaining as a novel, and we shall look eagerly for the second. The books are published by the Macmillan Company, 66 Fifth Avenue, New York, and are sold at \$2.00 per volume.

GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,
Librarian General, D. A. R.



Young People's
Department.

EDITED BY
MARGARET SIDNEY.

MAY WHITNEY EMERSON, ARTIST.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.

OUR ANNUAL CONVENTION FOR 1898.

As we send out slips to all the Societies with detailed plans for the Convention week in February, we do not print them in full in these columns in order to reserve as much room as possible for the reports of the last Convention, which, owing to the small space of this department, are not yet finished. We will give in brief the bare outline of Convention week :

Saturday February 19.—Opening Day. Informal Reception to Members. Business Meetings morning and afternoon.

Monday, February 21.—Business meetings continued, both parts of the day. This plan gives those Daughters of the American Revolution who are connected with the Society an opportunity to attend without interruption the Congress Daughters of the American Revolution.

Tuesday, February 22.—Columbia Theater, 10 to 12 A. M. Grand public patriotic meeting.

Tuesday, February 22.—Banquet Hall of Hotel Cochran, corner Fourteenth and K streets, 3 to 5.30. Reception by officers of the National Board to all visiting members and their friends.

Wednesday, February 23.—Sightseeing all day.

Thursday, February 24.—Sightseeing all day. The plan inaugurated by the National President last year of Historic Trips about the city and vicinity under careful guidance worked so successfully that it is to be repeated this year on extended lines.

Friday, February 25.—Field Day to Mount Vernon. Two parties will be made up to go by boat and car.

Delegates to the Convention.

The President and Secretary of each Local Society will serve as Delegates. Each Society having a membership of twenty-five can send another Delegate, and also an additional Delegate if the membership exceeds twenty-five.

RESPONSE OF CONNECTICUT CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION TO MRS. LOTHROP'S GREETING.

Dear Mrs. Lothrop, our honored and beloved President: In the name of the Children of the American Revolution of Connecticut, I thank you for your gracious welcome to-day. We are here in spirit if not in body and we gratefully appreciate all you have done for us. The children

of Connecticut have responded gladly to your first call for young patriots and we hope the future will not find us lagging. We look forward to the next year with courage and hope, rejoicing that we may still have you for our faithful guide, inspirer and friend.

Respectfully submitted,

SALLIE WISNER AVERY,
Registrar Thomas Starr Society, C. A. R.

Age 11 years.

THOMAS STARR SOCIETY, OF GROTON, CONNECTICUT.

The Thomas Starr Society, Children of the American Revolution, of Eastern Point, Groton, Connecticut, which organized June 15, 1895, with fourteen members, now numbers twenty members accepted by the National Society. We have besides two applicants, whose papers are waiting to be proved, and four others who have expressed a wish to become members, but have not yet sent in any papers. It is impossible for our Society to grow much larger, for it now contains nearly all the eligible children of a neighborhood that is but thinly populated. The first President of the Society, Miss Susan B. Meech, has been reelected to hold the office until June 15th of this year. The other officers are: Bessie Spicer, Secretary; Sarah W. Avery, Registrar; Edmund Spicer, Treasurer; Mary Avery, Historian; Carrie P. Bailey, Assistant Secretary. In addition to the regular officers a Librarian, Clare Spicer; a Standard Bearer, Nathaniel H. Avery; and a Captain of Drum Corps, Ira S. Avery, have been elected. Since the 1st of January, 1896, twelve meetings have been held. All have been well attended, nineteen being the average attendance. Washington's Birthday was celebrated with appropriate exercises. The Society observed Memorial Day by going in a body to the Star Cemetery to decorate the graves of Thomas Starr and Anna Warner Bailey. After this ceremony it proceeded to the house of Mrs. C. H. Slocomb, where it received the beautiful banner presented to the Children of the American Revolution by Mrs. Lothrop, and in company with the Thomas Avery and Colonel Ledyard Societies, marched around the ramparts of Fort Griswold and thence to the Monument House, each child dropping a floral tribute on the spot where Ledyard fell. At the Monument House the banner was delivered to Mrs. Slocomb, who put it carefully away until it should be again called forth to add to the dignity and beauty of another procession of young patriots. The meeting for the celebration of the Flag's Birthday was held on June 20th, with exercises in accordance with the occasion. The Society was present at the unveiling of the Whitefield Tablet by the Thomas Avery Society, at Centre Groton, August 10th. During the afternoon and evening of August 25th the Society held an ice cream and cake sale on the lawn at Woodledge, the home of its President, which was a success financially and socially. A portion of the proceeds has been applied to the purchase of a flag and

a banner of white satin ribbon, bearing the name of the Society and its date of organization in large gold letters, touched on the edges with red and blue. An excellent drum was also purchased. The honor of bearing the National Emblem was again accorded to the Thomas Starr Society, on September 7th, when, followed by the Thomas Avery, Colonel Ledyard, William Latham, and Isaac Wheeler Societies, it marched to the Ebenezer Avery House, where, with a delightful accompaniment of music and speeches, it unveiled the tablet it had placed upon this house in memory of the shelter it afforded to the wounded and dying soldiers of the battle of Fort Griswold, September 6, 1781. The children who removed the flag that veiled the tablet were Lottie S. Chapman and Ira S. Avery. During the afternoon of September 22d the President and Secretary read "Washington's Farewell Address," in the school-house, to the members of the Society and the other scholars who were present. Papers on historical subjects have been prepared and read by the children during the year. The Society has been a constant subscriber to the AMERICAN MONTHLY since July, 1895. The historical books owned by the Society have been read by all the children old enough with much interest and, we hope, with profit. Ira S. Avery is being instructed in the art of drumming by a superior professor of music. We hope in time to have a fifer also and another drummer. The National songs are being learned word for word. At many of the meetings the children respond to the roll call with patriotic quotations. The salute to the flag is given at every meeting, and the children have learned Mrs. Lothrop's poem, "Our Flag of Liberty," which is to be a feature of the salute in future. We have as yet planned no special programme for the ensuing year, but we are not standing still, we are not going backward, therefore we must be going ahead.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNE MEECH,
Vice-President.

MARY GIBSON SOCIETY OF INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

This Society was instituted March 26th, 1896, and now has forty-three members enrolled. It meets at the residence of the President, Mrs. Flora Sullivan Wulschner, on the first Wednesday afternoon of each month. The programme for the year, including patriotic songs, has been as follows: September 12, "Centenary of Washington's Farewell Address to the People of the United States," Martha M. Foster. October 2, "Surrender of Cornwallis," Isabella Palmer. November 6, "Evacuation of New York," H. Leland Lowe. December 4, "Boston Tea Party," Gertrude Baker; discussion, Mary Sayles and Bella Dean. January, "Battle of Cowpens," Evelyn Holliday. February, "Washington's Birthday," Volney Perkins. March, "The Battle of Trenton," Alexander Downing. April, "The Battle of Lexington," Lillian Atkins. May, "Surrender of Fort Ticonderoga," Lucy Wilson; discus-

sion, Emily Winters and Paxton Hibben. June, "Battle of Bunker Hill," Smallwood Noel. It rendered the patriotic songs at the May meeting of the Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, when its First Vice-President, William Avery Atkins read a paper on the battle of Ticonderoga. One other special social meeting was held on December 30, 1896, at the home of its Treasurer, Elliott Perkins. Each member was permitted to bring a guest, and after the usual paper was read ten names of prominent revolutionary patriots were selected by a committee, the letters of said names transposed, and the persons who restored the greatest number of names within the half hour allotted was to be rewarded. Thirteen competed successfully, after which refreshments were served. Average attendance at regular meetings, fifteen; which, considering that about sixteen are under twelve years of age and four non-residents, is excellent. We are awaiting a special suitable piece of work, and as soon as same presents itself, will adopt it with a vim and good will.

FLORA SULLIVAN WULSCHNER,
President.

CAPITAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

The good work of the Capital Society so successfully begun on Bunker Hill Day, 1895, has been pursued with unabated zeal since our last annual report. Monthly meetings have been regularly held, each one more interesting and inspiring, if possible, than the preceding; in fact, we feel now that the trials of infancy are over and that in our sturdy strength we are ready to push onward and with united force meet successfully every danger that confronts us. This year the individual strength of members has been greatly promoted by active participation in the management of each meeting; for example, at every meeting our President has appointed a programme committee of three, whose duty it has been to plan the work for the next meeting and be responsible for its faithful execution. Then, on the day of the meeting the President has resigned her place to the chairman of this committee, who has personally conducted the Society through its part of the programme. This early exercise in the duties of presiding officer will, we feel, be of inestimable benefit to us when we are Sons and Daughters and hold Congresses of our own. Our meetings have all been of historic interests; each has commemorated some great event in revolutionary history; papers have been written by members and addresses made by outside friends; question boxes have been opened, recitations given, patriotic songs have been sung and their histories studied. Indeed, each meeting has been too short for the wealth of material at its service, so great has been the earnestness and responsiveness of the members. In its labor for the preservation of our Flag and for preventing its desecration by use for advertising purposes, the Capital Society has from the first been conspicuous, and this year it has received

from the Daughters of the American Revolution substantial support and encouragement. The Army and Navy Chapter, at a recent meeting, recognizing the noble efforts of our Children, drew up a resolution which was forwarded to Senator Hoar, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, "heartily endorsing the work of the Capital Society of the Children of the American Revolution." When our members parted at the June meeting for their Summer vacation, they did not lay aside patriotism with their books, but on every possible occasion furthered the noble work already begun. Master Henry Breckinridge, summering at New London, New Hampshire, finding that the school there had no flag, most kindly and generously gave his own in the name of the Capital Society. Many places of historic interest were visited by different members in their Summer travels, and as the Spring advances, places of local interest, the study of which has been interrupted during the Winter, will be again resumed by the Society. Among those visited last Spring by some of our members, and of which an interesting account was read at one of the meetings, was "Braddock's Rock," near the old Observatory, where Braddock landed his forces. Having ascertained that several well-known patriots of revolutionary times were interred in the Congressional Cemetery, the Capital Society decided to place at the tomb of Eldridge Gerry, signer of the Declaration of Independence, one of the markers of the Patriotic Societies. This was done early in February in the presence of members of the Society and their friends, thus instituting such proceedings in the District and indicating the graves of men of revolutionary services with the insignia of our Patriotic Societies. But one thing has occurred to mar the pleasure of the year. At our October meeting Mrs. Breckinridge, our most gracious President, who had been with us from the first, and who had ever with uniform tact and kindness piloted us across the shoals and quicksands into smooth seas on this our first voyage, announced that she must leave us, having been called by our National President to be Director of the Children of the American Revolution in the District of Columbia. Our grief, however, was turned to joy on learning that Miss Breckinridge, who had already won all our hearts, had consented to act as her mother's successor. To these, our Presidents, and to our Vice-President, Miss Fairley, whose efforts for our good have been tireless, we owe our life and health as a Society; nor should we fail to mention the interest in our welfare taken by our National officers: Mrs. Lothrop, in her inspiring letters; Mrs. Alexander and Mrs. Rosa Wright Smith, for their ever ready assistance; to Mrs. Barclay, a Daughter of the American Revolution, who has presented us with the beautiful banner we carry for the first time to-day. Mr. Quisenberry, too, a Kentucky Son of the American Revolution, who has written for us the clever "Alphabet" of revolutionary events.

The Society feels that General Breckinridge should have a paragraph all to himself in this report. His never-failing interest in all our work,

his frequent addresses, rich in historic lore, have contributed in no small degree to the success of the Capital Society.

We now have seventy members, having doubled our numbers in the past year, with the following officers: President, Miss Mary D. Breckinridge; Vice-President, Miss Frances S. Fairley; Secretary, Nannie S. McClelland; Registrar, Adola Greely; Treasurer, Shields Gurley; Historian, Adelaide Quisenberry.

THOMAS AVERY SOCIETY, OF PEQUONOC BRIDGE, CONNECTICUT.

In submitting this annual report to the National Convention, as Secretary of the Thomas Avery Society, it gives me pleasure to report good progress made within the past year. The success which we have achieved is cause for mutual congratulation. The interest taken in this Society is evinced by its continued growth since its beginning on the afternoon of June the 20th, 1895, and is a source of gratification to the members and well wishers of the organization. Ten meetings have been held within the year, beginning with February 22d, 1896, when the members were entertained by Master Park Avery, Standard Bearer of the Society, and a great-grand-nephew of Thomas Avery, whose name we commemorate. At the April meeting the Children of the American Revolution carried out an interesting patriotic programme to the delight of their parents, who were their guests for the afternoon. Upon the morning of Decoration Day, an appointed committee visited and decorated the grave of our honored hero, and in the afternoon all the members summoned by Mrs. Cuthbert Harrison Slocomb, Custodian for the National Banner, Children of the American Revolution, met at Fort Griswold and acted with the Colonel Ledyard as escort to Thomas Starr Society, who as first organized in the State of Connecticut, was allowed to bear the emblem upon this day and privileged to place it in the Monument House at Groton for preservation. The annual meeting of this Society was held at the home of the President, Miss Addie A. Thomas, upon the afternoon of June 20th. Exercises appropriate for the occasion were held previous to the election of officers for the present year, who are as follows: President, Miss Addie Avery Thomas; Vice-Presidents, Miss Sarah Morgan and Mrs. Daniel Morgan; Secretary, Miss Dorothy M. Wells; Assistant Secretary, Miss Lucy A. Landphere; Treasurer, Henry L. Wells; Historian, Simon Fish; Assistant, L. Bessie Daboll; Auditor, Frank B. Avery; Registrar, William R. Wells; Standard Bearer, Park D. Avery. In place of the regular July meeting a lawn social was given at the home of the Assistant Secretary, Miss Lucy Landphere, when, by the sale of refreshments, a sum was raised more than sufficient for the purpose of purchasing the flag and banner of the Society. Upon August 10th, our members in a tastefully decorated turnout, proceeded to Centre Groton, where they were joined by their guests, the Thomas Starr and Colonel Ledyard Societies, who

assisted us at the unveiling of the Whitefield Commemorative Tablet, which was erected upon the oldest parsonage in the town of Groton; from the upper window of which the Evangelist Whitefield preached in the year 1764. Many of the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, were our honored guests upon that day, and their Regent and our beloved State Promoter, Mrs. Cuthbert Harrison Slocomb, gave the address of welcome. Following is the programme for the day: Singing, "Song of Liberty." Prayer by Rev. N. T. Allyn; Address of Welcome, by Mrs. Cuthbert Slocomb; Unveiling; Historical Address, by David A. Daboll; Poem, read by Dorothy M. Wells; Singing, "America." We were invited by the Thomas Starr and Colonel Ledyard Societies to join with the other Societies of the town in the patriotic celebration at Groton Heights, September 6, 1896. The Vice-President, Mrs. Daniel Morgan, gave a Hallowe'en party for our members. This was regarded by all as one of the happiest meetings of the year. Regular meetings were held in November and December and ways and means discussed by which to advance the patriotic work of the Society. Again on the afternoon of February 6th we were charmingly entertained by the Stephen Hempstead and Jonathan Brooks Societies, of New London, Connecticut, this meeting being the first State meeting of Connecticut, and was under the direction of Mrs. Cuthbert Harrison Slocomb, State Director of the Children of the American Revolution for Connecticut. At this meeting the National Emblem was started on its way to Washington for the National Convention. Our Society now has a roll call of twenty-one enthusiastic members, as patriotic as were their ancestors who served so faithfully for "God and Country."

Respectfully submitted,

DOROTHY M. WELLS.

In view of the very recent appointment to the State Directorship of Indiana Children of the American Revolution of the undersigned, which came on the 11th inst., this report to the National body must necessarily be meagre. The Mary Gibson Society is the only one instituted, as yet, in Indiana. Mrs. Cokra Howe Moore, of the Marquis de Lafayette Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, in the city of Lafayette, has been appointed to look after the interests of a Society there.

The other organized Chapters Daughters of the American Revolution: General Van Rensselaer, Rensselaer; Vanderburgh, Evansville; Paul Revere, Muncie; Spencer, Spencer; and we trust soon to have Societies of the Children of the American Revolution in said and many other places. We would serve this National body from a principle of righteousness, relying upon the masterful power to guide us in such a way that the Indiana Children of the American Revolution may shed a lustre about it and become as a city set upon a hill.

FLORA SULLIVAN WULSCHNER,
State Director of Indiana C. A. R.

IN MEMORIAM.

MRS. JEANIE BAIRD, wife of the late Charles McKnight, died December 1, 1897. Mrs. McKnight was a charter member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and took an active part in the Chapter. She entered by right of her great-grandfather, Dr. Absalom Baird, who was a surgeon in Colonel Jedutha Baldwin's regiment of Chester County.—GRACE ADELE GORMLY, *Historian*.

MRS. JOHN HOAG.—A special meeting of the Mohegan Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, called by order of the Regent, Mrs. Annie Van Renssalaer Wells, was held at the residence of Miss Secor, on Saturday, December 18, 1897. The Regent, feeling deeply the sorrow that has come to us, called the meeting to order in the following well chosen words:

"Members of the Mohegan Chapter, it is my sad duty to-day to speak to you of the great loss the Mohegan Chapter has sustained in the death of Mrs. John Hoag, one of its most valued and useful members, the first loss since our organization. Her illness was of such short duration that to many of us the knowledge came with the sad announcement of her death. It is one of those mysterious dispensations we can never understand. One so beloved, so energetic in all good works is rarely met with. At our meetings her bright presence was helpful alike to Regent and fellow-members."

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Chapter.

"WHEREAS, our beloved fellow-member, Mrs. John Hoag, has been called to the heavenly home,

Resolved, That we deeply lament our loss and extend to her family our heartfelt sympathy in their great bereavement, trusting that the Divine Comforter may abide with them in their great sorrow.

Resolved, That we express our appreciation of her love of country,

the zealous interest she displayed in the patriotic work of our Chapter and the inspiration of her cheerful, kindly spirit.

(Signed)

ANNIE V. R. WELLS,
Regent.

MARY E. FISHER,
First Vice-Regent.

MARGARET S. HARRIS,
Second Vice-Regent.

MRS. MARY BEARD HOLLEY.—Died October 28, 1897, Mrs. Mary Beard Holley, wife of Samuel C. Holley, Danbury, Connecticut. The angel of death has again borne from our midst a loved one. Without warning came the Master's summons, bidding one altogether lovely, the light of a devoted home circle, to an heavenly home—to a life eternal.

At the November meeting of the Mary Wooster Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, the following resolutions were adopted:

It is with sorrow that Mary Wooster Chapter is all too soon again called to chronicle the death of a valued member; and,

WHEREAS, By a sudden and mysterious dispensation Mrs. Mary Beard Holley was, on the evening of October 28th, 1897, called away in the midst of a life of usefulness; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we greatly lament her untimely departure, and shall miss her ready and willing voice and hand from the working of our Chapter.

Resolved, That in their great affliction we tender to her family our condolence on the loss of one so near and dear to them, and one so greatly respected and honored in the community in which she lived.

Resolved, That these resolutions be recorded on the minutes of the Chapter, a copy sent to the stricken family, and to the "Evening News" and AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE for publication.

C. M. WHELOCK,
ELIZABETH WILDMAN,
SOPHIA PENFIELD, M. D.

ELIZABETH S. ATLEE.—Donegal Chapter is called upon to mourn the first break in their circle, since their organization in April, 1892. On the death of their beloved member, Elizabeth S. Atlee, who died August 10, 1897, after an illness of several months. She was one of the earliest members and its first Historian, serving loyally, faithfully, and efficiently. Quiet, gentle, and unassuming, a good Daughter, a sincere friend, a devoted

Christian. Her loss is deeply felt. Miss Atlee came of distinguished revolutionary ancestry, and was a granddaughter of the celebrated physician and surgeon, John Sight Atlee.—SUSAN REIGART SLAYMAKER, *Recording Secretary*.

MARY N. ROBINSON,
SARAH S. LONG,
EDITH I. SLAYMAKER,
MARY R. POWELL,
SARAH B. CARPENTER, *Regent*.
Committee.

MRS. NANCY L. STANTON.—The Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Groton and Stonington, Connecticut, lost by death in August, 1897, an aged, honorary member, Mrs. Nancy L. Stanton, relict of Captain Charles T. Stanton. The deceased was born in Stonington, Connecticut, November 3, 1813, of parents Nathaniel and Mercy Brown Palmer. During the bombardment of Stonington Borough, by Commodore Hardy in the War of 1812, she was removed with the families and children of the village to a place of safety a mile or more distant from the borough. At the age of 18 years she joined the First Congregational Church (in the Road district), and retained her membership there until the formation of the Second Congregational Church at the borough in 1833, to which she changed, and ever after remained a consistent and faithful member. For sixty-four years her life was spent as a Daughter of Zion, a high example of Christian piety and devotion. To her family she was thoroughly devoted, and six adult sons and daughters survive her. Of the latter, the names, Mrs. George A. Adee, of Bartow-on-the-Sound; Mrs. Edward Finney, of St. Louis, and Miss Grace Palmer Stanton, are given. The deceased was greatly attached to the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, as equally so were the members thereof to her.—MRS. IRA HART PALMER, *Historian*.

MRS. MARTHA S. HOWE.—Mercy Warren Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Springfield, Massachusetts, having lost by death, Mrs. Martha S. Howe, of Enfield, Massa-

chusetts, a beloved and loyal member, of praiseworthy zeal in duty or effort to encourage the growth and capacity of our Chapter, offer to her memory these resolutions:

RESOLVED, That in the death of Mrs. Martha S. Howe the Mercy Warren Chapter has lost one of its most valued members, a Daughter of the American Revolution not only in name, but in character—loyal first and last to all the holy calls of life. Earnest in all work her hands found to do, sincere in all her heart found to advise, and true to all whom she called friends. Concerned in all that was of value to her country and her Chapter, we realize in her loss that while we lay aside the earthly tabernacle, her life builded for and with us, a temple of patriotism not to be destroyed by time; for of such, with her intellectual and forceful earnestness, it must ever be said, "They add to the honor of their country."

Resolved, That we sincerely mourn the departure of our friend and devoted member of this Chapter, and will take to our hearts the lesson of her life.

Resolved, That we offer to our member, Miss S. F. Underwood, and family our deepest sympathy in the loss of so valued and lovable a sister.

Resolved, That these resolutions be placed upon the records of the Mercy Warren Chapter, a copy sent to Miss Underwood and to the Magazine.


MARTHA B. POWERS.

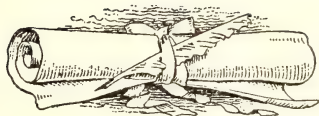
GEORGIANA W. DOTEN.

ELLEN BOWEN BIRNIE.

Regent.

PROFESSOR HENRY DRISLER.—The New York City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, has heard with profound sadness of the death of Professor Henry Drisler, late Dean of Columbia University, and requested the Historian to officially transmit to Miss Mary Drisler the condolence and tenderest sympathy of the Chapter for her in this hour of trial and sorrow.—EMMA G. LATHROP, *Historian*.





OFFICIAL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL SOCIETY,

902 F St., Washington, D. C.

OF THE

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

National Board of Management 1897

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Franklin Square, Bloomington, Ill.

First Vice-President General.

MRS. A. G. BRACKETT,
1726 Q St., Washington, D. C.

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

MRS. ALBERT D. BROCKETT,
711 Cameron St., Alexandria, Va.

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Chaplain General.

MRS. CHARLES A. STAKELEY,
1622 S St., Washington, D. C.

Secretaries General.

Recording Secretary General.

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2009 Mass. Ave., Washington, D. C.

Corresponding Secretary General.

MRS. ANDERSON D. JOHNSTON,
902 F St., Washington, D. C.

Registrars General.

MRS. MARY JANE SEYMOUR,
1101 K St., Washington, D. C.

MRS. LILLIE TYSON TAPLIN,
1538 I St., Washington, D. C.

Treasurer General.

(MRS. MARK BURCKLE HATCH) SARAH H. HATCH,
902 F St., Washington, D. C.

Historian General.

MISS ELIZABETH BRYANT JOHNSTON,
1320 Florida Ave., Washington, D. C.

Assistant Historian General.

MRS. FRANCIS J. FITZWILLIAM,
Bloomington, Ill.

Surgeon General.

Librarian General.

MRS. GERTRUDE BASCOM DARWIN,
1524 Twenty-Fifth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Attorney General.

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER.

Any woman is eligible for membership in the NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a patriot man or woman who aided in establishing American Independence, *provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society*. Family tradition alone in regard to the services of an ancestor, unaccompanied by proof will not be considered.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the *National Society*, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into local Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Application Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the "Corresponding Secretary General" at headquarters, 902 F street, Washington, D. C.

Application should be made out in *duplicate*, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The application must *be endorsed by at least one member of the society*. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to "Registrars General, D. A. R., Room 52, 902 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C."

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars.

The sum (Three Dollars) should be sent by check or money order, *never by cash*, to "Treasurer General, D. A. R., Washington, D. C."

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.

Mrs. S. V. White's motion as amended by Mrs. Joy, of Michigan, and Mrs. Tittmann, of Washington, District of Columbia: "I move that the full minutes be printed in the Magazine, the word 'minutes' to be defined as a record of the work done, including all motions offered, whether carried or lost, but not including debate." Carried at Sixth Continental Congress.

MINUTES OF NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

THURSDAY, *December 2, 1897.*

The regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management was held on Thursday, December 2d, Mrs. Rose F. Brackett, First Vice-President General, presiding. Members present: Mrs. Brockett, Mrs. Alger, Mrs. Manning, Mrs. Washington, Mrs. Dickins, Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Hatcher, Mrs. Stakely, Mrs. Main, Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Taplin, Mrs. Hatch, Miss Johnston, Mrs. Darwin, and the following State Regents: Mrs. Hogg, of Pennsylvania; Miss Forsyth, of New York, and Miss Miller, of District of Columbia..

The meeting was called to order at 10 o'clock a. m., and opened with prayer by the Chaplain General.

The proceedings of the previous meeting were read, and, with a few slight exceptions, stood approved.

The Recording Secretary General then read the minutes as prepared for publication, which were approved.

Following the usual custom, the Chair stated that the regular order of business would be suspended in order to ascertain if the members present from a distance desired to bring any matter before the Board.

Miss Forsyth, State Regent of New York, requested the privilege of bringing forward the amendment to section 2, Art. IV, proposed by her at the last meeting of the Board, viz.:

Strike out the entire section and insert the following:

"The National Board of Management shall be an administrative body. They shall carry out the ordering of Congress; approve applications for membership; fill vacancies in office, until the next meeting of Congress; prescribe rules and regulations for their own government while in office, and in general do all things necessary for the prosperity and success of the Society, subject, however, to the approval of the Continental Congress."

After some discussion the amendment was voted upon and carried.

The amendment to Art. IV, section 1, offered by the Recording Secretary General, was read, as follows: "To strike out the words "One Surgeon General."

Carried without discussion.

The next amendment for consideration was that offered by Miss Helen Meeker, ex-Regent of the Mary Wooster Chapter of Danbury, Connecticut, presented through the State Regent of Connecticut, Mrs. Kinney; at the last meeting of the Board, as follows:

Amendment to Art. V, section 2. Strike out the entire section and insert the following:

"Each Chapter may elect one delegate for every one hundred members to represent it with its Regent, at the Continental Congress. When a Chapter numbers less than one hundred members, two or more Chapters may unite temporarily, and when one hundred or more members are thus united they may elect one of their Chapter Regents to represent the combined Chapters at the Continental Congress. Only members who have paid their dues for the current year shall be eligible as delegates."

The phraseology of this amendment not proving satisfactory to the Board, it was moved and carried that the Chair appoint a committee consisting of five for its consideration.

The Chair then appointed the following ladies: Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Dickins, Mrs. Manning, Miss Forsyth and Miss Johnston, and requested that the report of the committee be submitted at the afternoon session.

Amendment to Art. IX, section 1, offered by Mrs. Ford, of New York:

To strike out the words "if approved by a majority of the Board," and substitute in same section the word "sixty" for "thirty." Carried.

Second amendment to Art. IX, section 1, offered by Mrs. Fendall, of the District of Columbia.

"Proposed amendments to the Constitution may be presented at any Continental Congress, N. S. D. A. R., and acted upon at the next Congress, the full power to amend being vested in the Continental Congress." Carried.

The Recording Secretary General read the proposed amendment to Art. IV, section I, of the Constitution, offered by Katharine Lincoln Alden, Regent of the Army and Navy Chapter, of Washington, District of Columbia:

"For the word 'one' substitute 'two,' and for the word 'years' substitute 'terms,' so that the article shall read:

"These officers shall be elected by a vote of a majority of the members present at the annual meeting of the Continental Congress of the Society, and shall hold office for *two* years and until their successors shall be elected. No officer shall be eligible to the same office for more than two *terms* consecutively."

This amendment must be acted upon at the January meeting of the Board.

There being no other special business, the routine work of the Board was taken up.

REPORT OF THE RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL.—Charters issued: "Dorothy Brewer," Waltham, Massachusetts; "Cherry Valley," Cherry Valley, New York; "Hannah Woodruff," Southington, Connecticut; "Martha Pitkin," Sandusky, Ohio (re-issue); "Margaret Gaston," Lebanon, Tennessee (re-issue). Charters engrossed, awaiting signature, 11; charters in the hands of the engrosser, 6; charter applications issued, 15; letters written, 60.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,

Recording Secretary General.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL.—Application blanks issued, 3,697; constitutions, 676; circulars, 341; letters received, 83; letters written, 30.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MRS. ANDERSON D. JOHNSTON,

Corresponding Secretary General.

Report accepted.

The Corresponding Secretary General read a letter announcing the resignation of the State Regent of South Carolina.

The Recording Secretary General moved: "That inasmuch as the year closes so soon, that the Corresponding Secretary General be requested to write and ask this lady to withdraw her resignation, it being considered unwise to create a vacancy for the two months preceding the Congress." Carried.

A letter from Mrs. Susan Raynor, acknowledging the receipt of a

souvenir spoon; also a letter from Mr. Van Roden, a representative of the firm of Caldwell & Co., of Philadelphia, making certain propositions for the manufacture of a Society pin.

At 12 o'clock m., the Recording Secretary General moved to go into executive session. Carried. The regular order of business was resumed at 12.30 p. m.

REPORTS OF THE REGISTRARS GENERAL.—Mrs. Seymour reported: Applications presented, 282; applications on hand unverified, 18; applications on hand verified, awaiting dues, 33; badge permits issued, 56; "Real Daughters" admitted, 6.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MARY JANE SEYMOUR,
Registrar General.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Taplin reported: Applications presented, 175; applications on hand unverified, 18; applications on hand verified, awaiting dues, 60; badge permits issued, 56. There have been thirty-eight (38) deaths and one resignation.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

LILLIE TYSON TAPLIN,
Registrar General.

Report accepted.

The Recording Secretary General was instructed to cast the ballot for these applicants, and upon motion the resignation was accepted, and the announcement of the deaths was received with regret.

REPORT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION.—The following appointments have been made by State Regents: Mrs. Fanny Louise Witherspoon Harrison, Opelika, Alabama; Mrs. Rebecca D. Lowe, Atlanta, Georgia; Mrs. Lillian Monk, Cherokee, Iowa; Miss Mary Alyce Combs, Washington, Iowa; Mrs. Lou A. Gale, St. Cloud, Minnesota; Miss Christine Tuttle, St. Louis, Missouri; Miss Mary C. Grimes, Hillsboro Bridge, New Hampshire; Mrs. Lidie B. Graham Prince, Graham, New Mexico; Mrs. Miriam F. Gill, Paris, Texas; Miss Katharine M. Capron, Uxbridge, Massachusetts; Miss Harriet L. Smith, Worcester, Massachusetts. Resignation of Mrs. Sarah G. Bates, Long Pine, Nebraska.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

HATTIE NOURSE BROCKETT,
Vice-President General in Charge of Organization.

Report accepted.

The report of the Treasurer General was read and, upon motion, accepted.

It was moved and carried to adjourn until 2 o'clock p. m.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

Pursuant to call, the adjourned meeting was opened at 2 o'clock p. m., Mrs. Rose F. Brackett, First Vice-President General, in the Chair.

No report from the Historian General.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN GENERAL.—The books concerning Virginia history, ordered last month, have been secured and are here for inspection.

The volumes ordered bound have been sent to the binder, but have not yet been returned. As some of them are large, the average price per volume will be greater than that of those bound previously, and the whole bill will be \$10.75.

Since last report I have written forty-three letters, asking for books, thanking the donors, and answering questions. I have also attached the book plates to the covers of the volumes received, and have stamped the title pages with the seal. The books have also been catalogued, as they came into the library.

The following additions to our collection have been made since last report:

Periodicals.—New England Historical and Genealogical Register, volume LI, No. 4; New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, October, 1897; Colonial Tracts, volume I, No. 8.

Books.—1. Constitution, By-Laws and Membership Roll of the Louisiana Sons of the American Revolution, from Frank W. Stoddard, the Secretary, at my request. 2. "King Washington," a romance, by Adelaide Skeeland, William H. Brearley, from the publishers, J. B. Lippincott & Company. 3. Register for 1897 of the District of Columbia Society of Colonial Wars, from the Secretary, Joseph Cuyler Hardie, through Mrs. Dennison. 4. Fourteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology, from Major J. W. Powell, the Director, at my request. (This volume contains the paper by G. P. Winship on the Coronado Expedition of 1540-42.) 5. American History Told by Contemporaries, volume I, compiled by Prof. Albert Bushnell Hert, of Harvard, and given by the publishers, The McMillan Company, at my request. 6. Memoranda of the Quisenberry and Other Families, by Anderson Chénault Quisenberry, from the author, at my request. 7. "Dropped Stitches in Tennessee History," by John Allison, given by the author, at my request. 8. Cornelius Harnett, a Revolutionary Patriot, by Andrew J. Howell, Jr., given at my request. 9. An address by Joseph M. Morehead, on James Hunter, delivered before the Guilford Battle Ground Company, given at my request. 10. Early Settlers of Nantucket, from the author, Lydia Hinchman, through Miss Lockwood. 11. Virginia Cousins, by G. Brown Goode. 12. The Cabells and Their Kin, by Alexander Brown. 13. Lee of Virginia, by Edmund Jennings Lee. 14. Proceedings of the Wyoming Commemorative Association on the 19th Anniversary of the Wyoming Battle and Massacre, from

Mrs. William A. Wilcox. 15. Subject Catalogue, No. 4, from the War Department Library, by exchange. (This contains a list of all military biographies in that library.) 16. Old Colony Days, by Mary Allen Ward, from Charles G. Darwin. 17. First Record Book of the Colonial Dames of Rhode Island, from the compiler, Mrs. Joshua Wilbour. 18. History of Edgefield County, South Carolina, from the author, John A. Chapman, at my request. Two book plates have also been received from Charles G. Darwin and eight from Mrs. Annie I. Robertson, of Columbia, South Carolina, one of our members who makes a specialty of designing such plates.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,
Librarian General, D. A. R.

Report accepted.

The Recording Secretary General read a communication from Mrs. Fitzwilliam, Assistant Historian General, and upon motion of the Recording Secretary General, the Corresponding Secretary General was instructed to write to this lady, replying to the subject matter of the letter.

The Chair announced the names of the Committee appointed to draft resolutions of sympathy for Mrs. Peck, State Regent of Wisconsin, upon the death of her husband: Mrs. Hogg, Chairman; Miss Forsyth, Mrs. Kinney, Mrs. Depue and Mrs. Jackson.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—The regular meeting of the Executive Committee was held on Tuesday, November 30, at ten o'clock a. m., Mrs. Rose F. Brackett, First Vice-President General in the Chair. All the members of the Committee were present.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from a "Real Daughter," acknowledging the receipt of a souvenir spoon. The question being discussed as to the best disposition to make of these letters, the following motion was offered by Mrs. Brockett: "That all letters from daughters of revolutionary sires shall become the property of the Revolutionary Relics Committee, and be placed on file by them, especially those acknowledging souvenir spoons." Carried.

Also a letter from Mr. Van Roden, a representative of the firm of Caldwell & Company, of Philadelphia, in regard to the matter of memorial tablets, which had been submitted to the National Board a few months previous by Miss Lawson; also certain legal papers on the same subject, furnished by an attorney of Baltimore, in Miss Lawson's behalf.

At the conclusion of the reading of these papers, Mrs. Dickins moved: "That Miss Lawson be requested, through her attorneys, to define her ideas and submit one or more designs for a memorial tablet, as the present offer is too vague to act upon; designs not accepted to be returned." Carried.

The Treasurer General read a letter and made certain statements bearing upon the case of a member of the National Society, in regard to the payment of dues. After discussion of the matter, Mrs. Dickins moved "That a list of members who have been dropped by the Chapters, or by the National Society, together with reference to the documents in the case, be kept by the Registrars General, and no one admitted who is on said list, until proof is given that the disability, or fault, has been removed." Carried.

Another letter was read on the same subject, and Mrs. Brockett moved: "That the Chapter matter regarding dues be referred to the State Regent, for further report to the Board." Carried.

The Committee recommend the acceptance of the offer of the Reader for the Continental Congress of '98, presented by the Recording Secretary General.

Several other matters were discussed, which will be submitted to the Board by the officers presenting the same.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ROSE F. BRACKETT,

Acting Chairman.

(Signed)

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,

Recording Secretary General.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE PRINTING COMMITTEE was given by Mrs. Hatcher, Acting Chairman.

Madam President and Ladies: The Printing Committee has the honor to report that it has held two meetings during the past month, at 902 F street, and has transacted the following business, the acting chairman presiding: On November 11th, 1,500 printed postal cards and 2,000 notification cards for the Registrars General, and 1,000 printed postal cards for the Business Manager of the Magazine, were ordered by the committee from Messrs. McGill & Wallace. The entire order has been filled and the bill approved by the acting chairman. On November 21st, under direction of the Board, 3,500 Certificates of Membership were ordered, *printed from the old plate*, for the Registrars General, from Fred. B. Nichols. This order has not yet been filled.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER,

Acting Chairman.

LILLIE TYSON TAPLIN,

FRANCES A. JOHNSTON,

Report accepted.

The Recording Secretary General read a communication from the chairman of the Committee on Prison Ships, Mrs. Elroy Avery, in regard to the issuance of certain circulars.

Mrs. Brockett moved: "That the circulars be approved and the request contained in the letter be complied with." Carried.

The Recording Secretary General was instructed to make a report to the Smithsonian Institution on the part of the National Society.

Report of the Business Manager of the Magazine was presented, as follows:

AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, per Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution, in account with Lilian Lockwood, Business Manager.

RECEIPTS.

October 1 to November 24, 1897.

To subscriptions as per vouchers and Cash Register,	\$293 70
To sale of extra copies,	17 37
To advertisements,	24 50
To two cuts in Magazine,	8 12

Amount delivered to Treasurer General,	\$349 69
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Bills presented to Treasurer General for payment—

Printer's bill, October number,	\$257 78
Printer's bill, November number,	255 72
Maurice Joyce, plates in August number,	9 80
Editor, Salary, two months,	166 66
Business Manager, Salary, two months, *.....	100 00
McGill & Wallace, 1,000 receipt postals, furnished and printed,	11 75
McAlarney, printing 2,000 folders,	7 00
Hodges, binding volume X,	1 25
Nichols, two Falcon files,	80
Office expenditures (two months) as per Cash Book and Itemized Account, rendered and attached,	12 22
	<hr/> \$822 98

ITEMIZED ACCOUNT OF OFFICE EXPENDITURES.

Paid by Treasurer General, October and November, 1897.

To mailing extra copies, second-class matter, as per vouchers,	\$4 03
To postage (Oct. \$2.00, Nov. \$1.18);	3 18
To postage for Editor,	50
To two special delivery stamps,	20
To freight and cartage on October numbers,	1 02
To freight and cartage on November numbers,	1 19
To expressage circulars to Chicago,	25
To expressage plates from Nashville,	40
To expressage plates and MSS. to Harrisburg,	80
To telegram to Tennessee,	50
To service of boy,	15
	<hr/> \$12 22

In response to an appeal to the Chapter Regents a number of agents have been appointed in the Chapters to solicit subscriptions. Now that the winter work has begun they express their hearty coöperation.

The mailing list now numbers about 2,800, as compared to 2,500 at the time of the Congress.

Letters written, 103; postals as receipts, 259; Magazines wrapped and mailed, 340.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

LILIAN LOCKWOOD.

Report accepted.

At three o'clock p. m. the report of the Committee appointed to consider Miss Helen Meeker's amendment was given. The amendment as revised read as follows: "When a Chapter consists of one hundred members it shall be represented in Congress by its Regent. When a Chapter numbers less than one hundred members, two or more Chapters may combine temporarily for the election of a delegate to the Congress, and when one hundred or more members are thus combined they may elect one of their Chapter Regents to represent these combined Chapters at the Continental Congress. Chapters having two hundred members shall be entitled to a delegate, one to every one hundred to be the ratio of representation. Only members who have paid their dues for the current year shall be eligible as delegates."

Following the reading of this report of the committee the vote was taken and the amendment as revised was accepted by the Board.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from a State Regent, offering the following resolution:

"That because of exceptional circumstances, the claim for annual dues of 1897 from those members of the Chapter who were proposed and accepted at the October meeting, 1896, be hereby rescinded."

This resolution was discussed at length and a full statement on the subject made by the Treasurer General, when the resolution was voted on and lost, it being considered unwise to establish as a precedent the making an exception of any Chapter in the matter of dues.

The Recording Secretary General was instructed to communicate this action of the Board to the State Regent.

The Chair appointed a committee, consisting of Mrs. Prince, Chairman; Mrs. Warren, Mrs. Burrows, Mrs. Hull, and Mrs. Lindsay, to act according to the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States hereby is memorialized to cause to be printed and published the names, age, occupation, residence and nativity of each head of a family contained in the census of 1790." (See AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, May number, 1897, p. 893. Report of the Continental Congress).

The Treasurer General moved to amend Statute No. 139, by striking out the word "Wednesday" and inserting "Tuesday" in its place. Carried.

Mrs. Brockett moved: "That the Recording Secretary General have 500 copies of the Statutes of the year 1897-98, ending February 22d, printed as a supplement to the Statute Book." Carried.

It was moved to adjourn until Friday at ten o'clock a. m. Carried.

FRIDAY MORNING.

Pursuant to call, the adjourned meeting was opened on Friday at ten o'clock a. m., Mrs. Rose F. Brackett, First Vice-President General, in the Chair.

After prayer by the Chaplain General, the Recording Secretary General read the motions of the previous day.

The Recording Secretary General offered the following amendment to Statute 174, section 4: "After the word 'designed' add the words 'unless objection is offered by said Chapter.'" Carried.

The Recording Secretary General presented to the Board the following amendment to Art. IV, section 1, of the Constitution, offered by Mrs. Taplin, Registrar General: "Change the words 'two Registrars General' to 'one Registrar General, who shall be assisted by an expert genealogist.'" "

Also an amendment to the same section, offered by Miss Forsyth, as follows: "Insert in last sentence the words 'to such election,' making it read: "No officer shall be eligible to such election to the same office for more than two terms consecutively.'" "

The two above amendments are to be presented at the January meeting of the National Board.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.—The Finance Committee has, through its chairman, approved the usual bills and those reported by the Treasurer General. It recommends in the face of great and growing expenses that extreme care be exercised everywhere in the use of funds, supplies and employment of clerical service.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

Report accepted.

MARGUERITE DICKINS,
Chairman Finance Committee.

REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE.—The Administration Committee met November 30th. Present: Mrs. Brackett, Miss Miller, Mrs. Dickins and Mrs. Stakely.

The committee recommends that the applicants for clerkships shall be taken on trial as needed, in the order that their names come on the list in hands of committee. The list of applicants for clerkship was reviewed by the committee and corrected, several names being withdrawn by their endorsers.

The committee reports the purchase of sofa for office, according to instructions of the Board. With regard to carpets for the rooms, the committee have not yet been able to find suitable ones.

In view of several irregularities, the committee calls attention to the fact that no clerks can be employed in these offices whose names are not on the pay roll.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

Report accepted.

ROSE F. BRACKETT, *Chairman.*
JESSIE DAVIS STAKELY,
MARGUERITE DICKINS,
VIRGINIA MILLER,

Secretary to Committee.

Statute 183 was amended by Mrs. Dickins to read:

Resolved, That the National Board of Management cannot accept any communication, written or oral, derogatory to the character of any member of the Society, unless the same be supported by documentary proof, or the accused be present to defend herself, or shall have been furnished with copies of the charges and given an opportunity to defend herself; these communications to be dealt with by the Executive Committee. Carried.

The report of the committee appointed at the previous meeting of the Board to criticise a patriotic drama offered to the National Society was presented through its chairman, Miss Johnston, the report being unfavorable to the acceptance of the drama.

The matter of the protection of the Insignia of the National Society was brought up, and the Chair appointed the following committee: Mrs. Burrows, Chairman; Mrs. Lockwood, Miss Johnston, Mrs. Hatcher and Mrs. Stakely.

It was moved and carried to go into executive session at eleven o'clock a. m. for the discussion of some matters pertaining to the Congress.

At 11.40 a. m. the regular order of business was resumed.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE CONGRESS OF 1898.—A meeting of the Committee of Arrangements for the Continental Congress of '98 was held at the rooms of the Daughters of the American Revolution on Tuesday, November 18th, at ten o'clock a. m., Mrs. Rose F. Brackett, First Vice-President General, in the Chair.

It was decided that the Congress should be held at the Grand Opera House, and that an official reception should be given to the members of said Congress during the early part of the week, the precise date to be decided later.

Mrs. Mildred S. Mathes, State Regent of Tennessee, was unanimously elected by the committee to respond to the address of welcome, and the Recording Secretary General was authorized to telegraph her, requesting an early reply.

THE CREDENTIAL COMMITTEE reported that they had sent out the circulars authorized by the Board on November 4th, and that the style and color of the badges had been decided upon.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from Mrs. Avery, chairman of the House Committee, who expressed her willingness to attend to the duties required, upon her arrival in Washington; but as there were some other things demanding immediate attention, Mrs. Hatcher was appointed resident chairman, and Mrs. Taplin and Mrs. Stakely were added to the personnel of the committee.

Mrs. Dickins moved that the arrangements made by the Recording Secretary General with the stenographer be accepted. Carried.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ROSE F. BRACKETT,
CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
Recording Secretary General.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Hatch, chairman of the Credential Committee, being absent on account of sickness, reported progress, through Mrs. Brockett, and the badges received by this committee were submitted for the approval of the Board.

Mrs. Dickins moved: "That we have an official reception on the evening of the 21st." Carried.

Mrs. Taplin moved: "That the official reception, February 21st, be held at the Arlington Hotel." Carried.

Mrs. Manning moved: "That each member of the Congress be allowed to bring one gentleman escort, and that the invitation be extended to the resident officers of the Sons of the American Revolution and officers of the Sons of the Revolution." Carried.

It was moved and carried to adjourn until two o'clock p. m.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

Pursuant to call, the adjourned meeting was opened at two p. m., Mrs. Rose F. Brackett, First Vice-President General in the Chair; and the reports of the arrangements for Congress continued.

The Recording Secretary General read a telegram received from Mrs. Mathes, State Regent of Tennessee, accepting the invitation to respond to the address of welcome.

COMMITTEE ON MUSIC AND DECORATION for the Congress of '98 reported through its chairman, Miss Miller, that arrangements had been made for the music, the cost to be \$5.00 per day, or \$25.00 per week, music to be rendered once a day, by the singing of national airs.

COMMITTEE ON HOTELS AND RAILROADS reported that the Grand Trunk Line had consented to make a reduction in-rates, but that the lines in the South and West had not yet been heard from, though there was no doubt about their making the same reduction, and that it was probable the chairman of this committee would soon hear from these lines.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from Mrs. Eleanor H. Lindsay, accepting her appointment to the Program Committee. Also a letter from Mrs. Thomas, addressed to the Board, expressing regret at her inability to attend the December meeting, and urging that the railroad tickets for the Continental Congress be issued at an early date.

PROGRAM COMMITTEE reported, through its chairman, Mrs. Manning. The order of exercises for each day was taken up consecutively and discussed at length.

By request of the chairman, Mrs. Roberts took the Chair.

Mrs. Brackett moved: "To open the session of the Continental Congress on Monday, February 21st, at ten o'clock a. m." Carried.

Mrs. Brockett moved: "That the nomination and election of National Officers shall take place on Wednesday." Carried.

Miss Forsyth moved: "That we accept the program as amended." Carried.

PROGRAM AS ACCEPTED BY THE NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 21ST, 10 A. M.

Congress called to order by the President General, Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson.

Prayer by the Chaplain General.

Music.

Address of Welcome by the President General.

Response by Mrs. J. Harvey Mathes, State Regent of Tennessee.

Official notices and invitations to the Congress.

2 P. M.

Report of Credential Committee.

Roll Call of Delegates.

Seating of Delegates.

7.30 P. M.

Report of Program Committee.

Appointment of Committees.

NOTE.—In order that no valuable time be lost, it is requested that the presentation of flowers during the sessions of Congress be omitted.

Official information in regard to receptions, etc., will be read fifteen minutes before close of morning session.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22D, 10 A. M.

Congress called to order by the President General, Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson.

Prayer by the Chaplain General.

Music.

Reading of the Minutes.

Reports of National Officers.

Vice-President General in Charge of Organizations.

Recording Secretary General.

Corresponding Secretary General.

Registrars General.

Historian General.

Assistant Historian General.

Librarian General.

2 P. M.

Reports of Standing Committees.

Report of the Committee on Finance.

Report of the Committee on Auditing.

Report of Committee on Printing.

Report of Committee on Revolutionary Relics.

Official Reception to the Congress at the Arlington Hotel, from 9 to 11 p. m.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23D, 10 A. M.

Congress called to order.

Prayer.

Music.

Reading of the Minutes.

Nominations for National Officers.

12 M. TO 6 P. M.

Congress called to order.

Election of National Officers.

Polls open from 12 m. to 6 p. m.

7.30 P. M.

Report of Committee to Select Medals.

Report of the Editor and Business Manager of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood.

NOTE.—Elections of Officers will be announced as they come from the Tellers.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24TH, 10 A. M.

Congress called to order.

Prayer.

Music.

Reading of the Minutes.

Report of the Continental Hall Committee.

Consideration of Amendments.

2 P. M.

Continuation of Consideration of Amendments.

Report of Committee on Recommendations of National Officers.

Announcement of Elections of State Regents.

7.30 P. M.

Music.

Presentation of Medals.

Reception to Founders.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25TH, 10 A. M.

Congress called to order.

Prayer.

Music.

Reading of the Minutes.

Report of National University Committee.

Report of Committee to Coöperate with the Sons of the American Revolution, etc.

Report of Committee on Prison Ships.

2 P. M.

Report of Committee to Memorialize Congress about Census of 1790.
Report of Committee on Meadow Garden Farm.
Unfinished Business.

7.30 P. M.

Discussion for the good of the Society.

SATURDAY, 10 A. M.

Unfinished Business.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

None but members of the Congress admitted to the floor of the House during the sessions.

Business not considered at the time designated in the program will take its place with unfinished business.

All motions and resolutions must be in writing, and after the reading, placed in the hands of the Recording Secretary General.

None but members of the Congress entitled to address the Congress.

Roberts' "Rules of Order" is the accepted authority on parliamentary law.

Time limit for speeches three minutes.

No nominations to be made unless the member nominating has authority to state that the nominee will serve, if elected.

State Regents' Reports will be printed in the Magazine, not read at the Congress. This action has been taken on the suggestion of a State Regent and approved by State Regents present at a National Board meeting.

Fifteen hundred programs were ordered by the Board to be printed for the Continental Congress.

The First Vice-President General resumed the Chair.

It was moved and carried to go into executive session at 3.30 p. m.

The regular order of business was resumed at 4 o'clock p. m.

Mrs. Dickins moved: "That those who wish to secure book plates may purchase them of the Librarian General at 25 cents each, all money over their actual cost to go to the permanent fund." Motion lost.

Miss Johnston moved to reconsider the motion about the book plates. Carried.

Miss Miller moved to amend by fixing the price at fifty cents. Carried.

The resolution as carried reads as follows: "That those who wish to secure book plates may purchase them of the Librarian General at

fifty cents each, all money over their actual cost to go to the permanent fund."

At 4.30 o'clock it was moved and carried to adjourn until the first Thursday in January.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
Recording Secretary General.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL.

NOVEMBER 29 TO DECEMBER 27, 1897.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand November 29th,	\$63 24	
Fees and dues,	1,337 00	
Charters and life members,	67 50	
Rosettes,	38 70	
Ribbon,	1 50	
Directory,	4 00	
Lineage Book,	98 20	
Blanks,	05	
Certificates,	1 00	
Interest,	122 09	
Statute Books,	25	
Permanent investment, Walter note,	2,556 66	
Plaques,	6 00	
		<hr/> \$4,296 19

DISBURSEMENTS.

Dues refunded,	\$38 00
Ribbon,	9 00

Permanent Fund.

Directory,	\$4 00	
Lineage,	377 30	
Charters and life members,	67 50	
Plaques,	6 00	
Certificates,	1 00	
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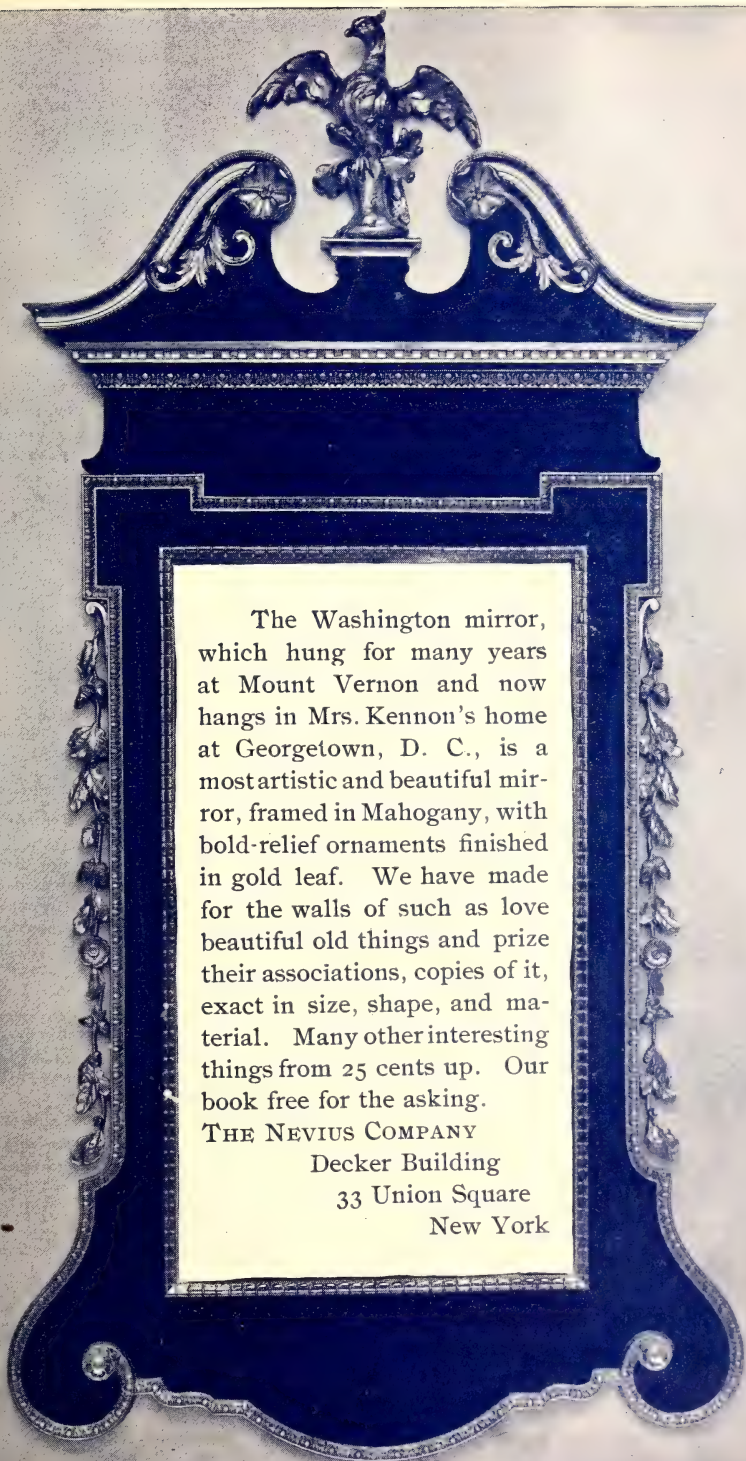
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MARCH, 1898.



EDITOR

MARY S. LOCKWOOD



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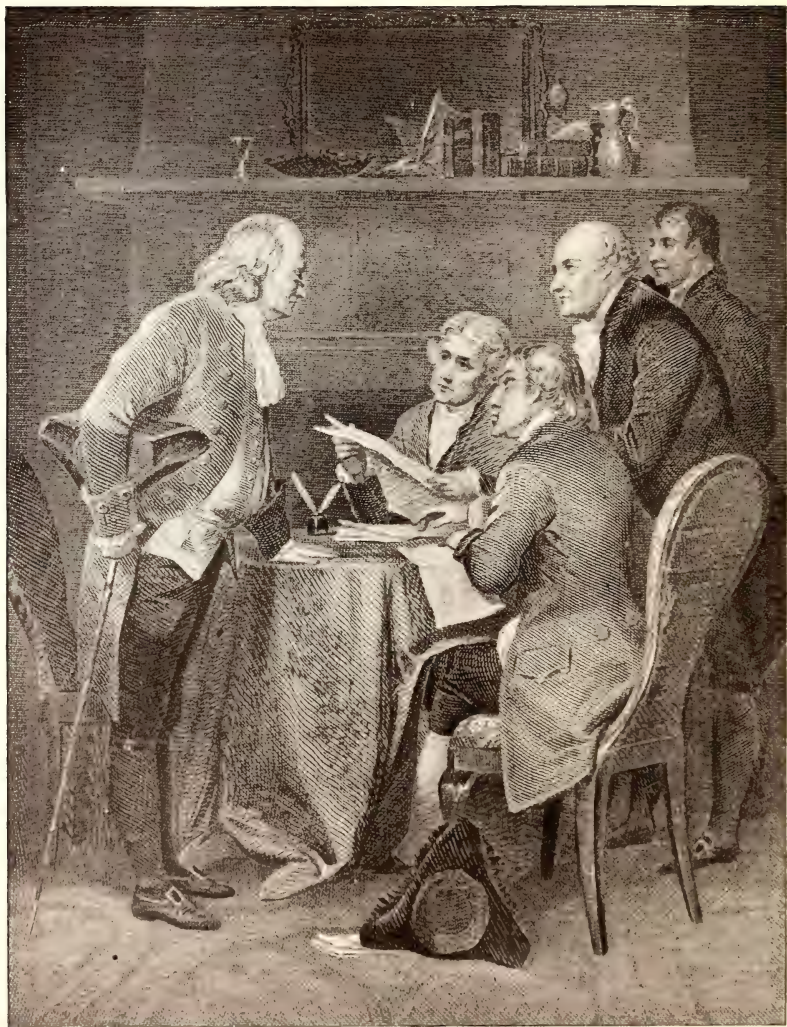
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DRAFTING THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

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American Monthly Magazine

VOL. XII.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH, 1898.

NO. 3

A SKETCH OF ETHAN ALLEN—EARLY HISTORY OF VERMONT.

ALICE KING MCGILTON.

[Written for and read before the Ethan Allen Chapter, D. A. R., by the Historian, Middlebury, Vermont, January 9th, 1897.]

ETHAN ALLEN has been called the Robin Hood of Vermont; but this comparison, while making clear the wild license of his method of resisting oppression, seems to exaggerate his lawlessness. There was nothing personal nor selfish in his interference with the freedom and property of those to whom in the interest of liberty he was hostile. Robin Hood may have been misrepresented, but tradition paints him not only as an outlaw but a highwayman whose virtues were those of a magnanimous bandit. Ethan Allen was a conscientious rebel, and his being outlawed was the result of the sternest and boldest patriotism.

As to the origin of the subject of this paper, the Allens can doubtless claim, if not prove, their descent from the Alain who commanded the rear guard in the army of William the Conqueror at the battle of Hastings in famous 1066, and this is certainly farther back than the most worthy Daughter of the American Revolution needs or possibly cares to go: for in our time, to prove oneself Norman is several shades less desirable than being the burly Anglo-Saxon.

Ethan Allen's father was Joseph Allen, son of the widow Mercy Allen, who died at Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1728.

Joseph Allen married Mary Baker, and Ethan was their first-born son. Like Shakespeare and some other celebrities, there has been uncertainty as to the age of Ethan Allen, born January 10, 1737, nominally. His birth, counting back from our time, occurred actually in 1738; as the British year ended

March 24th until by an act of Parliament New Year's day was made in 1752 January 1st instead of March 25th. So, by an accurate enumeration of months and years, Ethan Allen is always a year younger than the dates indicate—a case in which figures certainly lie.

Born at Litchfield, Connecticut, his parents removed to Cornwall when Ethan was two years old. Here he lived until he was twenty-four. He had five brothers and two sisters. His brother Ira was an able and public-spirited man, conspicuous in Vermont's affairs both civil and military.

Ethan Allen married Mary Brownson, a young woman five years older than himself, when he was twenty-four years of age, and after his marriage lived in Salisbury, Connecticut, and the neighboring Massachusetts township of Sheffield for seven years, when in 1769 he came to Vermont, taking up land in Bennington. Mary Brownson Allen was the mother of four daughters and a son.

To the student of Ethan Allen's life and character no question is more pressing than this: How did the first thirty-one years of Ethan Allen's life fit him for his remarkable achievements in and for Vermont?

"For Vermont," we say, and yet it must not be forgotten that in 1769 Vermont did not exist. This beautiful and fertile tract of country was too exposed to the incursions of the French and the Indians of Canada for early settlement. The first land occupied by English settlers was Bennington, granted by Governor Benjamin Wentworth, of New Hampshire, in 1749. In 1754 four more townships were granted, but not occupied until more peaceful times; and at the close of the French and Indian wars, within four years Governor Wentworth granted 138 townships. All these were known as the New Hampshire Grants and so called until a convention of the settlers adopted a declaration of the independence of the New Hampshire Grants and called their Commonwealth New Connecticut in January, 1777, which name in July of the same year was changed to Vermont at the suggestion of Dr. Thomas Young, of Philadelphia, who also suggested as a model for the constitution that of Pennsylvania. His advice was followed in both cases. From July, 1777, until February, 1791,

Vermont struggled for admission to the Union, but not until March 4, 1791, did she become one of the United States. There is no portion of American history more perplexing to the student than the early history of Vermont, and its explanation is inextricably interwoven with the most important events in Ethan Allen's life and the boldest deeds of his stirring career.

But we must now ask what kind of a man was this who came to Vermont in this crucial period and proved one of her staunchest defenders?

Unfortunately the details of Ethan Allen's education and early training are lacking. He certainly studied for a time with Rev. Mr. Lee, of Salisbury, and his brother Ira says he was prepared for college. There were then only three colleges in this country, Harvard, William and Mary, and Yale; but Ethan Allen never entered the walls of either of these "halls of learning," as his father's death made it necessary for the eldest son to give up classical studies and go to work. From his subsequent career and his numerous letters and pamphlets one can only infer that he was of a thoughtful if not a studious nature. He says of himself: "In my youth I was much disposed to contemplation, and at my commencement in manhood I committed to manuscript such sentiments or arguments as appeared most consonant to reason, lest through the debility of memory my improvement should have been less gradual. This method of scribbling I practiced for many years, from which I experienced great advantages in the progression of learning and knowledge; the more so as I was deficient in education and had to acquire the knowledge of grammar and language, as well as the art of reasoning, principally from a studious application to it; which, after all, I am sensible, lays me under disadvantages particularly in matters of composition; however, to remedy this defect, I have substituted the most unwearied pains." And further, concerning his hatred of tyranny, he writes: "Ever since I arrived at the state of manhood and acquainted myself with the general history of mankind, I have felt a sincere passion for liberty. The history of nations doomed to perpetual slavery in consequence of yielding up to tyrants their natural-born liberties I read with a sort of philosophical horror."

In Allen's youth Whitfield was preaching in this country and stirring large audiences by his eloquence and enthusiasm. Allen was brought up in an atmosphere of Armenianism in distinction from the more prevalent Calvinism of New England. The doctrine of the imputation of the apostasy of Adam and Eve to the race, commonly known as "the doctrine of original sin," first troubled his youthful faith; and when later he was told by a clergyman that if he gave up that doctrine he must upon the same grounds disbelieve that of the imputation of the righteousness of Christ to believers, he discarded both, and in early manhood ceased on what he considered rational grounds to believe in the authenticity of the Bible. When asked, however, if he were a deist, he answered that he had never read their writings. And much later in his life, when Universalism was introduced into Vermont, a man who was a secret Tory said to him: "That religion will suit you, won't it, Allen?" He replied: "No! No! for there must be a hell in the other world for the punishment of Tories." His heresies and his profanity have given rise to a charge of atheism in Allen; but although he enjoyed battling with religious orthodoxy in New England, yet his biographer says: "He was energetic in his expressions of veneration for the Deity and a firm believer in the immortality of the soul."

Before Allen's removal to Vermont he was engaged in carrying on a farm, working a mine, and casting iron ore; and in these occupations, rather than in civil or military affairs, he developed his executive abilities.

Physically, Ethan Allen was a king among men. Thomson, whether on the authority of history or tradition, writes of him in his story, "The Green Mountain Boys:" "Of an uncommon height and with an extraordinary breadth of chest, supplied with large brawny limbs; his whole frame constituted a figure of the most herculean cast; while his large darkly bright eyes and the air of intelligence that marked the general expression of his coarse, lion-like features, gave evidence that his intellectual powers were not, as frequently occurs in such instances, wholly incommensurate with his physical proportions."

Side by side with this study of the powers of mind and body

that Ethan Allen brought to Vermont in 1769 we may well look at the condition of the embryo State.

Henry Hall gives this picture of its crude civilization:

"The population was about 5,000, chiefly on the east side of the mountains. The bulk of the people lived in log houses with earthen floors and with windows made of oiled paper, isinglass, rawhides, or sometimes 6x9 panes of glass. Smaller log houses were used to protect domestic animals from wolves and bears, as well as from the inclemency of the weather. It was the life of the frontier in the wilderness where the struggle for bare sustenance left little time for the acquirement of knowledge, much less of accomplishments."

Bare as this picture is, the political situation of the New Hampshire Grants was still worse. The province of New York claimed the right to grant the lands lying between Lake Champlain and the Connecticut River, on the ground that in the preceding century Charles II had given his brother, the Duke of York, a charter to the lands lying between the Delaware and the Connecticut. The geography of the New World was little known in the seventeenth century, and further, the wording was ambiguous and vague; so that when the Duke of York became James II the charter was held to be a nullity, as all his lands as British sovereign were subject to redivision. And with this understanding New Hampshire had given grants in the King's name to the early settlers to the number of between one and two hundred townships before New York, as represented by avaricious officers and attorneys, began a series of usurpations and ejections. The most flagrant offense in the eyes of the settlers was that New York should grant lands already cleared and cultivated, as well as paid for, by men holding New Hampshire grants. This rank injustice aroused all the manhood of the Green Mountain boys to resist oppression.

When we add to her crude civilization and her unsettled political condition the exposed situation of territory which was the actual frontier of the country and ever accessible to Indians, we can faintly realize the metal of the men who had the will and the courage to settle Vermont. If it is true, as the old story says, "Vermont raises men," it is as true that it took

men, and stalwart ones, to make Vermont, remote from the commerce of the sea coast and thriving towns and from the growing center of education, exposed to savage raids, and its territory contested by two, if not three, claimants. A man had almost to fight his way to his grant, perhaps fight to obtain it, and often fight to keep it his own. Thomson says: "It seems to be universally conceded that the first settlers of Vermont were men of an iron mould and of an indomitable spirit. And it is no less true, we apprehend, that with corporeal frames unusually large and muscular and constitutions peculiarly robust and enduring, they possessed, also, intelligence and mental energies which (considering what might naturally be expected of men of their condition of life, and in their situation in a wilderness affording none of the ordinary means of intellectual culture) were equally remarkable. * * * * The enterprise, too, which they undertook, that of settling a wild and rough frontier country, known to be attended by a thousand difficulties and hardships, and beset by a thousand dangers, was one in which men of ordinary stamina would never think of engaging."

Whatever may be true of the rank and file of the settlers, such courage and strength were found preëminently in the rugged hero of this sketch. Vermont needed such men—such a man—and Ethan Allen required the opportunity. Before condemning the rashness, even to madness, of a great part of his career one must consider his fitness to his environment and the kind of man "the hour" demanded.

Ethan Allen, from his first appearance in Vermont until the opening of the Revolution, threw himself heart and soul into the struggle against New York claims. Reaching the New Hampshire Grants when the contest was waxing, he was the head and front of the resistance to New York aggressions.

In 1770 he appeared at a law suit in Albany over disputed territory, but finding that the decisions of the court were a burlesque of justice, he resolved to resort to mob law if no other could insure the secure possession of their hardly-earned homes. The seal of New Hampshire proving insufficient the threatened settlers resorted to what they called the "Beech seal," and this was no other than the application of a beech

rod to the back of persons attempting to hold New York grants or enforce New York claims. Allen, with other bold pioneers, formed military companies, Warner, Baker, and others being captains, and Ethan Allen colonel, in order to meet armed aggression with armed resistance.

On Breckenridge's farm in Bennington the Albany sheriff, with 300 followers, tried to enforce New York "justice," but on encountering the Green Mountain Boys they ignominiously fled. Shortly after this money was offered for the arrest of Allen and other leaders, to which Allen replied with an offered reward of twenty-five pounds for the arrest of two prominent lawyers of Albany. Allen delighted in responding to charges in the newspapers, and in writing letters to governors, conventions and congresses. His pen was almost if not quite as dear to him as his sword. The Green Mountain Boys, as these patriot bands called themselves, had no thought of giving up their leaders, and Ethan Allen, though a prescribed criminal, went about unscathed. He even rode unmolested through Albany, drank a bowl of punch at the principal tavern (Albany had then a population of about ten thousand), mounted his horse boldly, shouting "Hurrah for the Green Mountains!" and rode leisurely away. His commanding physique and ready firearms may have been the cause of his immunity, but there was also doubtless a secret sympathy felt by the mass of the common people of New York for the independence and courage of the Green Mountain Boys.

Their methods of expulsion of New York grantees were rude in the extreme, resembling a severe form of "hazing." Lives were not wilfully taken, but the offenders were made ridiculous, received whippings or "duckings," and in the worst cases their property was destroyed.

When a man consented to secure a New Hampshire grant instead of the New York claim he held, the roof of his cabin was removed to terrorize him and later put on again under promise of future good behavior.

Men complaining of being charged exorbitant fees for the required New Hampshire grant were protected against imposition.

When negotiations came from the New York government

towards reconciliation, Allen, Seth Warner (a brave and prudent officer), Cochran, and Sevil were excluded from the promised pardon. Allen wrote for his friends and himself the following defense and appeal to Governor Tryon, of New York:

"No consideration whatever shall induce us to remit in the least of our loyalty and gratitude to our most Gracious Sovereign and reasonably to you; yet no tyranny shall deter us from asserting and vindicating our rights and privileges as Englishmen." He further pleads: "We think change made by fraud. * * * * The New York patentees got judgments, took out writs, and actually dispossessed several by order of law of their houses and farms and necessities. These families spent their fortunes in bringing wilderness into fruitful fields, gardens, and orchards. Over fifteen hundred families ejected. If we don't oppose sheriff he takes our houses and farms. If we do we are indicted rioters. If our friends help us they were indicted rioters. * * * * We entreat your aid to quiet us in our farms till the King decides it."

But now more stirring issues arose than those that concerned land grants. The British stamp act and other impositions had driven the American colonists to revolt. When news of the firing upon Americans at Lexington came it roused New England to the necessity of capturing Fort Ticonderoga.

Washington Irving writes of this crisis in Vermont: "Boundary fueds were forgotten amid the great questions of colonial rights. Ethan Allen at once stepped forward a patriot, and volunteered with the Green Mountain Boys to serve in the popular cause. He was well fitted for the enterprise in question by his experience as a frontier champion, his robustness of mind and body, and his fearless spirit. He had a kind of rough eloquence also that was very effective with his followers. 'His style,' says one who knew him personally, 'was a singular compound of local barbarisms, scriptural phrases, and oriental wildness; and though unclassical and sometimes ungrammatical, was highly animated and forcible.'"

Ethan Allen and his Green Mountain Boys, reënforced by a company from Connecticut and Massachusetts, eagerly set about the attack upon Fort Ticonderoga. Benedict Arnold, with a commission from Massachusetts to raise a company of

not more than 400 men and take Fort Ticonderoga, arrives upon the scene only to assist at Ethan Allen's victory, as the Green Mountain Boys will follow no other leader than the one of their own choosing, the bold, rough, resolute, and unflinching Ethan Allen. Just at dawn on the 10th day of May, 1775, Ethan Allen, with eighty-three fearless followers, surprised and took Fort Ticonderoga. From the hero's own account of the capture I take his harangue to his officers and soldiers, as it well illustrates his power as a speech-maker:

"Friends and fellow-soldiers, you have for a number of years past been a scourge and terror to arbitrary power. Your valor has been famed abroad and acknowledged, as appears by the advice and order to me from the General Assembly of Connecticut to surprise and take the garrison now before us. I now propose to advance before you and in person conduct you through the wicket gate, for we must this morning either quit our pretensions to valor or possess ourselves of this fortress in a few minutes; and inasmuch as it is a desperate attempt which none but the bravest of men dare undertake, I do not urge it on any contrary to his will. You that will undertake voluntarily poise your firelocks." It is needless to add that each poised his firelock, and the entrance was speedily effected.

Allen penetrated to the interior of the fortress. He found the commandant just aroused from sleep, and demanded the surrender of the fort "in the name of the great Jehovah and the Continental Congress." The British were treated respectfully and allowed to retire in good order. Captain Seth Warner was sent to take Fort St. Frederick at Crown Point, which he did without a shot being fired. Besides the forts two hundred pieces of cannon and much needed ammunition fell into the hands of the Colonists.

The Continental Congress proposed the removal of the frontier garrison to the southern end of Lake George. Allen sent a letter of protest against the abandonment of the "gate of the north," as Lake Champlain was considered. He also advised a speedy invasion of Canada. Great was his disappointment when his beloved Green Mountain Boys made Seth Warner their colonel. He asked, however, the privilege of the

Government to raise a regiment among the Canadians. This was permitted, but without authority of General Montgomery, then in charge of the American northern forces. Allen, in concert with a Major Brown, made a rash attack upon Montreal. This is said to have been the scheme of Major Brown, but Allen's person as well as his fame have both suffered the penalty of this wild and fruitless attempt.

On September 24, 1775, Allen, with a force consisting of thirty Americans and about eighty Canadians, carried out to the letter his part of the plan of attack; but Major Brown failed to appear and Allen, the weakness of whose company was exposed by the glare of day, and hemmed in as he was by the St. Lawrence, so that a safe retreat was impossible, bravely fought a force much larger than his own, and finally (deserted by his Canadian allies) he and thirty of his men were captured, loaded with irons and sent to England.

His conduct in making this attempt was severely censured by General Washington, though the hardships of his captivity, under instigation of Brigadier General Prescott, of the British Army, were deplored and his condition relieved by Washington's appeal to General Howe. In Allen's account of his imprisonment he says that after his capture an Indian attempted his life, but that he swung the British officer, whose prisoner he was, around, using him as a target to receive the threatened shot. Allen's sense of humor is one of the most attractive characteristics and creeps in at the most unexpected moments to lighten the otherwise darkest pages in his history.

Ethan Allen was a prisoner from September 24, 1775, until May 3, 1778, when he was exchanged for a colonel, though not himself a regularly commissioned officer at the time of his capture.

The title page of his pamphlet containing the account of these two and a half years reads:

"Narrative of Colonel Ethan Allen's Captivity, containing his voyages and travels, interspersed with some political observations. Written by himself and now published for the information of the curious of all nations.

When God from chaos gave this world to be
Man then he form'd and form'd him to be free.—*Franceau.*"

Ethan Allen experienced every variety of treatment during his imprisonment, though much of it was severe and even brutal—very like that of Libby Prison. In England he was an object of curiosity, which I am afraid he rather enjoyed. Englishmen wished to see the man who took Ticonderoga. They also beheld with amazement the striking figure and eccentric manner of the pioneer colonel. As he was taken in a Canadian costume, consisting in part of a fawn-skin jacket and a red woolen cap, we cannot wonder that he created a sensation in conservative England.

But Ethan Allen was always and everywhere the “jolly good fellow.” He was not all soldier, though he had been fighting clergymen, lawyers, Yorkers, Britons, oppression in any and every form all his life long; he was a social man, fond of conviviality, able to tell a story well and abounding in playful banter and ready repartee. His jailers were often won by his bold or insinuating demands for clemency. He received valuable gifts from generous admirers, and was more than once relieved from terrible hardships by the efforts of friends whom his amiable qualities had made devoted even at the risk of personal danger. One Captain Smith was especially kind to Allen and treated him as a friend, though his prisoner in a British man-of-war. Allen said to him: “How glad I should be to be able some day to return some of the favors you show me daily.” Before the voyage was over Allen was invited to join in a mutiny to kill Captain Smith and make his escape. He was able to put an end to the base design without exposing the guilty, and so he did the captain a very considerable favor, though the recipient was unconscious that he owed his life to his favorite prisoner.

Allen was in captivity on board British vessels or at Halifax all of the year 1776, and on Long Island or in New York all of '77, his release occurring May 3 of the following year, just three years from the time of his preparation to seize Fort Ticonderoga.

Allen was entertained by General Washington at Valley Forge after his release. Washington wrote of him to Congress: “His fortitude and firmness seem to have placed him out of the reach of misfortune. There is an original some-

thing about him that commands admiration, and his long captivity and sufferings have only served to increase, if possible, his enthusiastic zeal. He appears very desirous of rendering his services to the States and of being employed, and at the same time he does not discover any ambition for high rank."

Allen traveled with General Gates to Fishkill, and says that Gates treated him with the generosity of a lord and the freedom of a boon companion. Allen was lionized all along the route, but received an ovation when he reached the border of the Vermont he had struggled so determinedly to preserve.

During his long absence his wife and family had removed to Sunderland, his only son had died, and his brother Levi had turned Tory. Burgoyne had swept along Vermont's western border, retaken Fort Ticonderoga from the vantage ground of Mt. Defiance, and then been captured at Saratoga. The Green Mountain Boys had distinguished themselves at Quebec, Montreal, Hubbardton, Bennington, Saratoga, and Ticonderoga.

In 1783 Allen married a second time a young widow of twenty-four, Mrs. Frances Wall Buchanan, who was twenty-two years younger than himself. She was the mother of two sons, who became officers in the United States Army, and a daughter who became a nun. This second wife was as high spirited as Allen himself. The day they were married he called upon her at Westminster unexpectedly, saying: "Fanny, if we are ever to be married, now is the time." She replied, being in a morning dress: "Very well, give me time to put on my josie." The couple passed into a third room, where the judges were smoking, and Allen said: "Judge Robinson, this young woman and myself have concluded to marry each other and have you perform the ceremony." "When?" asked the judge. "Now." "General, this is an important matter, and have you given it serious consideration?" "Certainly, but"—here the General glanced proudly at his handsome and accomplished bride, perhaps also conscious of his own mature, stalwart symmetry, "I do not think it requires much consideration in this particular case." The short ceremony over, soon the bride's guitar and trunk were in the sleigh and they were traveling merrily westward.

After Allen's release he took no active part in the war of the Revolution, as the campaign was then carried on in the South. In 1781 he resigned his brigadier-generalship of the Vermont militia, and, it is said, "resumed his philosophical studies," perhaps more accurately took to writing up his recent experiences.

He did not cease, however, his political activity. Vermont was not yet a State nor recognized as a separate commonwealth. The extensive pretensions and influence of the great Empire State, and the conflicting claims even of New Hampshire and Massachusetts, persistently kept Vermont out of the Union.

In 1780 and 1781 Allen carried on a correspondence with a British officer which has been very severely criticised, though the unprejudiced reviewer can only see in these negotiations diplomatic action. Allen certainly obtained a truce that preserved the frontier in peace while the bulk of the American forces were South. It may be that, wearied by delays and embittered by disappointment, he felt for one short hour that Vermont must have an independent existence at any cost. Even if he did write to General Haldemand, and this is not certain, "I shall do everything in my power to make this State a British province," these words cannot convict of Tory principles a man who complained legally against his brother Levi as secretly allied to the enemy, and they must in all probability have been used to preserve peace along the then poorly garrisoned borders. His brother Ira, staunchly loyal to Congress, is in any case as much involved as Ethan Allen. The whole affair was not hidden, and the conclusion of the matter is if Allen was at fault, it was only that to him Vermont was first, and the Union, which had scorned her admission, justly second.

Ethan Allen died February 21, 1789, two years before the desire of his heart was realized—two years before Vermont was admitted to the Union. Living in Burlington the last two years of his life, he drove for a load of hay across the lake to South Hero, and died of apoplexy on his way home, at the age of fifty-one years.

Such a death was not entirely commonplace nor unfitting

the hardy manhood of the hero of Fort Ticonderoga. After a youth of deprivations, a life of hard toil, bitter exposure, rugged victory and severe suffering, while on a homely errand, under a northern winter sky, with frozen stretches of the great lake he had done so much to preserve to the Colonies lying wide about him, death came as swift and relentless as his own execution of many daring deeds. Cheerful and resolute in all the vicissitudes of fortune, he was spared the shock of violent death or the weakening ordeal of the sick-bed.

Allen is buried on the banks of the Winooski at Burlington, where stands a shaft forty-two feet high, crowned with a portrait statue eight feet in height, from a design by Peter Stephenson. There are three other statues of the famous Vermonter—the first, by Mr. Kinney, of Sunderland, has never been sold (we might buy it); the other two, by L. G. Mead, adorn the State House at Montpelier and the Capitol at Washington.

Washington Irving says, in reviewing Allen's wild attack on Montreal:

"Partisan exploit had, in fact, inflated the vanity and bewildered the imagination of Allen, and unfitted him for regular warfare. Still his name will ever be a favorite one with his countrymen. Even his occasional rhodomontade will be tolerated with a good-humored smile, backed as it was by deeds of daring courage; and among the hardy pioneers of our Revolution, whose untutored valor gave the first earnest of its triumphs, will be remembered with honor the rough Green Mountain partisan who seized upon the 'Keys of Champlain.'"

Ethan Allen has been chosen as a typical Vermonter, not because he was as great a general as Seth Warner, nor statesman as several of his contemporaries, but because his strong nature threw itself with undaunted zeal into the cause of personal and national liberty, and because it seems not too much to say in his praise that without him Vermont might never have had an independent existence.

His methods were rash, his judgment hasty, his manners rude, his eloquence bombastic, his whole nature self-assertive; but despite these faults, underneath and through these peculiarities, one cannot fail to discover genius and originality,

nobility of thought and purpose, as well as courage and resolution, in his heroic deeds and as heroic sufferings, and in his unswerving devotion to what he considered the cause of liberty.

OUR NATIONAL PATRIOTIC HYMNS AND SONGS.

AFTER a few moments of reflection one is overwhelmed with the abundance of material from which to draw living examples. I say living, for no force is more alive than the songs—rallying cries of a nation.

We cannot claim much originality as to tunes for the first half of the century. Conditions were not favorable to musical compositions, for music, like art, comes into a nationality after it has had time to cultivate a leisure class.

To be more definite in statement, I wish to engage your attention for a little while in considering the patriotic songs of these United States of North America. Abroad one is compelled to locate the Americas, and the Republics definitely, to be understood, a practice it is well enough to begin now, so as to be ready for the Paris Exposition of 1900.

Songs, like books, are made from what others have wrought in days gone by. One cannot write a book without overhauling the hidden treasures of the greatest of libraries, as George Eliot is said to have consulted 20,000 volumes before she touched pen to that masterpiece of historical fiction, "Romola." Thus it is the good, old tunes are not allowed to fall into "innocuous desuetude."

The church draws upon the opera for some of its most effective sacred airs, and at least half the "Evangelical Hymns" are old songs masquerading in more serious theme. "Jesus Lover of My Soul" fits most admirably into the refrain "When the Swallows Homeward Fly." Therefore, I consider it no sin that our early song writers drew from antiquity or contemporary sources, since in every instance the words they substituted had the true ring of not only genius but a lofty patriotism.

Great events produce great men who seem to have been born to do the great deeds for which the world waited. The Crom-

Wells, Washingtons, Napoleons, Nelsons, Decatur, and Grants, the great captains Providence provides to fill exceptional emergencies; for men, like pieces on the chess-board, play games with nations, and pawns have been known to come out of their obscurity and do wonderful things, such as Webster and Lincoln did. During such crises the whole body of the people become charged, electrically, with the great themes that fill the atmosphere about them, and from out their ranks, some eventful day, emerges a new song writer who voices the pent up emotion all around him.

Every age and every country, our own not excepted, has produced its singers, men or women, during its climacteric periods. The great captains, the leaders of "charges" and battles, push to the front, but the rallying cries, the national airs, keep the courage of the rank and file at enthusiastic temperature, and should not be left out when summing up the things which led to success.

The songs of the first period of our national life are "Yankee Doodle," "Hail Columbia," "The Star Spangled Banner," "America," "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," and "The Girl I Left Behind Me," all stolen tunes, or "adapted" from other old songs, of other lands. The adaptation has given them new life, added dignity and grace to their thought, and incorporated them into our life, so that it would be hard indeed to make something original so good as to relegate them to the "obsolete."

"Yankee Doodle" was the first song we filched. It was used to ridicule our militia, but our sires took the joke calmly; but at the first opportunity they had used it as a rallying cry of "To arms" against old England. Its history goes back to Cromwell, and even to the vineyards in the south of France. Its American origin was due to one Dr. Shamburg, of the British Army, at Fort Ticonderoga, during the war between France and England. One writer on national songs, Helen Kendrick Johnson, says this tune of "Yankee Doodle" was originally sung on the uprising of Cromwell against Charles the First, and was sung derisively by the cavaliers when the great Commoner came riding into Oxford on a small scrubby

horse. But these old cavaliers in turn stole the tune from the French, which doubtless came over with the Norman conquest.

Our ancestors flocked to Ticonderoga at the call of Abercrombie—for all were loyal subjects then, though often tried almost beyond endurance. They came flocking in from the fields and workshops, each man armed and equipped differently from his neighbor, and the whole presented such an army as was never equalled unless by the celebrated regiment of Jack Fallstaff. Their outer appearance furnished no end of amusement to the well equipped and trained English regulars, and Dr. Shamburg reset the old tune that had been used to ridicule Cromwell, changing the verses to suit the new aspect of things.

But in less than one year after the Yankee "rebels" were using this derisive tune as a rallying cry, thus turning the tables on their (now) enemies.

Believe me, it had a new meaning, when to the shrill pipe and a wheezy drum, it called the "homespuns" to rally for their homes and firesides. There is a splendid picture of this scene in the Corcoran Art Gallery. An old man, with blouzy, thin locks of gray hair, but head up, and face all afire with enthusiasm, steps off to the tune of "Yankee Doodle," while the small boy comes after with his rat, tat, tat, of drum throbbing through in a way that meant no good to those who first sung it on American soil. Truth, humor, and pathos got tangled up in that old tune in such a way many a man stepped to its chords from the battlefield into "glory," though no stone ever marked the place where he fell.

Shall I read it?

"Father and I went down to camp,
Along with Captain Goodwin,
And there we saw the men and boys,
As thick as hasty pudding.

Chorus—Yankee Doodle keep it up,
Yankee Doodle dandy;
Mind the music and the step,
And with the girls be handy.

"And there was Captain Washington,
Upon a slapping stallion.
A giving orders to his men,
I guess there was a million.—Cho.

"And then the feathers on his hat,
They looked so tarnal finey,
I wanted peskily to get
To give to my Jemima.—Cho.

"And there they had a swamping gun,
As big as a log of maple,
On a duced little cart,
A load for father's cattle.—Cho.

"And every time they fired it off
It took a horn of powder;
It made a noise like father's gun,
Only a nation louder.—Cho.

"I went as near to it myself
As Jacob's underpinin,
And father went as near again,
I th't the duce was in him.—Cho.

"It scared me so, I ran the streets,
Nor stopped as I remember,
'Till I got home and safely locked
In granny's little chamber.—Cho.

"And there I see a little keg,
Its heads were made of leather;
They knocked upon it with little sticks
To call the folks together.—Cho.

"And then they'd fife away like fun
And play on corn-stalk fiddles;
And some had ribbons red as blood
All bound around their middles.—Cho.

"The troopers, too, would gallop up,
And fire right in our faces;
It scared me almost to death
To see them run such races.—Cho.

Uncle Sam came there to change
Some pancakes and some onions,
For lasses cake to carry home
To give his wife and young ones.—Cho.

"But I can't tell you half I see,
 They keep up such a smother:
 So I took off my hat, made a bow,
 And scampered off to mother."—Cho.

Next in historical order comes the "Star Spangled Banner," by many persons considered the most inspiring of all our national airs. Its history is better known than that of some of the others, and is interwoven with the attack on Fort McHenry, which is located some two miles below the city and defends Baltimore Harbor.

On the 12th of September, 1814, a British squadron of sixteen ships drew up in line of battle in front of Forts McHenry and Covington. It is well authenticated traditional history that Francis Scott Key on the morning of the fateful day on which Fort McHenry was attacked boarded the vessel of the British commander under a flag of truce, to bring off a friend, but, as the battle was about to begin, the skiff was tied to the man-of-war, and he was detained an unwilling spectator of the attack upon the fort. His anxiety may well be imagined for the next twenty-four hours, for the battle raged until sunset of the next day. No wonder his susceptible imagination broke into a flame, and seizing a sheet of paper he wrote the most impassioned salute any flag ever received from a nation's patriotic son.

"On the shore dimly seen through the mists of the deep,
 Where the foes haughty host in dread silence reposes,
 What is that which the breeze o'er the towering steep,
 As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?
 Now it catches the beam of the morning's first gleam
 In full glory reflected, now shines in the stream,
 'Tis the star spangled banner, oh long may it wave
 O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave.

Our victories on the seas during the last war with the mother country reflected great credit and glory to our commanders and seamen, and gave England her first lesson in our growing ability to cope with her on the water even better than on the land; our ships Constitution and Columbia taking the lead, being the first of our naval vessels built, one of which has just

reached her century birthday, and gone on the docks at Boston Harbor to be honored for what she has done, as a trophy of the past too sacred to be destroyed, because useless.

"Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," probably grew out of some stirring incident of naval action of that period, but I have been unable to trace it. But be sure there was some strong incentive for writing "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean."

"Columbia, the gem of the ocean,
The home of the brave and the free;
The shrine of each patriot's devotion,
A world offers homage to thee;
Thy mandates make heroes assemble;
When Liberty's form stands in view;
Thy banners make tyranny tremble,
When borne by the red, white and blue.

"Three cheers for the red, white and blue,
Three cheers for the red, white and blue,
Thy mandates make tyranny tremble,
When borne by the red, white and blue."

In historical sequence "Hail Columbia" became our first genuine national hymn, not because its author intended it for that purpose, but because he, under the inspiration of a grand theme, builded better than he knew.

Its author was a distinguished young lawyer of Philadelphia, Joseph Hopkinson, who wrote the hymn in reply to a request of a theatrical singer who wanted a patriotic song, to suit the political mood of the times, to "go" to the grand march composed for and used at General Washington's first inauguration as President of the United States, during the ceremonies in the City Hall in New York, a Mr. Philo or Phorbes, whose identity is assumed to be the same, being the composer of the march, which had a great popularity. Between 1789 and 1798 great changes had come to this country politically, as well as in other respects, but through it all the grand march held its own, for our country was placed in a delicate position towards both France and England, who were at war; and while a large class of our population felt we owed it to our ancient ally to stand beside her in this matter, President Washington advocated an attitude

of "strict neutrality" towards both belligerents, and it was to voice this popular feeling the song was wanted.

The song was written, but the poet's muse struck such a high key of patriotic feeling it appealed alike to those of opposite opinions, and had a great popularity with all classes, and its immortality was assured, it being sung night after night, and the people joining in the chorus with a will.

"Hail Columbia, happy land!
Hail, ye heroes, heaven-born band:
Who fought and bled in freedom's cause,
Who fought and bled in freedom's cause,
And when the storm of war was gone
Enjoyed the peace your valor won;
Let independence be our boast,
Ever mindful what it cost,
Ever grateful for the prize,
Let the altar reach the skies.

Chorus—Firm, united let us be,
Rallying round our liberty;
As a band of brothers joined,
Peace and safety shall we find.

"Immortal patriot, rise once more,
Defend your rights, defend your shore;
Let no rude foe with impious hand,
Let no rude foe with impious hand,
Invade the shrine where sacred lies,
Of toil and blood the well earned prize,
While offering peace, sincere and just,
In heaven we place our manly trust
That truth and justice shall prevail,
And every scheme of bondage fail."—Cho.

Our national hymn par excellence, "America," is a new and better setting of "God Save the King" (or queen as may be). The hymn as we sing it was written at a still later period by Samuel Smith, D. D., a Baptist clergyman, of Newton, Massachusetts.

Oliver Wendell Holmes, whose wit and wisdom touched all things in such apt phraseology, said of Mr. Smith in a happy little distick:

"And there's a fellow of excellent pith,
 Fate tried to conceal him by naming him Smith;
 But he shouted a song for the brave and the free,
 Just read on his medal—'My Country, 'tis of thee.'"

He claimed the air was still older than "God Save the King," being adapted from the German. There is no comparison admissible, so superior is the sentiment engrafted on this old tune, which lends itself to the loftiest sentiment, and one wonders such a "sacred" tune—good enough to be sung on Sunday in any church—could ever have been, indeed still is, marred by such sentiment as

"Confound their politics,
 Frustrate their knavish tricks,
 On thee our hopes we fix,
 O save us all."

These words are supposed by musical collectors to apply to the restoration after the death of Cromwell. Who can question the superior elevation of the phrasing of our national hymn?

One authority claims that Henry Carey wrote both tune and words of "God Save the King" for James the II, and another (Clark) insists that Ben Johnson wrote the words. No matter who wrote it, it is now *our tune*, being happily married to our national hymn, and what God hath joined together let no man try to put asunder. All its other "unions" were but travesties upon the real union of sweet accord it now enjoys.

* * * * *

Having arrived at the second period of our hymnal history, our late "unpleasantness" between the North and South, I do not mean to make my selections from either side of Mason and Dixon's imaginary line, but gather sweets wherever I find them, regardless of dead issues, since we have all come to accept the doctrine, "United we stand," and the good songs on either side would be taken up and sung with a will, by either, in case of a war with Spain, or a "fracas" with our dear old mother England.

One of the first new songs to strike a popular chord in the North was "John Brown," which received a new baptism of divine fire when Julia Ward Howe wrote the "Battle Hymn

of the Republic," which "went" to the same tune, and made that immortal.

"Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord,
He is tramping out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored:
He hath loosed the fatal lightning of his terrible swift sword,
As his truth goes marching on.
Glory, glory, hallelujah!
Glory, glory, hallelujah!
His truth goes marching on,
His truth is marching on."

"I have seen him in the watch fires of a hundred circling camps,
They have builded him an altar in the evening dews and damps:
I can read his righteous sentence by the dim and flaring lamps:
His day is marching on.—Cho.

"I have read a fiery gospel writ in burnished rows of steel,
'As ye deal with my contemners, so with you my grace shall deal.'
Let the hero born of woman crush the serpent with his heel.
Since God is marching on.—Cho.

"He hath sounded forth the trumpet that shall never call retreat;
He is sifting out the hearts of men before his judgment seat;
Oh, be swift my soul to answer him, be jubilant my feet;
Our God is marching on.—Cho.

"In the beauty of the lillies Christ was born across the sea,
With a glory in his bosom that transfigures you and me;
As he died to make men holy, let us die to make men free.
While God is marching on."—Cho.

"Dixie" was as popular, and somewhat akin to the first version of "John Brown's Body," being the most sung of any song on that side, and "Maryland, My Maryland," the most inspiring of their hymns. Indeed, this last has always impressed me as one of the finest national hymns in our language, both in music and theme.

"Marching Through Georgia" is surely a national tune; but the tune on which tired, discouraged men on both sides of Mason's and Dixon's Line, for aught I know, revived and took heart again was "The Girl I Left Behind Me." It is almost as good a tune to step to when fife and drum as "Yankee Doodle," and since I do not imagine one per-

son in twenty now know just where the sentiment came in, in that air, I will quote. It is needless to say it was written by that popular song writer, Samuel Lover, of England.

"The hour was sad I left the maid,
A lingering farewell taking;
Her sighs and tears my steps delayed,
I thought her heart was breaking;
In hurried words her name I blest,
I breathed the vows that bind me,
And to my heart in anguish pressed
The girl I left behind me.

"Then to the East we bore away
To win a name in story,
And there, where dawns the sun of day,
There dawned our sun of glory:
Both blazed in noon on Almas' height,
Where in the post assigned me
I shared the glory of that fight,
Sweet girl I left behind me.

"Full many a name our banners bore,
Of former deeds of daring,
But they were of the days of yore
In which we had no sharing;
But now our laurels freshly won,
With old ones shall entwined be,
Still worthy of our sires each son,
Sweet girl I left behind me.

"The hope of final victory
Within my bosom burning,
Is mingling of sweet thoughts of thee
And of my returning;
And should I ne'er return again,
Still worth thy love thou'lt find me,
Dishonors breath shall never stain
The breath I leave behind me."

Felicia Heman's "Pilgrim Fathers" is our national Thanksgiving hymn. Every American born child that ever took a course in a public school has had to both sing and recite

"The breaking waves dashed high,
On a stern and rock-bound coast."

And our grandmothers thought "The Death of Warren," one of our sacred songs, a true tribute to patriotism.

"Hail to the Chief" is a direct importation from Scotland, a rallying cry of the Highland clans, and the words are the "canoe song" in the *Lady of the Lake*. And yet our Presidents—God bless them every one, past, present, and to be—could not make a dignified entry into state drawing-rooms of the White House on official occasions stepping to any other tune. Yes, that is ours, too. A President of this Republic is a great deal bigger man in every way—however disappointing they may be to some who helped to put them there—than the grandest chieftain of them all when old Scotia was free and ruled each chief his own, fighting all his neighbors indiscriminately, "The Campbells are Coming," applied to men, and not to the desert chariot. Therefore, having adopted it, and devoted it to more dignified offices, it becomes our own. "We'll Rally Round the Flag, Boys," and "Tramp, Tramp, the Boys are Marching," and "We are Coming, Father Abram, Three Hundred Thousand Strong," may not be sung so much as they were thirty years ago, but let some foreign power deign to put a foot on our soil for offensive purposes, then hear how our fifes and drums would, after the "long roll," go to beating out those good, old tunes, that were indigenous to the soil and are so purely American. Of course, new songs would be written, for we have developed so far materially the mental now keeps pace with all the rest of the world; but we should still hear the old songs so full of true patriotic fire, accompanied by the sentiment that gave them birth, and which can never die out while we maintain a reverence for the teachings of the fathers. Think you the Frenchman will ever be able to hear the "Marseilles" sung by the populace without responding emotion? Never! Much less shall we the "Star Spangled Banner" or "My country 'tis of thee, sweet land of liberty, I sing."

One of the most hopeful signs of the times is the universal interest taken in patriotic societies, in the studying of history, and the treasuring the memory of the humblest soldier who fought for liberty as our noblest possession; for, so long as enlightened patriotism is taught the young, and cherished as the palladium of our liberties, we shall have it in full measure.

NEW HAMPSHIRE IN THE EARLY DAYS.

THERE are many tragedies connected with the early history of America which should not be buried in oblivion. For many years after the landing of the Pilgrims on the wild New England shores their lives were not only a struggle with poverty and its attendant trials, but subject to constant and cruel assault from the Indians. There were persons whose history was a peculiar mixture of romance and reality, as the incidents I am about to relate will testify. The N. E. D. R. tells us that the patriarch of the Otis family, who came to America in 1635 (the private family genealogy says 1632) had two sons. The elder John, the younger Richard, whose thrilling history, with that of the family, will awaken the sympathy and slumbering patriotism of all who read it. Richard settled in Dover, New Hampshire. Few families in that State suffered more than did this family. They lived in constant peril and alarm. Their houses were fortified for defense against the red man, and during their acts of devotion they carried their firearms in their hands. The Indians, thirsting for vengeance on Major Waldron for his seizure of their brethren, thirteen years before, determined to surprise the people of Dover. In that portion of the township which lies about the first falls in the river Cocheco were several garrisoned houses. The three on the north side were Richard Waldron's, Richard Otis', and John Heard's—Waldron's on the west side of the road above the falls, Otis' on the east side, half way up to Garrison Hill, and Heard's on top of the hill. These garrisoned houses were surrounded with timber walls, and the gates, as well as the doors, were secured with bolts and bars. The neighboring families resorted to these houses at night for safety. The Indians professing peace, sent two of the squaws to each house to ask lodging for the night, with the intention of opening the doors after the inmates were asleep, and giving the signal by a whistle to the savages to rush in. The stratagem succeeded. On the night of the 27th of June, 1689, the families retired to rest. When all was quiet the doors and gates were opened and signal given. The Indians rushed into Major Waldron's house first,

and though eighty years of age, he with his sword kept them at bay until stunned by a hatchet. They then cut him in pieces and set the house on fire. Otis' garrison met the same fate. He was shot down while rising up in bed, and his son Stephen and little daughter Hannah were killed, the latter only two years old, by dashing her head against the chamber stairs. His wife and infant child, only three months old, with the children of his son Stephen, and others, twenty-nine in number, were taken prisoners and carried captives to Canada. Three young daughters by his first wife (who was the daughter of Anthony Stoughton, brother of Nicholas Stoughton Bart), were taken prisoners, but were recaptured. It was the custom of the Indians to divide their prisoners into small companies and take them different routes. Heard's garrison was saved by Elder William Wentworth. He was awakened by the barking of a dog, just as the Indians were entering. He pushed them out, and falling on his back, set his feet against the gate and held it until he had alarmed the people. Two balls were fired through the gate, but missed him. The above account is as given in the Historical Register. We can realize but little of the cruelties of the savage Indians in that early day of the settlement of our country, when they were filled with resentment toward the whites for taking their land and disturbing their peace. Nor can we, even in imagination, follow that young mother, the captive wife of Richard Otis, while on that long, dreary march. Deprived of the protection and mourning for the companionship of her husband, whom she could never see again, and whose loved form she could not even follow to its last rude burial place, and having fresh in her mind the scene of the dear little frightened child in the hands of the cruel Indian as he dashed her against the stairway, mercifully killing her instantly, and not knowing what her own, or the fate of her dear little babe would be, surely bitterness and sorrow must have taken possession of her soul. We read that after their arrival in Canada they were sold to the French. The French priests took the little three-month-old baby away from its young mother, who was only about twenty-four years of age, baptized her by the name of Christine (see Dr. Belknap, vol. I, p. 25), and educated her in the Romish faith. She was

placed in a convent, where she remained many years, but would not consent to take the veil. When about sixteen years of age she married a Frenchman, whose name, according to the Brookfield, Massachusetts, Record, was La Beau, by whom she had three children. After the death of her husband her desire to see the land of her birth became so strong that upon an exchange of prisoners in 1714 she left her children, who were not permitted to accompany her, and returned to New Hampshire, where she adured the Romish faith. M. Siguenot, her former confessor, wrote her a flattering letter, and repeated the gross calumnies which had formerly been vented against Luther and other reformers. To this letter Governor Burnet wrote her a sensible and masterly answer, refuting the arguments and pointing out the falsehoods it contained. Both letters, translated from the French, were printed, and both placed in the Boston Athenaeum. The priest was very much exasperated at her waywardness in leaving Canada, as well as his lack of influence with her. Christine's mother, who was still living, also opposed her leaving Canada, which was not surprising when we think of the tragedies connected with her own life of privation, toil, and suffering while in New England. She said to her: You know nothing about making bread and butter, and managing, like New England people, having been brought up in the city of Montreal, where these things are prepared for the table before sold. But Christine would not be persuaded. The officers appointed to go to Canada to effect the exchange of prisoners were Colonel Stodard and Captain Thomas Baker, his assistant, who after his own escape from captivity was three times sent to Canada to redeem prisoners. The Journal of Colonel Stodard was full of incidents connected with Madam La Beau, who must have been a very sprightly, attractive woman. She made an unsuccessful effort to get her children. From the Brookfield Records of lands we take the following: "December 9, 1714.—Then granted to Margaret (supposed to have been her Dover name) Otis, alias La Beau, one that was prisoner in Canada, and lately come from thence, forty acres of upland in Brookfield and twenty acres of meadow, provided she returns not again to live in Canada, but tarries in this province or territory, and marries Captain

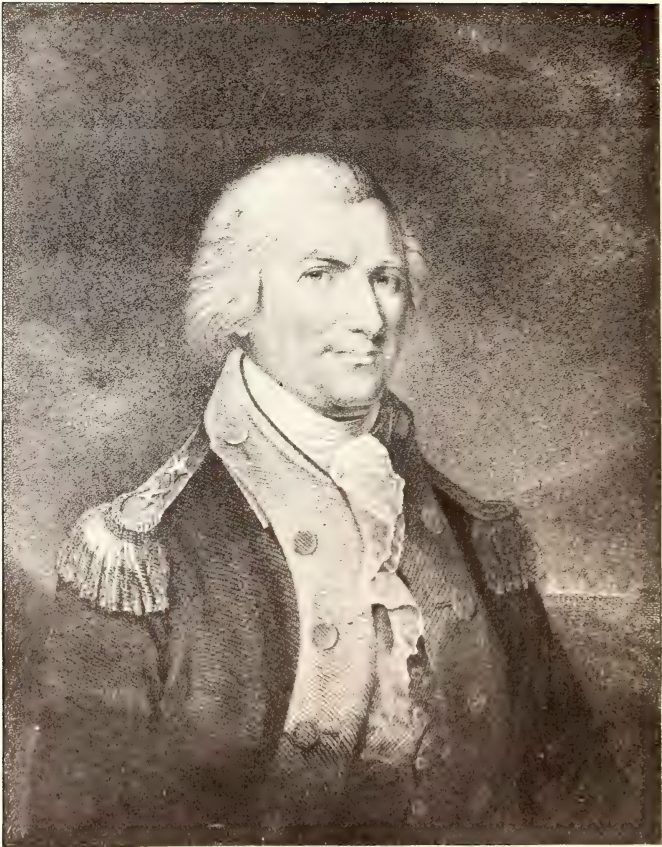
Thomas Baker." From this Record we take for granted that the traditional match-maker was not an unknown personage at the time of the first landing of our pilgrim fathers and mothers upon the American shores. Christine married Captain Thomas Baker, and lived for a time in Northampton. He was of an adventurous character, and had no fixed residence until the consummation of his romantic affair with Christine Otis. He was among the prisoners who were taken at the destruction of the town of Deerfield, February, 1703-4, and carried to Canada. He, with others, succeeded in escaping, but were overtaken, and would have been burned at the stake had not some of the French interceded in their behalf. A second attempt proved successful, although they suffered everything but death itself. Their march was long and dreary. They were entirely without provisions, and on the point of giving up, when in answer to a prayer for deliverance a large bird, such as they had never seen before, fell before them. They instantly seized, tore it to pieces and without cooking ate it. He had several other escapes quite as thrilling as the above. After his marriage they remained a few years at Northampton, then settled in Brookfield, where they continued to reside until 1732. He then, having become old, and wishing to retire, sold his possessions to a Colonel Sheldon, a speculator, who failed before paying for his land. Captain Baker died at Roxbury of the lethargy, when on a visit to some cousins, about the year 1753. Mrs. Baker (Christine), again a widow, well along in years, with a family to support, her property all gone, petitioned Belcher Esquire, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of New Hampshire, for the privilege of opening a house of entertainment in Dover, which was granted, and kept acceptably. The length of this interesting petition prevents my copying it for publication. She died February 23, 1773, and her obituary notice is to be found in the *Boston Evening Post* of March 15, 1773. There are many other things connected with her life and that of Colonel Baker which are most interesting. Seldom do we find more romance woven through a person's life, connected with such reverses of fortune, and wonderful strength of character as in the life of this remarkable woman. Taken from her mother's arms, when three months

old, adopted and educated by the French priests, who speak of her as being a true Christian and good Catholic. Colonel Stodard says in his Journal, previously mentioned, that we brought her home, with other persons, in a ship to Boston, but not without great opposition from the priests. She says, in her petition, and with great difficulty, obtained permission to return, leaving all her substance and her children, for by no means could she obtain leave for them. Freedom was her birthright, and she could not be persuaded to barter it away. Her son, Colonel Otis Baker, became a very useful and distinguished man. He was a member of the Provincial House of Representatives at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, 1768-70-72-73, also 1775, when the Provincial Government was abandoned. He was chosen a representative to the Revolutionary Legislature at Exeter, which resolved itself into an independent State. He was a commissioned officer of the Second Regiment of militia of said Province of Dover. Other children of Christine Otis Baker also became prominent in the history of their State. Much of this has been copied, and all facts are well authenticated. After all of our reading one can have but little idea how dearly our comforts and privileges were bought by our ancestors, and we, the daughters of such brave men and women, will not be loyal, or true to their memories, to our country or ourselves if we do not, in every possible way, work to perpetuate the principles and liberties which they so dearly bought for us.

HANNAH OTIS STAPLES.

1776-1896.

BACKWARD look with me through sire and grandsire
Unto a house of square hewn logs, set in an upland clearing;
Hedged round by mighty forests where the
Indian's footstep lingered still—
While he on whom the line was founded,
But just returned from battlefields and victories,
Lays up his soldier's musket on the rack,
Above the wide mouthed fireplace,
And at rest, in this, his peaceful home—
His faithful friend and comrade near—
Recounts to listening sons and daughters,
The story of Our Country's hard-won freedom.



MAJOR GENERAL ARTHUR ST. CLAIR

Arthur St. Clair

Backward look with me through one unbroken chain of firesides
 Unto this day of glory—
 When the eagle still sailed through the far blue depths—
 When bounding deer and panther claimed their right to roam at will—
 Squirrels chattered on the dooryard fence,
 And quail and pheasant fled to cover—
 When through forest, field and sky,
 Nature spoke to man and bade him,
 Live in virtuous freedom, or fight and die for Liberty.

Then look with me upon this hour
 When lust of gold and power,
 Has thrust the liberties so hardly bought in blood and toil,
 Upon the open market-space, for sale unto the highest bidder.
 And while the shameless traffic in the People's rights
 Is by the People made,
 Behold high revelry, in feasting, pride and mad extravagance,
 Alien and stranger and degenerate son ride high the rolling wave
 Of our prosperity.
 And we, in whose hot blood there beats the loyal pride of 1776,
 Flush red for shame for our beloved Country!

But hark! bend down your ear unto the vibrant earth,
 And hear the murmur of the coming storm!
 There lives within the land a spirit, bequeathed from heroes—
 Latent in peace, but rising like an overwhelming flood when
 Danger threatens—
 A spirit that breeds in time of trouble strength and wisdom.
 And then, like Gideon, from the poorest in Mannassah,
 God raises up such men as Grant and Lincoln!
 O hark you! yet again, for this,
 His chosen land, He keeps His chosen leaders.

RACHEL LITTELL.

LOUISA ST. CLAIR.

[Read at the fifth anniversary of the Louisa St. Clair Chapter, Detroit, Michigan, by Mrs. Emory Wendell, Historian.]

Madam Regent and Ladies: As the report of our Secretary includes everything in the way of history that has happened since our last annual meeting I will take this opportunity to answer a few of the questions that are continually asked me regarding our patron saint, Louisa St. Clair. These questions are asked not only by members of our Society, but by many

outside of it. The outsiders generally preface their questions by saying: "What a beautiful name, but why was it given to the Detroit Chapter?" "Who was Louisa St. Clair?" "Was she a Michigan girl?" "Were her ancestors English?" "What do you know of her life and history?" "Did she ever marry, or was her married name St. Clair?" "Did she leave any children?" "Have you any portrait of her?" finally, "Were the Lake and River St. Clair named for her?"

Being very proud of our Chapter and its name, and rather ashamed of my ignorance on the subject, I determined to investigate the matter, but found myself in the predicament of the man who, having become proud of himself, was imbued with the idea that he had descended from somebody of somewhere. So, being genealogically afflicted, nothing would do but he must climb the family tree. Everything went well until he had catalogued three generations, when, as ill-luck would have it, he came across a grandfather who, for some occult reason, had married five times. This ancestral Bluebeard had had children by each wife, but either through the fault of the doctor or the parish clerk there was no mention as to which spouse was responsible for the child the searcher was descended from. Consequently our friend was in the strange predicament of being the descendant of five great-great-great-grandmothers by one great-great-great-grandfather. Now it is certain that no self-respecting man could silently submit to being the offspring of such an impossible combination, so our friend cast about him to get out of the quandary in a strictly proper and self-satisfactory manner. At last he decided to visit the church-yard where the five good dames were buried, and after being blindfolded to walk about until he fell over one of the head-stones. The one whose grave he stumbles over was to be accorded the honor of being his ancestress. He wanders about until he falls over a donkey. But that has nothing to do with my story except as a small help to illustrate the difficulties and discouragements which attend the steps of him who treads the musty, dusty highways and by-ways of genealogical research.

It is harrowing even to think of the family Bibles that have been dragged to the light for long-needed dusting, and the

copying from the yellow pages, and the still more weary journeys to and from the public library, the corresponding with relatives in the East where landmarks are so thick that the patriotic women can celebrate every day in the year, and when, finally, some far-away and half-forgotten cousin, who has gone over the ground before you, sends you a neat little roll of manuscript most exquisitely written, or it may be typewritten, and you find your long-searched-for list, complete, as you think, in every date of birth, marriage, and death, with what a sigh of relief you fill up those application blanks and send them on their way rejoicing. Ten to one they come back, marked "for correction," and you find in accordance with the dates of that dainty, but alas! carelessly compiled roll of manuscript that one of your grandmothers died a hundred years before she was born. Or, more humiliating and heartrending still, is it after wearing for six or eight months upon your proudly throbbing breast the badge of the "yellow and the blue" to be brought face to face with an officially sealed document which tells you that some prying, meddlesome woman, assigned to that delightful duty, has discovered among the musty archives at headquarters that you are wearing that badge unlawfully; that the fighting, bleeding, dying (possibly scalped) ancestors, whom you have in your imagination seen falling at the side of King Philip himself, was after all not your many times great-grandfather, but a far away uncle!

But, to return to our subject. In my research into the pedigree of the St. Clair family I did not stumble over a donkey, as you will see. As to the first two or three of the foregoing questions, it seems superfluous in me to add anything to Miss Hendrie's charming paper on the subject. But it is since that paper was written that I have learned quite a little about Louisa St. Clair's family which I am sure will be of interest to you. Most of you have heard Miss Hendrie's paper, and how that Louisa St. Clair was one of the pioneer women of the Northwest, and the daughter of the brave but unfortunate Major General Arthur St. Clair, an officer of the Revolution who enjoyed the confidence and friendship of Washington, and was made Governor of the Northwest Territory in 1778. It

will bring Louisa nearer to you perhaps to know that she, with two members of our own Chapter, claim the same ancestor. James Bowdoin, the ancestor in question, was born in France in 1676, when Louis the XIV was at the height of his grandeur. In 1685, when Louis XIV procured the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, more than four hundred thousand of the best citizens of France were driven beyond her territory, and among them was the Bowdoin family. They first fled to Ireland, and afterward to Casco Bay, on the coast of Maine, where they narrowly escaped from the tomahawks of the savages. The family finally settled in Boston in 1690, when the subject of this sketch was in his fifteenth year.

The recent accession of William and Mary to the throne of Great Britain had begun the prosperous career of that empire on the broad ocean of constitutional liberty. Her colonies shared her prosperity, and young Bowdoin, spared from the religious frenzy in France, the tomahawks of the savages, and the fire which consumed their first home in Casco Bay, was enabled in fifty years to amass a fortune of more than six hundred thousand pounds, a fortune at that time quite unprecedented in America. The highest honors of the Province were bestowed upon him. He was overseer of the poor, justice of the quorum, and member of the King's Council. He was married in 1706; his daughter Mary married Belthaser Bayard; their daughter Phoebe married Major Arthur St. Clair, the father of our own Louisa.

James Bowdoin, in 1714, married for his second wife Hannah Pordage, a descendant for several generations of Pilgrim and Puritan families. The first daughter of this marriage, half French and half New England, in her sixteenth year became the wife of Mr. James Pitts. Their descendants, Mrs. Henry M. Duffield and Miss Helen Pitts, are members of our Chapter.

The question, "What do you know of her life and history?" is best answered by telling you of a little romance in her life. On the reorganization of a government for the Northwest Territory, which comprised all the American possessions west of the Alleghenies, General St. Clair was appointed Governor, and a number of the most popular officers of the Revolution were given important positions. These pioneers, including

General St. Clair and his spirited daughter, crossed the mountains of Pennsylvania on horseback, and settled on one of the picturesque bends of the Ohio River. Here they founded Marietta, so called after the lovely and ill-fated Marie Antoinette of France, the fast friend of the patriots in their struggle for liberty.

Louisa received much attention from the officers. One who had been most particularly devoted and who was her father's choice, was Colonel John Francis Hamtramck; but she refused all offers of marriage, and frequently said that her heart's desire was to be the wife of some noble warrior. She cultivated all the Indian sports, became an expert with the rifle, and one of the most daring horse-women in the country. Undaunted by the fate of Miss McCree, whose story every mother repeated to her child, she would make long excursions into the forest, returning with game and new specimens of flowers and medicinal plants.

Not long after they were settled in their new home on the Ohio it was announced that the dreaded chief, Thay-en-da-negea (the Indian name for Joseph Brandt), had camped in the vicinity with a band of his most noted warriors. General St. Clair, anxious to cultivate so powerful a foe and secure his friendship, contemplated sending him an ambassador. The mission was a perilous and delicate one, and required more than ordinary skill and diplomacy. An envoy possessing these talents was not easily found, so the Governor was obliged to content himself with a written request for an interview.

When a young girl in school at Philadelphia, Louisa had met Joseph Brandt, who was then a student in college, where the young Indian had been much sought after. His birth, his influence with his tribe, his stately and graceful form had made him even then a conspicuous figure, and it is not to be wondered at that he became the hero of many a girlish heart.

Hearing the matter of requesting an interview with Brandt discussed she learned who the messenger was to be, and, by some womanly art, she possessed herself of the note her father had written. She disguised herself as an Indian girl, slung her trusty rifle on her shoulder, and by the aid of her fleet horse was soon in the presence of the chieftain. Brandt was startled

by the fair apparition. He admired her courage and daring, and was flattered by her remembrance of him.

"Noble warrior," she said, "I have risked my life to obtain this interview. You must send some of your braves to accompany me back to my father."

The chieftain replied: "It is fitting that I alone should guard so courageous a maiden," and with a few of his warriors he accompanied her home, and the Governor had the interview he desired. Owing to some disagreement a satisfactory treaty was not made. The Governor censured his daughter for what he considered a foolish escapade, but his anger knew no bounds when, shortly afterward, Brandt asked him for Louisa's hand, which was haughtily refused. He would never consent to her marriage with an Indian.

Shortly afterward the embers of war were rekindled, and Governor St. Clair, attacked by the combined savages of the West, met with a disastrous failure and defeat. In the battle Brandt took a prominent part. So anxious was he to capture Governor St. Clair that he gave orders to shoot the horse from under him, but not to kill him. He hoped that by sparing his life and making him sensible of his generosity he could gain his suit and win Louisa. But St. Clair was not captured, and Louisa was forever lost to Joseph Brandt. She afterward married Lieutenant Robb, of the Revolutionary Army.

Were the Lake and River St. Clair named for her?

During the long winter months of 1678-9 there might have been witnessed on the banks of the Niagara River, some five miles above the Falls, an undertaking new and unheard of in that locality. It was the building of the first sailing vessel that ever navigated Lake Erie and the upper lakes, and the pioneer of the vast fleet that now plows these waters.

Through the dreary winter a little band of French explorers toiled. Although their food was at times only parched corn, and they had to depend to a great extent upon the uncertain supplies of fish and game furnished by the Indians, their courage and energy were kept alive by the enthusiasm aroused by glorious pictures of new discoveries to be made in the far West, and the great honors and fortunes all were to acquire. On August 7, 1679, they sailed away upon the unknown wa-

ters. On the 10th they reached Goose Isle and passed on through the strait, now called the Detroit River, and by the present site of our city, to a beautiful lake, where they fell on their knees and thanked heaven for the prosperous voyage. As they arose from their devotions Father Louis Hennepin addressed to them a short discourse, and concluded by saying: "This is the feast of St. Clair. Let us commemorate it by bestowing her name upon this beautiful sheet of water. I hereby solemnly baptize it Lake St. Clair, by which name it will henceforth be known."

As this all happened just one hundred years before Louisa St. Clair was heard of in this part of the country, it answers the last question. As to a portrait of Louisa, I learn that a silhouette of her was in existence in 1829, and I may before another annual meeting be able to get a copy of it; also to tell you if she left any children.

I have in my book portraits of the French ancestor, James Bowdoin; of Major General Arthur St. Clair; also of Mr. James Pitts and his wife, Elizabeth Bowdoin Pitts. All of which you are quite welcome to look at if you choose.

WILL ALLEN DROMGOOLE BEFORE WATAUGA CHAPTER, TENNESSEE CENTENNIAL.

Ladies and Gentlemen: I am not a Daughter of the American Revolution. Somewhere with the dust of Old Virginia is mingled the dust of my grandfather, who once took up arms and fought in the great cause of American liberty. I am here solely upon his merit, for I do not flatter myself for one moment that I can tell you anything that you do not know a great deal better than I know it, or that you cannot tell it in a manner much more pleasing. I am here solely upon the merits of my grandfather, and I find myself wondering what he would think if he should peep into this assembly to-day and see what a small atom of humanity is attempting to fit her feet to his shoes. His was the brave old Danish blood; and I am proud that it runs in my veins and gives me courage to respond to the call of the beautiful women of Memphis who have summoned me to their

convocation; for you must know that the women of Memphis cannot call at a time when I am not ready to respond. Their theatres and assembly rooms have ever been open to me. They have ever given me a warm and gracious welcome, and I am as proud to do homage to them to-day as I am to make my bow to the shades of my Virginian ancestors. So when these good women wrote me they were going to transplant a tree from the valley of the Watauga to the crest of Capitol Hill, and were going to drop into it a handful of dust from the graves of their sires, and asked me to join them, why I got so full of enthusiasm that I wrote on to Brunswick, Virginia, and had some one send me a handful of the dust from the old grave on the old plantation, and if you don't believe me that that little handful of clay has inspired my heart and loosened my tongue then you don't know anything about me.

That is a poor tongue that is not ready to speak for the land of one's nativity. So I am ready to speak my word for the land that I love, the cradle of my infancy, the battlefield of my womanhood—Tennessee. Though in coming upon the program of the Daughters of the Revolution, I am going to acknowledge at the beginning that I remind myself very much of a young man that I saw on the train one morning last June. It was during the great reunion of the old Confederate soldiers, and the young man was bountifully decorated in badges entitling him to the courtesies of the occasion. He had on board, too, just whisky enough to tell everything he knew. And the first thing that he did tell was that the badges were borrowed, and he told it first to the conductor of the train.

"Ain't you a veteran?" demanded the conductor.

"Naw, I ain't no veteran," said the passenger.

"Are you the son of a veteran?"

"Naw, I ain't no son of a veteran, neither."

"Then," said the official, "what are you doing with that badge on, and who are you if you're neither a veteran nor the son of a veteran?"

"I'm just the son of a gun," was the reply, "an' traveling on a borrowed ticket."

And so I feel myself to-day; just "the son of a gun," traveling on a borrowed passport.

I am not a Daughter of the Revolution, and I have accepted the invitation to join them to-day because I am a Tennessean. I am the link to unite the Valley of the Watauga with the cotton fields of the Mississippi. But before beginning I am going to tell you a story. This may be wandering from my text, but I have not come to my text yet, so I shall tell my story. Moreover, the ladies said I was to talk precisely as I chose, so I shall tell my story.

Near my cabin in the Tennessee foothills there is a little negro settlement that glories in the name of Asia. Once a year the tribes of Ham go down to worship there. That is, they have a great foot-washing. I often attend those meetings, and shall tell you frankly at the outset that my escort is my washerwoman, and that I am the only white thing there except an occasional white mule. I carry my camera along, but I must say I get but little good of it, since my escort cautions me at starting that I "better tend like it's yer lunch, honey, or jest a settin' o' hen aigs, case dey all might not like it." Last year while at the great meeting at Asia there sat near me an old negro, a man who had great reputation both as a sinner and as shouter. It was he who had started the shouting and otherwise worked up the zeal of the brethren at all the meetings for many a year. But now he was getting old, and the burden of Asia was becoming too heavy. At this meeting the penitents were few and the feeling rather cool.

Suddenly, in the midst of the hymn singing, the minister walked down the aisle and whispered in the ear of the old sinner. He replied, "Naw, I ain't goin' up dar terday. I'se tired."

"You mus', honey."

Still he refused.

"Naw, brudder," he said, "I's gittin' old. I don't feel like shout'n. En den I ain't gwine ac' de fool no longer an' hab de folks thinkin' I's de bigges' sinner in dis here country. I's done."

"Naw," said the preacher, "you ain't done. You needn't mind 'bout shoutin' much. You jest come on an' let de folks see whar you stan'.

And so, ladies and gentlemen, I come to you, not to do any

great talking, not to seek to win your hearts by the powers of oratory, but merely to show the united world, if they care to know it, where I stand. And I stand, ladies and gentlemen, four feet and ten inches for Tennessee. For Tennessee. And for you, ladies and gentlemen from a distance, I predict that you, too, having come to our land of gray crags and green valleys, of sunlight and of song, will hie you back to your Northern homes and take up your pens and—

From out the mystic mountain brakes
The river's winding mazes,
To where his thirst the red deer slakes,
You'll sing the sweetest praises.
You'll write with all you know of art,
And noting every tree and flower,
Enraptured grow and lend your heart
To give our Southland greater dower.

You'll see the glorious grandeur in
The glistening granite cliffs near God;
The narrow peaks that slip within
The stars, and mid the cloudlands nod.
The moss and lichen clinging fond
The tawny broomsedge and the clover,
Through Walden's ridge to Maple pond,
The glens and gorges spreading over.

With poet's pen you'll try to pin
Upon your heart: Oh lotus land;
You'll tell the story o'er again,
And touch it with a magic hand.
The maple, firs and mountain snow,
The blue-eyed morning glories,
The laurel blooms in coves below.
You'll tell about in stories.

The brilliant sumach-furze and whin,
That line the ledges roundabout,
And hide the stealthy stiller's bin;
The baying hounds, the hunters' shout,
The sighing winds, through whispering pines,
So wierd and low and tender,
The scarlet blossomed trumpet vines,
The golden red's rich splendor.

The ghosts that keep uncanny din
 When twilight shrouds the mountain fair,
 When mother's broods are gathered in
 And little children kneel in prayer.
 You'll write of stalwart hillsidemen,
 And pink-cheeked mountain maiden;
 You'll make your partial, loving pen,
 Write promised land and Aiden.

• You'll lend the theme a magic art,
 You'll set your fancy free;
 You'll write the worship of your God
 And call it Tennessee.

Ladies and gentlemen, I am not a Daughter of the American Revolution, but I thank God I am an American woman. I thank Him that I am a woman of Tennessee, and above all I thank Him that I am a woman of the South, the land that knows how to love and to cherish, to feel and to foster, to revenge a wrong and to reward a service, and to offer a seat to a woman in a crowded street car. I thank Him for the beautiful valley of Stone River, where I was born; I thank Him for the streams that murmured adown the years of my childhood and taught me music of their ways; I thank Him for the mountains, cloud-capped and cedar-crowned, that looked down upon the struggles of my young womanhood; I thank Him for the far-a-way valley of the Watauga, nourished by silver streams and cradled by the everlasting hills; I thank Him for the heroic women of Memphis who clothed with poetry and crowned with love the memory of those old heroes who made the valley immortal. Heroic Daughters of the Revolution, these are they who are fast healing the wounds of the Nation. I am proud to be numbered among them to-day, for while it was not ours to light the torch of liberty, thanks be to God we may snuff the wick and keep the old blaze going.

And now, ladies and gentlemen, if you please, I am ready to come back to my text. "Blazing the Way to Statehood." I fancy I can see you grow restless under the pretentious title. But let me tell you at the beginning that I am not going to tax your patience. I know as well as you that the subject has been so ably handled by that distinguished gentleman and orator, the Hon. Don Dickinson, and later by the Hon. John Alli-

son, that for me to attempt to follow in their footsteps would be like lighting a button lamp at the torch of liberty. I fear you would thank me indeed for passing over this part of my address entirely. But if I were to do that the women of the audience, I feel sure, would not forgive me. For as our forefathers blazed the way to our Statehood, so our women are blazing the way to a new glory. For you must know that it is a great day for the women of the world. It is a great day for the women of the South. Already they are awakening to the great questions of the day. Moreover, when I wrote the Regent of this Chapter asking to be excused from speaking, solely upon the ground that the gentlemen speakers had worn the subject to frazzles, the reply came, "No; give us the frazzles."

It was the working-girl who first sounded the call to arms, the starving child of the once rich. A few years ago the great American genius took his soul into a kind of close communion and gave to the world the telephone. "Ah!" said the world, "another opening for the young women of the country!" God bless Edison! When the typewriter made its bow to the public the welcome was the same—another chance for the poor girl. When the Southern woman went behind the counter nobody objected. But when the spirit of God breathed upon the soul of the woman and she discovered that she possessed a brain and talents that might answer to the larger name of genius, what a mighty furor it raised, to be sure. So, if you please, I shall not pass over the part of my address relating to the framing of our Constitution lest the men go away and say the women know nothing about it. We may not know much, but what we do know we propose to tell.

My subject takes me back to the beginning, because we do not blaze the way through a well-worn highway, but through an untried wilderness. The beginning then means the oppressions of the mother country, or as one historian has called her, the "wicked old stepmother." We knew, because experience has taught us, that oppression is the mother of revolution. We know because history has taught us that England oppressed America. We know that until the peace of Paris, in 1763, loyalty and attachment to Great Britain were in no smallest sense impaired. After eight years of hardship, struggle, and of sac-

rifice upon the part of the young Colonists, France relinquished forever her dominions in America. Then the suffering, but still determined, Colonies began to look forward at last to peace, to a season of quiet and of safety under the roof trees for which they had bled and suffered. But the hope was of short duration, for no sooner had the possession of France been ceded to Britain, and there being no longer any fear of her power on this hemisphere, the great tyrant proceeded promptly and emphatically to set her foot upon the neck of the new country that was growing too fast, too prosperous, and too independent to suit the royal robber which to-day we boastingly call the "mother country."

We remember and do honor to-day to those names made glorious then in the struggle for freedom and the effort to throw off the foot of the tyrant. Names that were lighted in the great blaze of liberty; that light that was to shine on down the ages and illumine the pages of all history forever.

And first among those illustrious ones comes the name of him who sounded first the cry to arms, the immortal Patrick Henry. We are proud that among the Daughters of the Revolution is enrolled the name of his granddaughter. We are proud of Daniel Boone, and are sorry that sometimes we allow his large glories to be overshadowed in the fact that he "cilled a ba'r." Sometimes I can fancy that when this grand old hemisphere shall have reached the summit of fulness of its perfection, and the tide of time sweeps out into the great ocean of eternity, that somehow, somewhere, we shall hear the roll call of those magic names, whose deeds swell history's pages and time's great volume make. And sweet and clear as the bells of evening shall sound down the aisles of space these names of our immortal sires: Ethan Allen, William Alexander, John Cadwalader, James and George Clinton, Thomas Conway, William Davidson, William Richardson Davis, Henry Dearborn, Evan Edwards, Christopher Gadsden, Horatio Gates, Nathaniel Green, Nathan Hale, Alexander Hamilton, Isaac Hayne, William Heath, John Eager Howard, Peter Horry, John James, Henry Knox, Benjamin Lincoln, John Laurens, Charles Lee, Henry Lee, Francis Marion, Hugh Mercer, Daniel Morgan, Thomas Mifflin, Richard Montgomery, William Moultrie,

Israel Putnam, Joseph Reed, Philip Schuyler, John Stark, Arthur St. Clair, John Sullivan, Seth Warner, Joseph Warren, Peleg Wadsworth, William Washington, George Washington, Anthony Wayne, Otho H. Williams, John Paul Jones, John Barry, Nicholas Biddle, and Edward Preble, Count Steuben, Pulaski, DeKalb, Lafayette, and Kosciusko.

You will observe that in this roll call of the officers of the Revolution I have omitted one. It is not mete that in our day of rejoicing the splendor of the occasion should be for an instant marred by the mention of the traitor Benedict Arnold. Yet he was, as we know, an officer in the Revolution. You will remember that after his escape to England, and while on an expedition against Virginia, he asked of an American captain whom he had taken prisoner what the Americans would do to him if he should chance to fall into their hands. "Why, sir," replied the captain, "if I must answer the question you must pardon me for speaking the truth. If my countrymen should catch you I believe they would first cut off that lame leg which was wounded in the cause of freedom and virtue, and bury it with the honors of war, and afterwards hang the remainder of your body upon a gibbet."

The captain, we know, referred to the wound received when at the attack upon Quebec. So, if you please, ladies and gentlemen, we will consider that it is only this loyal leg of him that we mention in this convention to-day. The American Biographical Dictionary will tell you that his character presents little to be commended. His courage was a courage without principle; his ambition a ladder to selfish ends. So, if you please, we will drop him into the slough of dishonor into which he dropped himself, and only mention him at all out of respect to the loyal leg of Quebec, and to emphasize the fact that while courage and valor live forever in the annals of fame, the stain of dishonor is equally lasting.

But, ladies and gentlemen, do not think for a moment that I am going to follow the lines on down to the makers of our own State Constitution. It is enough to know that we have the line clearly and courageously marked. So we will come on down, if you please, to the act of another stepmother who kicked us out of the home nest and left us to the mercy of the

Indian, the wild beast, and the adventurer of plunder. Later, when the unfledged nestling, under the gallant Sevier, began to try her wings, and anon to rise into the clearer ways, the old tree lowered her boughs and attempted to woo us back to a shelter among the branches. But that little taste of independence, with John Sevier in the lead and a handful of sturdy pioneers behind him, refused to be adopted and cast off at the whim of the unnatural mother, and grimly set up for herself. Then came the days of determination. We know the fight which our old hero made; we know the devotion of those brave brothers who snatched him from the very court rooms of the mother and sent him away into safety.

“Then read the names that know not death—
Few nobler ones than his are there;
And few shall wear a greener wreath
Than that which binds his hair.”

Then came the days of doubt and of uncertainty when the little territory was knocking at the door of the Union, begging admission and protection, with the good right to representation in the Congress of the Nation. Hers was indeed a deplorable condition, without protection from North Carolina, an exterior power dictating her laws and appointing her Governor, and the whole of New England, with one exception, refusing to take her in.

We know well enough why New England opposed—because she was a slave-holding State, the members declared. And we know that later, when Missouri knocked for admittance and the same old objection arose, that Thomas Jefferson declared it fell upon his ear like a fire bell at midnight, announcing danger. Yet we know it was not this that kept our infant outside the sisterhood; for let me tell you that while all things else under God's beautiful heaven grow, and broaden, and progress, politics remain forever the same murky, muddy, slushy, dirty, selfish pool. And it was politics on the part of New England that kept us out of our Statehood for a time. She knew the electoral vote would be cast for Thomas Jefferson.

Now read, if you please, the names of those who sprang to our relief; names that in the annals of Tennessee are made

glorious indeed; the names of those who broke down the barriers raised against us with the same spirit of determination with which they had broken a pass through the wilderness. These are they who gave and took from none. They ploughed the wilderness, they fought the Indian, they fought the British, and had the necessity arisen they would have fought each other with as much enthusiasm perhaps as did their ancestors three quarters of a century later. Teach them to your children, these brave old names of our defenders—Rutherford, Giles, Macon, Gallatin, and the rest. The history of Tennessee and of America is full of illustrious names; let the children know them, teach them as you teach them the sweet, old childish "Now I lay me." Let them know when they study their lessons that the counties over which they pass with childish thoughtlessness are designed as a monument to the memories of these brave men. Let them learn that Rutherford, Robertson, Giles, Madison, Monroe, Montgomery, Hamilton, McNairy, Overton, Henry, Marshall, Williamson, Cocke, Sevier, Jackson and Davidson, Coffee and DeKalb, represent the illustrious sires of our State and Nation. Teach them patriotism; it is the one pure fire that may burn forever in the human breast.

I can fancy how the seven hills about old Knoxville must have rung and reverberated and rung again with the shout of the people with the news of the immortal message of the immortal Sevier to the Legislature there assembled:

"I have the pleasure of announcing to you gentlemen the admission of the State of Tennessee into the Federal Union."

And so, ladies and gentlemen, we find our little outcast a State, full-fledged, and with wings plumed for majestic flights. We hold no grudge against our old North mother of the Carolinas, because we know that in dropping us she dropped from the crown of her own splendors the brightest jewel in her possession, a jewel that will shine forever and forever, growing more and more resplendent until this old earth, weary of her own majesty, shall roll into a scroll and drift away.

One hundred years, brilliant years, though some of them be red with blood, this little strip of earth, with head in the clouds and her feet in the cotton fields, has kept upon her

course. To-day she stands majestic among the sisterhood. And she's still a babe. It took Rome three hundred years to die, and Tennessee is scarcely born. And I am proud of her illustrious fame; I am proud of that ancestry which we meet to-day to honor. I am proud that in our veins flows the blood of those old pioneers who paid their taxes in coon skins and their grudges in lead. I am proud of the women of those old days. Look for a moment at them, if you please, and then come talking about the courage of the modern dame who can guide a bicycle. Peep into the old block-house where Buchanan's wife is molding her bullets, varying the work now and then by loading a rifle. Peep into the cabin where Robertson's wife is teaching her husband his letters. I am proud that their brave blood is represented on this rostrum this morning. And I am proud that her name is associated with the name of Tennessee forever. It is a grand privilege to have been born an American citizen and a Tennessean. True, there are croakers who will tell us that the country has seen its best days; that the Republic is slipping the foundations laid by our ancestors. Liberty is a thing that can never die, and liberty and America are one. It was liberty that immortalized old Bunker Hill and that made America. It is the perfume of the earth, the music of nature, the pride of the soul, the spirit of God. It can never die.

That old orator struck the grand chord of patriotism when he said: "Oh, thou beloved land; bound together by the ties of common interest and brotherhood, live forever, one and undivided."

WHAT WE ARE DOING AND CHAPTER WORK.

WATAUGA AT THE CENTENNIAL.

"A NATION without heroes is a nation without history, and a nation without history is a nation without patriotism and must fall." The heroes of the world have opened the way for the triumphant march of civilization, and the nation whose people are proud of their heroic ancestry will always produce heroes.

The examples set by our revolutionary fathers have never been improved upon, and as long as we emulate and cherish the history they made; as long as we glory in the inheritance of their blood, and preserve the traditions of their valor in war and their virtues in peace, so long will America be the shrine of patriotism and the citadel of liberty.

Tennessee's Governor voiced the sentiments of Tennessee's loyal daughters—Watauga Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution—when they chose for their part in the State's Centennial celebration the theme, "A Cyclorama from Tennessee's Early Day." As Watauga was the first white settlement in the territory—the cradle of western civilization—where the child, Tennessee, in 1772, had its birth, and in 1776 put on the garments of Statehood and took its first step, the Centennial, grand and glorious though it was, would have been incomplete without this part of its celebration, and it is a small mind indeed, and smaller soul, that seeks to dim the lustre or take from the glory of this most patriotic and soul-inspiring undertaking. With its name, the Chapter could do no less than attempt to add its mite in the glorification of the State, and with its membership, embracing many of the most talented women in the Union in the circles of literature, poesy, and music, the attempt meant success. So well did the members of the different programs acquit themselves, the press of the State is ample evidence.

By invitation of the Woman's Board of Management, Watauga held its first convocation in the beautiful assembly hall of the Woman's Building on the morning of October 14. Mrs. Keller Anderson, an honored member of the Woman's Centennial Board, the Regent and organizer of the Chapter, presided with her usual gracious, earnest dignity, and, as is her custom, opened the exercises with prayer. In extending her greeting Mrs. Anderson said: "I find myself to-day akin to that proud Roman matron who felt that her richest jewels were her children, so I shall rest content to shine by their reflected light, and can safely trust my 'Daughters' to tell you of the beauties and glories which cluster about the historic name 'Watauga.'" Mrs. Luke Wright, a daughter of Admiral Hemmes—"the Paul Jones of the Confederacy"—made a masterly address (without manuscript), telling of Watauga's royal grant to western civilization. She told of the young days of America and the western path that was blazed by the pioneers; explained the royal grant of land from King Charles, and its boundaries; described the beautiful valley of the Watauga, and the arrival over the crest of the hill, in 1770, of Robertson and Sevier with their band of sturdy followers, and the founding of that germ of enterprise and pluck, Watauga settlement. She gave a vivid outline of the "Rear Guard of the Revolution," and the nobility of the men, and the brave sacrifices of the women, who fought not only the British, but the Indians, to protect their homes, and in closing said: "Their monument is our grand State."

Introducing Mrs. C. N. Grosvenor, Mrs. Anderson said: "Anniversaries are harmonies, and in observing them we set history to music, so to-day we bring you a sweet singer to add to the historical harmony of this centennial anniversary."

Mrs. Grosvenor responded with a beautiful poem from her own pen, a poetical toast, delivered with thrilling effect, to the "Rough Riders of Wilks and Surry," to the "Tell Watauga Boys," after the fashion of Scott's "Border Lays." It was a veritable "bugle call;" will live as a historic gem, and was received with storms of applause. Another poet in the Chapter is the well-known and loved Virginia Frazer Boyle, who is the

author of several fine southern patriotic and dialect stories, and also author of the prize Centennial ode. On this program she was chosen to crystallize the weird yet fascinating story of Nancy Ward, the "Inspired Sibly of the Cherokees."

Mrs. Scales made a beautiful introduction of the noted little Tennessee writer, Will Allen Dromgoole. In exquisite language Mrs. Scales paid a tribute to Miss Dromgoole's talent, giving extracts from her charming little stories. Miss Dromgoole, who is an applicant for membership, on the record of Ezekiel Blanch, of Brunswick, Virginia, began with characteristic straightforwardness by saying she was not a Daughter of the Revolution, and yet in the next breath acknowledged the spirit that animates all loyal Daughters—the veneration for the old grave in Brunswick, and the heroic deeds of its occupant; and pride in and love for her native State prompted her to do the bidding of her chosen Chapter. She was grandly successful. In her "Blazing the Way to Statehood," as in every subject she essays, she shows the highest form of patriotism, love of God and country, and the uplifting and betterment of mankind. She urged that patriotism, "that flame which is the only pure one to burn in the heart," be taught the children, the future citizens, and that the names and guardians of America, and deeds of the early patriots be taught them, just as their little prayers. In an eloquent outburst, Miss Dromgoole concluded her paper with a tribute to Tennessee.

The disappointment of the day was the enforced absence of two of Watauga's most loyal and zealous daughters, Mrs. Clarence Selden and Mrs. Richard J. Pierson. Mrs. Selden was to have given us a peep into the wigwam around the council fire, and to present the Indian as civilization found him. With her facile pen and faculty of seeing the good in all classes of humanity, she would have won in our hearts a kindlier interest for the red man. Of the Historian, Mrs. Pierson, who was prevented by serious illness from giving "Muster Day in the Volunteer State," we had a right to expect much. Nature has endowed her richly with mental and moral strength, but at the expense of physical. To her the Regent paid a glowing tribute; also to Miss Desha, of Washington, a Tennessee pioneer descendant, whom the Chapter hoped to get.

It is easy to see the tenor of the past year's study. This Chapter is always abreast with the times; but this Centennial year of the State, as loyal daughters, they, too, have sought to honor and celebrate. It has taken part in many patriotic celebrations, and has always striven to promote love of country, the study of American history, and the practice and principles of good citizenship. Much of its success is due to the personal work, wisdom, and fidelity of the Regent, who never spares herself, yet always tries to encourage, advance, and save others. She has also always stood by the National Board, contending that its power should not be lessened by retaining more money in the Chapters.

At the last meeting the following resolution was approved and recorded in the minutes: "To our Regent, into whose hands we so gladly entrust Watauga Chapter's reputation, belongs our heartiest thanks for the result of its Centennial work at Nashville, which has surrounded its history with a brilliancy and finish worthy her efforts and the members co-operation." A resolution of thanks to Mrs. Pierson for her "exquisite program work," and one to Mrs. Day for her "magnificent work on Capitol Hill, in the celebration of Watauga's tree-planting," were also ordered spread upon the minutes. Watauga, at great expense and inconvenience, but in deference to the wishes of the State Regent, postponed its tree-planting ceremony from the 15th to the 20th, and a charming musical program was arranged for the former date by the talented musical director, Mrs. Jourdan W. Morris. Being herself one of Tennessee's sweetest song-birds, she was not permitted to hide behind her official dignity and escape, but was made to sing again and again.

Through the forethought of Mrs. Anderson a marker for the tree of enduring stone was set up inscribed: "Watauga's tree. From Carter County, the heart of the Watauga settlement. Planted in memory of the pioneers and builders of Tennessee. October 20, 1897. By Watauga Chapter, D. A. R., of Memphis, Tennessee."

To the reverse side belong these inscriptive words:

" 'Tis a handful of earth from my forefather's grave;
'Tis the soil I am proud to inherit.
Round this lusty young tree, from the land they first won;
We now consecrate memory's altar."

These words of the Regent were recited by her little daughter on responding with soil from the grave of Adam Dale, her ancestor.—MARY ROBERTSON DAY, *Registrar*.

FRANCES DIGHTON WILLIAMS CHAPTER (Bangor, Maine).—Feeling it their "bounden duty, as well as their precious privilege to do all in their power to honor the memory of the soldiers of the revolutionary struggle, to keep fresh in the minds of the people all the heroic events of that forever memorable epoch, and to impress upon our people the lesson that only by the cultivation of the same spirit of patriotism can they enjoy for themselves and perpetuate for their posterity the blessings of a free government and a pure society," therefore a Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was organized at Bangor, Maine, on the evening of Friday, May 21. The eighteen charter members of the Society met for this purpose at the home of Mrs. Corelli C. W. Simpson, who in her capacity as Regent called the meeting to order.

Mrs. Helen Frye White, State Regent, in this appointment, bestowed upon Mrs. Simpson a compliment most justly merited, and gave to the Chapter a truly interested, energetic, and generous official. The name given the Chapter was that of Frances Dighton Williams, in honor of Frances Dighton, of the parish of St. Nicholas, Gloucester, who was married in the parish of Whitcomb Wagna, February 11, 1632, to Richard Williams, of the parish of St. John's, Gloucester. They came to this country in 1636, where Richard Williams became the founder, or as the historian affectionately says, "the father of the town of Taunton, Massachusetts." A sister, Katherine, was wife to Governor Dudley. They were descendants of the Berkeleys of Gloucestershire; so in the limits of "old Taunton" we have in the later towns of Berkeley and Dighton the maiden name and earlier family name of the wife of Richard Williams. She died in 1701, at the age of ninety-five years.

Ante-revolutionary to be sure; but the revolutionary muster

roll of her descendants of the third and fourth generations, and the acknowledged patriotism of the many distinguished members of her more than one thousand descendants now living, show that the name selected was not unworthy.

The officers elected were: Vice-Regent, Mrs. J. A. Dole; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Wilson Crosby; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Anne Frances Hammatt; Registrar, Mrs. Mary H. E. Curran; Treasurer, Miss Charlotte A. Baldwin; Librarian, Mrs. J. C. Buzzell; Historian, Mrs. Esther P. P. H. Estes; Board of Management, Mrs. A. E. Hardy, Mrs. G. H. Hopkins, Miss Josephine Baldwin, Miss Lurena Webster, Mrs. P. C. Lowell, Mrs. F. D. Parsons.

The Chapter has a just pride in numbering among its charter members Mrs. Phidelis C. Lowell, a veritable daughter of the Revolution, her father being Robert Cofren, of Pembroke, New Hampshire, who served during the trying winter at Valley Forge, leaving the army at the close of the war, a boy nineteen years old, and dying in 1844, at the age of seventy-nine years.

On the evening of Friday, June 18, it being the occasion of the eagerly anticipated and earnestly enjoyed visit of the State Regent, Mrs. Helen Frye White, to her a reception was given at the home of Mrs. Simpson, and at the same meeting was held a reception in honor of the eighty-second birthday of Mrs. P. C. Lowell. On this occasion occurred the presentation of the golden spoon. To this gift from the National Society, Mrs. Lowell replied as follows:

MRS. MARY SMITH SEYMOUR:

Dear Madam: Will you please express to the ladies of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution my warmest thanks and sincere pleasure for the beautiful souvenir sent me last week by that Society. It is not the value of the spoon that I prize so much as the thought that the services of my father and his brave comrades who fought that we might live in a free country, are now appreciated. My father loved his country and her honor above aught else. He enlisted again in the second war with England, and at that time left a wife and a family of little ones on the farm with hostile Indians near at hand, that he might help in her struggle against oppression. In later years his favorite book was the History of the United States, particularly the period of the Revolution, and often has he talked with his children of the trials and hardships of that winter at Valley Forge,

when only the presence of their revered commander kept the almost discouraged men together. I have heard him tell of a morning before a battle, when Washington quietly left his command and retired to a grove a short distance away. A soldier silently followed him, and as silently returned, saying, "Boys, we shall win the battle; the General is praying."

All those incidents recur to me with greater force when I look at the beautiful spoon sent me by the noble company of women whose aim is to "foster true patriotism" in young and old.

MRS. PHIDELIS COFFREN LOWELL,
A Daughter of Robert Coffren.

At the regular meeting of the Chapter on October 1 a gavel was presented, as shown by this letter:

MY DEAR MRS. SIMPSON: Please accept for the use of the Regent of the Frances Dighton Williams Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution this gavel made from a piece of the ship "Sky Rocket," one of the American fleet in Penobscot Bay during the Revolution. She was commanded by Captain Burke, carried 120 men, 16 guns (six pounders), and was set on fire by her own crew near Fort Point ledge, to prevent her falling into the hands of the British, August 14th, 1779. She was abandoned and drifted into Morse's Cove, Penobscot, burned to the water's edge and sank. The pieces out of which this gavel was made was generously presented for that purpose by Hosea D. Wardwell, of Penobscot.

MARY H. E. CURRAN.

Bangor Public Library, October 1, 1897.

The gavel was accepted by a vote of thanks to Mrs. Curran, and a letter of thanks to Mr. Wardwell, and now bears a silver plate with suitable inscription. The Chapter now numbers twenty-six members, with several candidates, whose papers are not fully prepared for presentation to the Board of Management. The regular meetings are held on the first Friday of each month except July and August.

As the State of Maine possesses few spots sacred to revolutionary incidents, and consequently no local anniversaries of that period, there is not so much of home interest wherewith to employ the energies, as may be found by the Chapters of any of the "old thirteen;" but labor in the cultivation of a wise and thoughtful patriotism, in the marking of the most significant of our anniversaries, and in the celebrating of them in a suitable and educational manner, together with the pleasant social occasions which our meetings frequently afford, all give us

abundant cause for rejoicing that we are numbered among the loyal daughters of nobly loyal sires on the rolls of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.—HISTORIAN.

EAGLE ROCK CHAPTER (Montclair, New Jersey) held its annual meeting on December 17, 1897. It was an occasion of unusual importance and interest, marking the expiration of the term of office of those who have served the Chapter since its organization. The officers elected for the ensuing year are: Mrs. Israel Crane, Regent; Mrs. Franklyn H. Hooper, Vice-Regent; Mrs. S. Augustus Swenarton, Secretary; Mrs. Thomas B. Nutting, Treasurer; Mrs. Robert S. Woodward, Registrar; Mrs. Isaac Ward, Historian.

Detailed reports of what has been accomplished by the Chapter were read, and an interest and steadfastness of purpose were manifest that promise well for the work of the future. The Chapter is properly chartered. Its finances are in a most satisfactory condition. There is a balance in the treasury sufficient for all local expenses, besides eighty dollars on deposit for the Continental Hall fund. The Chapter also holds five shares in the Revolutionary Memorial Society of New Jersey.

From time to time members have contributed original papers in both poetry and prose on subjects patriotic, biographical and historical, which have been read at the Chapter meetings. The genealogical work, in the hands of Mrs. John B. Hawes, Registrar, has been of great interest and value. Among the six active committees that have conducted the special work of the Chapter may be mentioned the Public School Committee and the Washington Headquarters Committee. The latter has had under consideration ways and means for purchasing and preserving the Crane homestead, which was used by both Washington and Lafayette as headquarters, and which has remained from colonial days to the present time in the Crane family. The work of the Chapter in this matter is to arouse public interest in the annals of the past, and secure subscriptions by various methods for the preservation of the last historic landmark of old Cranetown, now Montclair.

The work of the Chapter in the public schools has adjusted itself to the capacities of the various grades. Annual prizes—

first and second—have been awarded to the grades capable of writing essays on the historic and patriotic topics selected by a committee of the Chapter. "The Causes Which Led to the Formation of the Constitution," and "Why We Study United States History" have been the subjects chosen, and have called forth some remarkably fine essays. The Chapter annually presents to the schools the picture of a distinguished patriot. This year it was a life-sized photogravure copy of Stewart's portrait of Washington, suitably framed.

At present the general work is tending toward a rudimentary training in civil government. The methods employed commend themselves to those vitally interested in educating for citizenship. Mr. Charles H. Johnson, of the Montclair Public School Board, addressed the New Jersey State Teachers' Association in Trenton on the 28th of December in behalf of the Chapter, which is advocating practical patriotism for the public schools throughout the State. His subject was, "The Relation of the Public Schools to Patriotism and Citizenship."

It may thus be clearly seen that the "Daughters" of the Eagle Rock Chapter are not fighting over again the battles of a past age, but are endeavoring "to cherish, maintain, and extend the institutions of American freedom, to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty."—ELIZABETH COX SULLIVAN, *Past-Regent*.

REBECCA MOTTE CHAPTER.—In the hospitable parlors of Mrs. E. O. Patterson, Atlantic Street, Charleston, South Carolina, were assembled at high noon, Tuesday, November 30, thirty-five of the members of the Rebecca Motte Chapter to meet Mrs. Mary Washington, Regent of the Mary Washington Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Macon, Georgia. Besides the Daughters there were present prominent clergymen, and Mr. Hugh Washington. Dr. Vedder, in his inimitable manner, welcomed Mrs. Washington, and paid a glowing tribute to the fame of her illustrious father, Samuel Hammond, the intrepid Virginian who upon Carolina soil won fadeless laurels. Appointed colonel of cavalry, he fought in seventeen battles of the Revolution—Long Bridge, Virginia,

Stone Ferry, Cedar Springs, Musgrave's Mill, Ramsey's Mill, King's Mountain, Cowpens, Guilford Court House, and Eutaw all bear tribute to his military renown. After the fall of Charleston he distinguished himself in active partisan warfare, and in 1781 participated in the seize of Augusta, Georgia. Mrs. Washington is also the widow of Beverly Washington, "a Washington of the Virginia Washingtons." Thus endowed in name and personality, Mrs. Washington is surrounded by all that makes old age desirable—honor, love, obedience, troops of friends. In 1890 she attended the first Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and has the honor to have been an initial member, i. e., was the first daughter of an American officer to enroll herself a Daughter of the American Revolution. Mrs. Washington was presented by this Congress with the badge of the organization, and received a handsome gold spoon, a souvenir presented only to daughters of soldiers who served in the Continental Army.

Drs. Grant and Whitman made addresses. Dr. Egbert commended the purpose and aims of our National organization, breathing, he said, a spirit of friendship, unity, and oneness of patriotic endeavor throughout this now cemented Union. Mr. Hugh Washington most happily responded in behalf of his mother and himself.

The younger Daughters dispensed dainty refreshments, while everywhere and at all times was ever apparent the unfailing courtesy and kindly graciousness of host and hostess. Captain and Mrs. E. O. Patterson.—EMMIE IRVIN-MICKLE ROBERTSON, *Historian*.

COLONEL CRAWFORD CHAPTER.—No Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution is prouder of its lineage than is the Colonel Crawford Chapter. The members are constantly springing surprises on one another by suddenly discovering some hitherto unknown ancestor of honor and fame, and thus adding to the goodly supply of pride already possessed by these Daughters. The Chapter is rich in colonial and revolutionary relics, and the meetings are highly interesting. One of the favorite resorts of the Chapter is the home of Mrs. Frances Shippen Hollister. Hospitality beams from every

window of the fine old mansion, and greets every guest whose good fortune it is to enter the Shippen home. Rare old furniture is found in every room, and the walls are hung with portraits of men and women who walked and talked with Washington. There are pictures of fine ladies who danced and flirted with the red-coated British, and who encouraged and nursed our own brave soldiers in time of war; and there are pictures of those same brave soldiers, some in full uniform, and others in ruffles and lace, dressed for the President's reception. While in this home one could easily imagine himself to be living in the "good, old Colony days," and would not be greatly surprised to see Lafayette enter and again occupy the chair held sacred to his memory. Mrs. Hollister entertained the Chapter at the regular meeting in December. The hostess read a paper in which she gave a detailed account of the acquaintance, courtship, marriage, and later life of the beautiful Peggy Shippen with the notorious Benedict Arnold. Most of the material for the paper was obtained from letters now in possession of the essayist's father. The quaint, old-fashioned phrases quoted from the letters added a great charm to the descriptions. After the formal session, while refreshments were being served, Mr. Shippen, father of our hostess, came into the drawing-room and delighted all with anecdotes of early days. He showed us portraits of eight generations of his own family, and seven of his wife's. He hastened to assure us with more vehemence than his well-known loyalty to his country required, that "the Peggy Shippen who married the traitor" was not a direct ancestor of his, but only collateral, her uncle being the one from whom he descended. Mr. Shippen then begged permission to read an article taken from a Philadelphia paper. It was an account of the presentation of a carpet to the women in charge of Mount Vernon for the banquet hall of Washington's home. It will be remembered that the carpet was a gift from Louis XVI to Washington, who at that time not being permitted to receive gifts from foreign powers, offered it for sale. The carpet was purchased by Judge Jasper Yeates, and was worn in the front parlor of his home in Lancaster many years. It finally came into the possession of Mrs. Sarah Yeates Whelen, who presented it to

Mount Vernon, for which it was originally intended. "Now," said Mr. Shippen when he had finished the article, "Mrs. Whelen is my wife's sister, and Judge Jasper Yeates was her grandfather." And he gave a finishing romantic touch to the incident by adding "It was on that carpet that I first met my wife."

SHELBY CHAPTER (Shelbyville, Tennessee) was organized February, 1897, with thirteen charter members. The State Regent, Mrs. Mildred S. Mathes, and Mrs. Margaret C. Pilcher, of Nashville, kindly assisted in the organization. Mrs. Philip J. Scudder, of Shelbyville, was appointed Regent, and worked assiduously for the formation of the Chapter. The other officers as enrolled are: Vice-Regent, Mrs. A. R. Alley; Treasurer, Mrs. G. W. Moody; Registrar, Miss Fannie Thompson; Secretary, Miss Ellen Sandusky; Historian, Miss Carrie C. Sims.

Shelby Chapter derives its name from General Isaac Shelby, one of the heroes of King's Mountain, who figured prominently in the settlement and early history of Tennessee and Kentucky. In his honor Shelbyville, our county seat, received its name. At the home of the Regent, Tuesday afternoon, January 11, an enjoyable entertainment took place. The occasion was the celebration of the Chapter's first anniversary, and a reception to two new members, Mrs. J. M. Wilhoite, who removed her membership from Campbell Chapter, Nashville, and Mrs. M. W. Bagley. Unfortunately the weather was inauspicious. Apparently January was in league with the shades of our departed foes. Torrents of rain, accompanied by lightning and violent gusts of wind, prevented those members from attending to whom the Regent's residence was rendered inaccessible by distance and the fury of the storm. Inviting refreshments were served to the guests immediately upon their arrival, which added greatly to the cheer within, in contrast to the gloom and rage of the tempest without. The program was shortened by the absence of some who had prepared papers appropriate to the occasion. Mrs. G. W. Moody read an interesting article on revolutionary incidents, and Miss Carrie C. Sims recited her poem, "Amor Patriæ,"

after which sociability reigned until the close of the afternoon brought with it a cessation of the storm, when the guests took leave, declaring that the entertainment had been a source of great pleasure and profit.

It is a matter of regret that the Daughters here have little incentive to Chapter work. The old Volunteer State not ranking with the original and immortal thirteen, and containing no battlefields, forts, or buildings of revolutionary interest for preservation, Shelby Chapter does not possess that source of inspiration which many of our sister States of the East and South afford. However, Tennessee, as her sobriquet of Old Volunteer State implies, proved herself in the struggle for independence second to none in patriotism and love of liberty; and we, the descendants of those patriots, who, led by Shelby and Sevier, fought so bravely and gloriously at King's Mountain, hope never to fall behind the foremost State of the Union in patriotic spirit and devotion.—CARRIE C. SIMS, *Historian*.

MARY DRAPER CHAPTER (West Roxbury, Massachusetts) has among its other interests the raising of a fund for the erection of a drinking fountain near the site of the old homestead of Mary Draper in West Roxbury to commemorate the kindly deeds done by her for the soldiers in the Revolutionary War, and especially in furnishing food and drink for the volunteers on their way to Lexington after the alarm. This brave woman, a widow, was not rich in this world's goods, but she gave what she had. She melted her cherished Jenten dishes to make bullets, and cut up her blankets, and even much of her clothing, for the use of the soldiers, and while they were passing her house on their way to battle she kept her three ovens constantly going to bake great loaves of brown bread, which she gave to the men, together with mugs of cider filled from the brimming tubs at the door.

Two very delightful entertainments were recently given by the Chapter in aid of their fund, and a substantial sum was added to the amount in the treasury. The first of these was an Author's Reading, and was under the management of Miss Helen M. Winslow, who also presided and introduced the authors to the audience. The program was varied and most

interesting. Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton read a group of charming poems, and Mr. J. L. Harborn and Mr. Samuel Walter Foss gave both pathetic and humorous selections, which were alike entertaining. Miss Katherine Conway gave an impressive reading of her "Only Friends," and Mr. Charles Follen Adams gave some of his well-known dialect poems, made even more amusing by his clever rending of them. Mr. Hezekiah Butterworth made a most appropriate ending to the program by reading some of his stirring poems on subjects relating to our colonial and revolutionary history. There were also some fine piano solos beautifully played by Miss Nellie Dean. The hall was appropriately and prettily trimmed with bunting, and the stage had a most attractive appearance. Altogether the evening proved a thoroughly enjoyable one both to the Chapter and its friends. The second entertainment was a whist party, and was arranged by a committee of nine ladies of the Chapter, and was held in the hall of the Highland Club House. The stage was decorated with potted plants and palms, and in the corners of the hall were the tables, from which refreshments were served during the afternoon. These were daintily set with delicate china and glass, and beautiful sprays of English ivy kindly sent by a friend of the Chapter. That the ladies were deeply interested in the playing was shown by the intervals of almost complete silence, varied by the hum of conversation and laughter as partners were changed at the tables, and all reported having spent a delightful afternoon.—ABBY M. LOVEJOY, *Historian*.

SARAH BRADLEE FULTON CHAPTER (Medford, Massachusetts).—The regular monthly meeting of the Sarah Bradlee Fulton Chapter was held January 3 at the spacious residence of Mrs. A. D. Priffer, corner of High and Winthrop Streets. The first of the evening was devoted to business. Three were elected to membership, one being a "real daughter," Mrs. Lucy Ann Reid, ninety-two years of age. The Chapter feels greatly pleased and highly honored in welcoming her to its ranks. Mrs. Emma W. Goodwin, Registrar, was appointed a committee to have each piece of Chapter property that is displayed in the Historical Society's rooms appropriately marked. Miss

Helen T. Wild was appointed delegate to the National Congress, and Miss Eliza M. Gill, Miss Sarah L. Clark, and Miss Ella Burbank, committee to procure a suitable tablet to mark the site of the early home of Sarah Bradlee Fulton, which was in the center of the town from 1772 to 1785. Arrangements were perfected for the social the Chapter will hold at the house of Mrs. Hannah E. E. Ayers, January 24. This will be a public affair, at which an admission will be charged, and it is hoped the treasury will be considerably increased. The Regent and her staff of officers were appointed to prepare a celebration for February 22.

The business having been duly disposed of, attention was given to the literary program. Miss Fannie Adams rendered a piano solo, and Miss Hetty Wait read a very interesting paper on "Bygone Days," giving an account of old-time schools in Medford, and many incidents new to her hearers. Many of the items she had recorded were the reminiscences of her mother, now living at the age of ninety-two. Having closed the paper by some incidents in the life of Mrs. Fulton, she presented to the Chapter a fine sketch of the home of Sarah Bradlee Fulton from 1785 to 1835, framed in a portion of the shutter from the Bradlee house, Boston. This sketch was admirably executed by Mr. John W. Adams, a descendant of Mrs. Fulton. In the house here pictured Washington called on Mrs. Fulton, and was entertained with great ceremony. Miss Gertrude Bragdon read an essay on Lafayette, and Miss Maud Clark rendered in a very fine manner two violin solos to the piano accompaniment of Mrs. Alice Morrison. Mrs. Timson, a sister of the hostess, sang a touching old ballad, and at its close the company adjourned to the large dining-room, where a fine spread was given. The evening was all too short for the many pleasures to be enjoyed, and it was a late hour before the good nights were said.—ELIZA M. GILL, *Historian*.

VALLEY FORGE CHAPTER.—Upon the suggestion of Miss Nina B. Read, Registrar of the Valley Forge Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Norristown, Pennsylvania, it was decided that the Chapter should send to the Society of the Cincinnati, as a suitable patriotic offering, a laurel wreath,

to be placed upon the Washington Monument at its unveiling on May 15, 1897, in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia. The Regent, Mrs. Anna M. Holstein, appointed a committee of three, composed of First Vice-Regent Mrs. Margaret S. Hunsicker, Mrs. Hugh McInnis, and Miss Nina B. Read, to make the necessary arrangements for having the laurel gathered from the Valley Forge encampment grounds, made into a handsome wreath, wound and tied with the colors of the National Society, and sent to Mr. George J. Brennan, secretary of the Citizens' Executive Committee for that occasion. This wreath was the only one of many offers accepted by Mr. John Biddle Porter, chairman of the Society of the Cincinnati, which society has placed at the Green Street entrance the handsomest monument in Fairmount Park. President McKinley and several members of the Cabinet were present at the unveiling ceremonies. William Wayne, president of the Society of the Cincinnati, after an invocation of divine blessing, made a few remarks, and then President McKinley pulled the cord unveiling the monument. W. W. Porter delivered the oration of the day, after which President Wayne formally presented the monument to Mayor Warwick, of Philadelphia, as the representative of the city, and he in turn transferred it to the custody of the Fairmount Park Commission. The order was then given for the troops to move and pass in review through the park. Several vessels of the North Atlantic squadron were assigned to come to Philadelphia on this occasion, so that the navy should also be properly represented in the demonstration in honor of the memory of Washington. The French man-of-war "Fulton" was ordered here from southern waters to participate in the parade, the officers and men of which were entertained by the French colony in Philadelphia.

PRESQUE ISLE CHAPTER (Erie, Pennsylvania).—Since the organization of our Chapter June 8th, 1897, the meetings have been held regularly on the second Tuesday in each month, always at the home of the Regent, except the July and November meetings, which were held at the home of the Secretary. Immediately after our organization we sent for our charter, and decided to enlarge our Society as fast as desirable applicants

presented themselves. Enthusiasm spread rapidly, as is shown by our membership roll, which now contains twenty-one names, and almost as many more will come in as soon as their papers are ready. A set of by-laws was adopted early last summer, but after a little more experience we hope to improve them. In the meantime our meetings have been most harmonious, and of an informal and social nature rather than according to laws. As the New Year of ninety-eight came in we felt that we were old enough and strong enough to make our bow to the public, and we did so by celebrating the receipt of our charter and the wedding anniversary of George and Martha Washington, on the same day, at the home of Mrs. M. L. Little, our Registrar. About seventy invitations were sent out, and the most of them were cordially responded to. The decorative committee appointed to assist Mrs. Little deserve much credit for their work. The Stars and Stripes waved us a welcome from every nook and corner, and it seemed to us that "Old Glory" never looked so beautiful before. Was it because of our newly-awakened interest in all that our National emblem means to us, or did she feel that new luster should be added for the new honor the Daughters were paying her? Not only honor but reverence was paid to our flag as the Daughters and their guests stood and sang our National hymn. This was followed by a most gracious address by our Regent, Mrs. Morrison, in which she presented the charter of Presque Isle Chapter to the members and in behalf of the Chapter extended a cordial welcome to our guests of the evening. Those of us who have wondered what the duties of an Historian were, certainly found out that evening as we listened to a most interesting article on the early history of our country, written and read by Mrs. William N. Johnson, our Chapter Historian. We were all convinced that it was not an easy office to fill, and that we had one among us so thoroughly competent to do so was a matter for congratulation.

Mrs. Johnson's article showed diligent research and study, and was duly appreciated and enjoyed, not only by those present that evening, but by the public, which had the benefit of it through the kindness of the "Morning Dispatch."

A fitting close to our program was the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" by Mr. Little, and gracefully pantomimed by Miss Atkins. That we might not impress our friends as too serious we indulged in the old-fashioned dance, the "Virginia Reel," led by Miss Simmons, who impersonated Martha Washington, and Mr. William Johnson, who looked a veritable Father of His Country in knickerbockers and wig. The ladies in their colonial costumes added much to the interest of the stately old dance. Refreshments of the kind served by General and Mrs. Washington at their receptions, when our country was a very young Republic, were served to the Daughters and their friends.

We believe truly the old saying that every great man had a great mother, and we would not have you think that the mother of our first President was forgotten at this celebration.

Mrs. William N. Johnson, in lilac silk and beautiful old lace, with hair pompadour, and a genuine Mary Washington cap, looked indeed like the mother of an illustrious son. One of the most interesting features of the evening was a rare collection of coins, and autograph letters owned by Mr. Little and placed on a table for inspection. Presque Isle Chapter is greatly indebted to Mr. and Mrs. Little for their kind hospitality. In reviewing our first year's work we feel justified in saying that we have made a good start in the right direction, and all that has been accomplished is due to the untiring zeal and ceaseless energy of our honored Regent, Mrs. Morrison.—ALICE CHURCHILL CLARKE, *Secretary*.

SAMUEL GRANT CHAPTER (Gardiner, Maine) marked their first anniversary by giving a public entertainment under their auspices. The entrance and spacious parlors of the residence of Mrs. James D. White, mother of one of our members, were beautifully decorated with red, white and blue bunting, buff and blue, and many large flags. A large portrait of Washington, a farmer of the State of Maine, muskets stacked, historic swords, old knapsacks, and "D. A. R." in large letters everywhere, gave a patriotic aspect to the surroundings.

The program opened with two excellent violin solos ren-

dered by Mr. Ridgway, of Boston, piano accompaniment by Mr. Wilson, of Gardiner, after which a stirring patriotic address was made by Mr. Plant, of our Episcopal church, who then introduced Miss Brazier, Regent of the Bunker Hill Chapter, the central figure of the evening. After a graceful tribute to the Samuel Grant Chapter and its Regent, Mrs. Rice, and a few words upon the objects of our great Society, Miss Brazier held the attention and interest of her large audience with her talk, entitled "Patriotism Abroad," reminiscencing along patriotic lines over her trip abroad, mentioning many things we do not generally hear in the ordinary traveler's account.

All were pleased with Miss Brazier and I am sure she did much towards making the subject of patriotism and our Society popular upon the occasion of our first entertainment of the kind. Operatic and patriotic airs were rendered by the artists of the evening, and served to brighten and close a most delightful affair.

Many in the audience had the pleasure of meeting Miss Brazier and the members of the Chapter were kindly invited by the hostess to enjoy a dainty spread. We are indebted to Mrs. White, who took so much trouble to make the affair a success, and for the encouragement of young Chapters I would like to say that in spite of every discouragement, we persevered, made our full expenses and a small balance and a success of the entertainment, January 11, 1898.—NORA G. RICE, *Regent*.

KEWANEE CHAPTER (Illinois) was organized June 16, 1897, at the home of Mrs. James K. Blish, who having been appointed Chapter Regent of Kewanee was instrumental in establishing the Chapter. Thirteen ladies were in attendance. The meeting was called to order by the Regent, who gave an address on the work before us and also the honor of being eligible to membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution. Officers appointed: Mrs. J. W. Eddy, Vice-Regent; Mrs. H. C. Huntington, Registrar; Mrs. E. M. Vail, Secretary; Mrs. C. H. Hall, Treasurer; Mrs. J. A. Nicholson, Historian. The thirteen members present and whose names are on our charter were Mrs. James K. Blish, Mrs. J. W. Eddy,

Mrs. H. C. Huntington, Mrs. E. M. Vail, Mrs. C. H. Hall, Mrs. J. C. Banister, Mrs. A. Y. Sanders, Mrs. E. H. Stilson, Mrs. J. H. Mannow, Mrs. C. A. Barney, Mrs. J. A. Nicholson, Miss Annie Colby, of Yiskilwa, Illinois, and Mrs. J. H. Fesler, of Glenwood Springs, Colorado. After the summer our regular meetings began the first Monday in October at the home of the Chapter Regent, Mrs. James K. Blish. All members were present except Mrs. J. W. Eddy and our two non-resident members, Mrs. J. W. Fesler and Miss Annie Colby. The time was spent listening to the record of the ancestry of each member, which proved very entertaining, as many interesting facts were given. It was decided that the work of the Chapter for the season should be confined to colonial history. At our meeting January 3d the charter for the Chapter was received and accepted by the Society. Our Chapter was also at this meeting presented with an elegant Colorado silver gavel, the gift of our member in Colorado, Mrs. Ida Hatch Fesler, of Glenwood Springs. The gavel is a work of art, planned by Mrs. Fesler. The handle represents a distaff with the tuft of flags winding gracefully toward the head. Near the top of the handle is represented the insignia of the Order, a Puritan maid seated at the spinning wheel. The head of the gavel bears the inscription, "Kewanee, Ill., Chapter, D. A. R., 1897."

WILLIAM MASON CHAPTER (North Dakota).—A meeting was called by our Regent for Friday afternoon, January 21, 1898, to receive our new charter. The place of meeting—in her own parlors—where we have met so often in the past to talk things over. The opening exercises were appropriate to the occasion. At the request of Mrs. Lounsbery, our Regent, the Secretary read the letter from our State Regent presenting our charter. It was a beautiful letter, full of noble sentiment and encouraging words for our future.

The name of the Chapter was changed from "Fargo" to William Mason, in honor of Mrs. Lounsbery's ancestor of revolutionary fame. Inasmuch as we owe our existence to her efforts and our State Regent, it was considered more appropriate than the local name of Fargo. A social time was spent over a cup of real colonial tea served by our hostess and fair Doro-

thea, her beautiful granddaughter. Success to our Chapter was our toast and the health of absent ones.—SARAH A. M. McCONNELL, *Secretary*.

MARY BALL CHAPTER (Tacoma, Washington) is in a prosperous condition, numbering between thirty-five and forty members to date, with several more applications "on the string." Our monthly meetings so far this year have been evening ones, in which the Alexander Hamilton Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, have joined us, making a social and intellectual gathering which has proved a great success. The program as arranged by our Regent, Mrs. Jane C. Harvey, is a brilliant one, and the Daughters of the American Revolution of Tacoma, as a patriotic and influential Society, is a powerful one for good. We need more of such on the Pacific Coast.—MRS. JULIA R. HARDENBERGH, *Historian*.

KETURAH MOSS TAYLOR CHAPTER (Newport, Kentucky) held its annual election at the home of Mrs. Carson B. Forse, on November 4, 1897, at which time were elected Mrs. Carson Forse, Regent; Mrs. Samuel Christian Bailey, Vice-Regent; Mrs. Thomas C. Brown, Secretary; Mrs. James Shanks, Registrar; Miss Anna Lee Washington, Treasurer, and Mrs. Walter Kline, Historian. The meeting opened with the usual prayer, and after this the National hymn, "The Star Spangled Banner," was sung with the usual revival of patriotism. The reports of the retiring officers were read and accepted, and after the election the graceful incidents attending a change of officers concluded the meeting. On December 30, 1897, the new Regent, giving evidence of her warm interest and desires for the promotion of the Chapter, socially as well as otherwise, invited the Daughters and their friends to a delightful tea, and began, in a glorious and happy manner, the motives of her term of office. Her home was decorated with flags and flowers, red, white and blue bunting draping the doors, table and mantels. As each guest arrived she received a tiny silken flag and a patriotic quotation, which was read by each as her name was called from the roll, the flag remaining in the possession of the guest as a souvenir of the occasion. Our Regent opened the

entertainment with a beautiful prayer, written especially for the Daughters of the American Revolution by a bishop. All present joined in singing "America," patriotism in this Chapter receiving a new impetus for 1898. A paper on "Kentucky and the Revolution" was read by Mrs. Walter Kline. A delightful musical program was rendered, consisting of solos by Miss Washington and the Misses Roat, and instrumental selections by Miss Kidney. Chocolate and dainty refreshments were served. The reception over, the Daughters thanked the hostess, or rather the new Regent, for bringing forth this social initiative to the Chapter, and for the pleasures enjoyed pledged themselves to add, for the future, occasions of this kind as adjuncts to the more formal objects of the year's meetings. At the meeting on January 6, 1898, at the home of the Historian, it was decided, with unanimous approval, to take up a series of studies on the revolutionary period of our country. As a ground-work for this plan, "Fiske's American Revolution" was adopted, and it is hoped that at each meeting, which is weekly, there will be a full gathering of the members to learn and discuss what to us is deemed the most entertaining and important period of the world's history. Surely patriotism will thrive in this Chapter. As a demonstration of the more active and interested work of the Chapter it was also decided to present, in the Spring, after the regular examinations of the public schools of our city, a beautiful and appropriate medal to the student of history who gets the highest percentage in a special competitive examination on the subject of the American Revolution. This, we think, will bring out some of the objects of the Daughters of the American Revolution more strikingly than in any other way, namely, that of keeping the interest and importance of the events of this country's formation constantly before the rising generation. Arrangements are now completing for a literary and musical entertainment at the home of Mrs. John T. Hodge, on the evening of January 28th. The Chapter has a very patriotic object in view, and it is hoped that enough will be realized from this entertainment to meet the demands of our cause. The efforts of Mrs. Hodge and the committees will be found more than sufficient to bring out the best possible results of the occasion.—MRS. WALTER KLINE, *Historian*.

MAHWENAWASIGH CHAPTER.—Early in the last summer the Mahwenawasigh Chapter, of Poughkeepsie, New York, heard with joy that a “Real” Daughter of the American Revolution was living at an advanced age at the Old Ladies’ Home. She proved to be Mrs. Rachel C. Klump, born the opening year of the century, the eleventh child of Adrian Covenhoven, of Fishkill, who had served in the War of the Revolution, and the grandchild of Elisha DuBois, who fought in the French and Indian wars. The Chapter at once received her as one of its members and presented her with the souvenir spoon of the National Society, on which occasion she was wheeled to a convenient place near the speaker’s table, and though exceedingly feeble was able to hear the greater part of the exercises, to remain until their close, and afterward to take her share of the refreshments which followed. We almost feared that the excitement and strain would prove too much for one so frail, but she lived in the happiness of being one of our members, for more than three months, and died at the great age of ninety-seven years. But we have already learned that there is yet another “Real” Daughter living in Poughkeepsie, and I am sure the Chapter will not suffer any unnecessary delay in making her one of our number.—MYRA H. AVERY, *Historian*.

SWE-KAT-SI CHAPTER (Ogdensburg, New York).—The record of the year shows the Chapter to be in a vigorous and healthy condition. Seven members have joined during the past year, making a total membership of thirty-six. One member has resigned. There have been nine regular meetings, one special meeting, and three adjourned meetings of the local board. The work of the year has been the offering of prizes in the public schools for the best essays on “American History,” thereby stimulating a greater interest in that subject. The giving of more than one hundred (116) books on American history to the Public Library with the money raised by a loan exhibition; the study of American history among the members in the selections and papers read at the several meetings; the taking of two copies of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE that greater interest in other Chapters and the National Society may be aroused; the observance of the Fourth of July

by attending a patriotic service as a Chapter and the display of the National flag; the contribution of \$25 to the Continental Hall Fund. The Chapter Day was celebrated by a reception in the Library Hall, the chief features of which were the reading of the prize essays, the giving of the prizes, viz., five dollars and two dollars in the Academy, and four dollars and two in the secondary grade, and the singing for the first time of our Chapter hymn composed and presented to the Chapter by an unknown friend. On resuming the regular meetings in October the Chapter took possession of the beautiful room offered them by the trustees of the Public Library and were able to furnish it very prettily and comfortably. One of the pleasantest features of the meetings is the answer to the roll call by the short account of a revolutionary battle, previously assigned to each member, and by a reader taking the place of the absentees the chronological order is kept intact. The outlook for the future is bright. It is determined to keep the work fully up to the standard already attained and to go on in the same lines, and it is hoped that the interest and enthusiasm will steadily grow and many members be added to our Chapter.—LAURA M. HASBOUCK, *Recording Secretary*.

GENERAL SUMTER CHAPTER (Birmingham, Alabama).—The first Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Alabama was organized in Birmingham by Mrs. J. B. Morrison, who was appointed State Regent, and Mrs. G. C. Ball, Chapter Regent. The Chapter was named in honor of Gen. Thomas Sumter, of South Carolina, one of the most able and active partisan leaders of the South, and a constant plague to Cornwallis during the struggle for American Independence. On account of the many changes which are constantly taking place in a cosmopolitan city like Birmingham, the Chapter has lost many of its members, yet is slowly but steadily adding to its ranks. Our present officers are: Regent, Mrs. Morgan Smith; Vice-Regent, Mrs. John W. Tomlinson; Chapter Regent, Mrs. E. H. Cabaniss; Recording Secretary, Mrs. J. H. Haley; Registrar, Mrs. Arthur Adams; Treasurer, Mrs. Charles Read; Historian, Mrs. N. W. Trimble. The Chapter meets monthly with different members. After transacting the business of the

day a literary program follows. All memorable days are recognized, and have their appropriate study of history. Our last meeting was a large and enthusiastic one, at the hospitable home of our Vice-Regent, Mrs. John Tomlinson. Officers were elected for the ensuing year, also delegates and alternates to represent the local Chapter at the Continental Congress, to be held in Washington the 22d of February. The proceeds from the "Colonial Tea" (for the benefit of the Continental Hall) have been forwarded to Washington, with greetings from the Sumter Chapter.—MRS. N. W. TRIMBLE, *Historian*.

BARON STEUBEN CHAPTER (Bath, New York).—On Saturday, January 16, 1897, the beautiful home of Mrs. Charles Kingsley was thrown open to a company of ladies. They were comparatively few in number, but were very enthusiastic, and their object was to organize a Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The house itself is a commodious structure in colonial style and particularly adapted for this meeting. From the flag-staff over the porch waved "Old Glory" and the spacious parlors were appropriately decorated with the National colors. Mrs. Kingsley had been appointed Regent by the State Regent and proceeded to appoint the officers of the Chapter, as follows: Vice-Regent, Mrs. John Davenport; Treasurer, Mrs. John Beekman; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Reuben Robie; Recording Secretary, Miss Charlotte Sedgwick; Registrar, Miss Rebecca Leeke; charter members, Charlotte H. Hull, Elizabeth A. Larrowe, Emily T. Howard, Mary Joy, Carrie B. Barber, Nora Hull, Mary M. Waldo and Ruby H. Brundage. The name, Baron Steuben Chapter, was adopted, for the brave old Prussian soldier of the Revolution seemed to the ladies to be one of the noblest characters in our history, and this was the first Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution to be organized in Steuben county. Dainty refreshments were then served, after which the meeting was adjourned to meet the first Saturday in each month. Through the untiring energy and thoughtful planning of the Regent, Mrs. Kingsley, the Chapter has been very successful and many new members have been added. A unique reception was given the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution.

tion by Mrs. Harry S. Hull and Miss Rebecca L. Leeke, on the evening of Washington's birthday. The rooms were draped in the National colors and the bird of freedom was the presiding genius. Each guest had been asked to wear an emblem typifying some person or event connected with the Revolution, and much merriment was occasioned in the attempts to guess the significance of the strange ornaments displayed. Supper was served in the library and then came the feast of reason under the auspices of Mr. Charles F. Kingsley. Rev. Charles Noble Frost responded to the toast, "George Washington, first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen;" Mr. Clarence Willis responded to the toast, "The Colonists," and Miss Mary Waldo to "The Sons of the American Revolution." Mr. Kingsley gave a humorous account of "The Battle of the Kegs," and Miss Mary Joy read Francis Hopkinson's poem on that event. Miss Sedgwick read the war lyric, "The Old Continentals," written by Guy H. McMaster, of Bath. Rev. William H. Crandall gave a humorous but appreciative response to the toast, "Baron Steuben." Mrs. John Davenport described "The Spinning Wheel" in a way which impressed the Daughters that it is now only a relic of the past. "The Wigs of Our Ancestors" were traced by Reuben E. Robie back to the time of the Pharaohs. As the guests were about to leave Master Ernest Hull struck upon the piano "My Country, 'tis of Thee," and all joined in the inspiring strain, making a fitting conclusion to an evening which intensified the patriotic feeling of all present.

On July 3d the Chapter met with Mrs. John Davenport. Besides the papers in the regular order of the course in the early history of New York were, "Early Dutch Homes," by Mrs. Harry S. Hull, and "The Governors of the New Netherlands," by Miss Mary Waldo and Miss Nora Hull. Other readings suitable to the occasion were given. "The Declaration of Independence," by Mrs. Reuben E. Robie, and "Fort Cralo, the Home of Yankee Doodle," by Miss E. Theodora Howard. Two new members were present and Miss Ruth Barnes, of the Buffalo Chapter, and Miss Canfield, of the Fort Plain Chapter, were guests. At the close of the business meeting an adjournment was taken to the dining-room, where dainty refreshments

were served from a prettily decorated table and a delightful social time enjoyed by all.—KATHARINE MORGAN LARROWE.

ABI HUMISTON CHAPTER (Thomaston, Connecticut).—Our Chapter not being in existence for any length of time, we have not much to report. On an exceedingly hot day, July 8, 1897, Mrs. Kinney, State Regent of Connecticut, met twelve ladies at the home of Mrs. Mary L. Hassard, and organized the Abi Humiston Chapter, No. 37, Mrs. Mary L. Hassard having been appointed Regent by Mrs. Kinney. Notwithstanding the extreme heat the meeting was a very pleasant one, the members enjoying the remarks of the State Regent, and all accepting cheerfully the burden laid on each, for all the members were officers, no privates. A social followed, while cooling refreshments were served. Mrs. Kinney was obliged to leave early, which all regretted. Our Chapter was named for one who was the daughter, wife and mother of ardent patriots, all of whom lived in this neighborhood. The name itself (Abi) is a distinguished one, for way back in Bible times is not Abi the name of the mother of King Hezekiah, she being the daughter of King Zachariah? In September the Chapter had a very interesting meeting at the home of Mrs. Josephine M. Blakeslee, the Vice-Regent. Several papers were read, and the literary part was followed by a dainty collation. Since then, two very interesting and instructive meetings at the homes of Mrs. Ray, Secretary, and Mrs. Stoughton, Treasurer, have been held. We have had good historical papers and readings, all contributed by the members.

Our charter was received late in September, 1897, and by the vote of the Chapter is to be framed with wood taken from the old home of Mrs. Abi Humiston. Three new members have been added to our ranks, and all are trying to make our Chapter a success. We hope to increase and do some good work on broad lines. Our charter members are as follows: Mrs. Mary L. Hassard, Regent; Mrs. M. Josephine Blakeslee, Vice-Regent; Mrs. Amelia C. Ray, Secretary; Mrs. Julia G. Eastwood, Registrar; Miss Lizzie Stoughton, Treasurer; Miss Kate Huxford, Librarian; Miss Frances E. Blakeslee, Historian; Mrs. J. M. Woods, Mrs. G. E. Holt, Mrs. Mary Covert,

Miss Ruth Pease and Miss Nellie Griggs, Board of Managers.
—FRANCES EMELINE BLAKESLEE, *Historian*.

CAESAR RODNEY CHAPTER (Wilmington, Delaware) held its annual meeting in the rooms of the Historical Society, Tuesday, December 7, 1897. Interesting papers relating to the subject of a National University, and asking for the coöperation of the Chapter were read by the State Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth Clarke Churchman. After a full discussion, it was moved and seconded that the matter be laid over for future consideration. The Treasurer reported that by a most successful and enjoyable loan exhibit given by the Chapter at the New Century Club, on the 16th of November, a sum of money was raised for the Continental Hall Fund. The following were the officers elected for the ensuing year: Regent, Miss Sophia Waples (re-elected); Vice-Regent, Mrs. Harvey S. Denison; Secretary, Miss Helen Ernestine Van Trump; Treasurer, Mrs. William Mortimer Drein; Registrar, Mrs. J. D. Martinez-Cardeza (re-elected); Historian, Mrs. W. Goodell Clark; Chaplain, Miss Hariette Werrick Mahon (re-elected). The Chapter, in celebrating the anniversary of its organization, also commemorates the day on which Delaware ratified the Constitution, it being the first State to do so.—MARY ELIZABETH CLARK, *Historian*.

QUEQUECHAN CHAPTER (Fall River, Massachusetts).—The regular monthly meeting was held Tuesday afternoon, January 11th, Mrs. Caroline E. Mackenzie, our Treasurer, being the hostess, the Regent, Miss Mary L. Holmes, presiding. The parlors and hall were appropriately decorated with flags, and a goodly number of members and guests were present. At the business meeting delegates were elected to the Continental Congress to be held in Washington in February, after which the literary exercises commenced by the Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Emily J. T. Cobinn, reading an interesting account of the recent meeting of the Old South Chapter in the historic church for which it was named. It was bright and much enjoyed, especially by the Chapter members present on that occasion. This was followed by an interesting paper by Mrs. Hall, of the Lydia Cobb Chapter, of Taunton, Massachusetts, on

"Paul Revere." The paper showed patient research and study, and of great interest were the letters of Paul Revere to his wife and son Paul, which were copied from the original letters by Mrs. Paul through the courtesy of a descendant of this famous and patriotic man. The Regent of the Lydia Cobb Chapter and two other members were present. The interchange of thought and courtesy between sister Chapters is a pleasant feature to be recommended and fostered. A letter from Mrs. Donald McLean, Regent of the New York City Chapter, on the George Washington Memorial, was read. After a social hour the meeting adjourned. The delegates chosen were the Regent, Miss Mary L. Holmes; Historian, Mrs. C. W. L. Davol; alternates, Vice-Regent Mrs. Mary P. Hartley, Mrs. Bessie Corel. Many new names have been voted upon, and we look for a new and wider interest in the Daughters and their work.—
MRS. CORNELIA W. L. DAVOL, *Historian*.

HUNTINGTON CHAPTER.—The Daughters of the American Revolution held their second meeting in the beautiful and commodious home of their Regent, Mrs. W. W. Hawley. The spacious hall and adjoining room were decorated with flags, smilax, myrtle and the National colors. Mrs. Frank Windle presented the Chapter with large cards containing "Yankee Doodle" and other patriotic songs and the same lady presided at the piano and blended its tones with the voices that sang the songs that their ancestors gloried in singing during the dark and despairing days of America's Revolution. A constitution was adopted and a half hour was devoted to a parliamentary drill. At its close the Regent stepped forward with the charter of the Chapter in her hand and said: "Ladies, Carlyle has said, 'a people that take no pride in the noble achievements of remote ancestors will never achieve anything worthy to be remembered with pride by remote descendants.' This is, indeed, a proud and happy moment. Ever since I was appointed Regent by the National Society, last June, I have looked forward to the time when we would have a fully incorporated Chapter of one of the grandest societies of women known to exist among nations to-day, the Daughters of the American Revolution. My most sanguine hopes have been more than realized.

In the absence of the State Regent, I now present to the Huntington Chapter its charter. Mrs. Registrar, you will have charge of this treasure."

The Chapter numbers nineteen members and bids fair to be one of the leading organizations of the State. The meetings will be held once a month.—SARAH R. SESSIONS, *Historian*.

LOUISA ST. CLAIR CHAPTER.—The annual meeting of the Louisa St. Clair Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was held in Detroit on January 8th. The Treasurer reported 161 members, an increase of thirty-four during the year. A very interesting paper on "Louisa St. Clair," after whom the Chapter was named, was read by Mrs. Emory Wendell. Mrs. Lucy A. Leggett, one of the charter members of the National Society, gave an account of its birth and organization. The question of a Children's Society was discussed, and Mrs. Sanborn, the Director of the Children's Work in Michigan, explained the workings of such an organization, which will be formed at once with Mrs. George William Moore as President and heartily supported by the Daughters.

The officers elected by the Chapter for the present year are: Regent, Mrs. William J. Chittenden; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Charles B. Lothrop; Secretary, Mrs. Oliver Phelps; Treasurer, Mrs. Henry K. Lathrop, Jr.; Registrar, Mrs. S. H. Seymour; Historian, Mrs. Emory Wendell; Executive Committee, Mrs. William A. Butler, Jr., and Miss Kate Hendrie; Delegates to the annual convention to be held in Washington, February 22d, Mrs. John S. Newberry, Mrs. Oliver Phelps, Mrs. Henry B. Joy, with alternates, Mrs. Henry M. Duffield, Mrs. Richard H. Fyfe and Mrs. N. G. Williams. An elaborate banquet was served at the Russell House at 6 o'clock, 120 covers being laid. Among the number present and at the same time celebrating her eighty-fifth birthday, was Mrs. Felton, of Wayne, whose father had fought in the Revolution. Those responding to the regular toasts were Miss Anna Sumner, Mrs. Walter Russell, Mrs. H. H. H. Crapo-Smith, Mrs. Bertram C. Whitney, Mrs. Charles B. Lothrop and Mrs. Louis A. Arthur. Interspersed with the toasts was a most pleasing patriotic musical program, adding to the charm of the occasion. The honored guests of the Chapter were Mrs. Fitzhugh Edwards, State Re-

gent of the Daughters; Miss Anna Pitkin, representing the Mt. Vernon Society; Mrs. E. B. A. Rathbone, President of the Colonial Dames of Michigan; Mrs. Alfred Russell, President of the Daughters of 1812; and Mrs. Henry Skinner, Governor General of the Order of Descendants of Colonial Governors. Adjourning from the banquet table the ladies entered the handsomely decorated parlors, and gave a reception to the members of all the patriotic societies in the city, which was largely attended and proved one of the most delightful functions of the social season.—SALLY H. P. PHELPS, *Secretary*.

PIEDMONT CONTINENTAL CHAPTER (Atlanta, Georgia).—This new Atlanta organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution was founded by Miss Junia McKinley, Honorary State Regent of Georgia, and the first meeting was called to order by her, October 26, 1897, the charter being obtained about a month later. This new Chapter began its career under most auspicious circumstances. Beginning with a roll-call of forty-two members, composed almost entirely of the younger contingency, girls and young matrons full of enthusiasm and zeal in their new work, it has grown steadily both in size and work till now it bids fair to rival Chapters of much greater age and bids them look to their laurels. They have obtained the use of the Atlanta Woman's Club rooms, spacious and beautiful apartments in the Grand Opera House Building, where they meet the second Tuesday in the month, and are in every way in a most flourishing condition. The officers of the Chapter are: Mrs. William Bell Lowe, Regent; Mrs. Heber C. Reed, Vice-Regent; Mrs. Mary Brent Whiteside, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Thomas Read Rootes Cobb, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Louis Gholstin, Registrar; Miss Estelle Whelan, Treasurer; Mrs. Lawrence Haynes, Historian; Mrs. Miller B. Hutchins, Auditor.

Miss McKinley, the founder of this Chapter, was co-founder with the late Mrs. M. Berrien Duncan, of the Atlanta Chapter, the first Chapter organized outside of Washington. She also has the distinction of being the first active charter member in Georgia and one of the most noted, tireless and most faithful workers the entire organization has ever possessed.—KATE LEYDEN HAYNES, *Historian*.

CURRENT TOPICS.

HAVING had access to the archives of the Society, the original paper signed by those signifying their intention of joining the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution on October 11th, 1890, at the Strathmore Arms, has been carefully copied, and is as follows:

Ladies present at the organizing of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution:

Eugenia Washington.
Flora Adams Darling.
Ellen Hardin Walworth.
Mary Morris Hallowell.
Aurelia Hadley Mohl.
Florida Cunningham.
Caroline L. Ransom.
Emily Lee Sherwood.
Ada P. Kimberly.
Susan Riveré Hetzell.
Margaret Hetzel.
Harriet Lincoln Coolidge.

Mary V. E. Cabell.
Jennie D. Garrison.
Mary S. Lockwood.
Alice Morrow Clark.
Pauline McDowell.
Mary Desha.

Gentlemen present:

Prof. G. B. Goode.
Prof. W. C. Winlock.
Mr. William O. McDowell.
Mr. Wilson L. Gill.

All of these signers subsequently became members.—MARY S. LOCKWOOD.

WILL the Editor kindly insert the following:

In the December number of the Magazine some one in Current Topics signing herself "A Charter Member," gives an excellent explanation of the *modus operandi* of the work at Headquarters. However, I beg to correct a statement in regard "to the postage paid National Officers from the treasury," as it is too sweeping, being in direct contradiction to the action of the Boards of 1896-97, when a motion that the Vice-Presidents be allowed *postage was lost*.

This writer says in speaking of the "National Officers:" "They do have their postage paid from the Treasury," I quote.

We ask at once who are the National Officers? The Constitution answers in Article IV, Section 1, and Section 2 al-

lows the number of Vice-Presidents to be increased to twenty. Here it is in a nutshell. These "*active officers*," by Section 3, Article IV, with a State Regent from every State and Territory, compose the National Board of Management, according to Article VI, Section 1, of the Constitution. The President General and the Vice-Presidents General are a very part of the corporate body of *active officers* of the National Society, note in proof the wording of Section 3 of Article IV, beginning "In addition to the *active officers named* in Section 1 of this article, there may be, &c., &c."

Thus, it will be seen the term "National Officers" takes a wide sweep, and the statement of "the Charter Member" should be modified to correspond to the action of the Board upon this matter in 1896 and 1897.

The motion that the "Vice-Presidents General should be supplied postage" was made by Mrs. Mary Sawyer Foote in 1896, and by Madam von Rydingsvärd in 1897, and Mrs. Foote believes a fair minority of the Board still hold to the principle that makes no discrimination as to its National Officers in the supply of postage and stationery for official correspondence, and she the more boldly advocates this principle at this time and through the Magazine since she is not now eligible to the office of Vice-President General, having served two consecutive years.

The simple error in the otherwise judicious statement of the "Charter Member" in regard to this point, was her lack of information, which she, as one of the Board, would have possessed.

Lest the "Charter Member" should say, "I referred to the National Officers 'at Headquarters' only," I reply that among all the *active officers* at Headquarters, I know of none more active than the resident Vice-Presidents General. It is personal effort, there being no clerkships known to the *First Vice-President General* or the *nineteen Vice-Presidents General*, and every member of the Society, I trust, may know that no Vice-President General has ever received postage for official correspondence, though the "Charter Member" asserts: "They do have this postage paid from the Treasury." This the Secretaries, Registrars, Treasurers, &c., *do* have, and the State

Regents also, and *even* the President General, and therefore my protest is against the discrimination in excluding the Vice-Presidents, a part of the body of National Officers.

I beg to speak of the untiring vigilance of all at Headquarters in responding to the many requests of this mammoth Society. It may be assumed that those honored by its confidence will be alert in duty, involving such responsibilities, *whether with postage or without*.—MARY SAWYER (FOOTE) THOMAS.

February 12, 1898.

WE hope the following appeal from the Flag Committee will be carefully read and acted upon. If the State Regents will take the matter up with the same energy that the Committee have, the old flag will be saved from desecration:

MILWAUKEE, *January 13th, 1898.*

STATE REGENT, DAUGHTERS AMERICAN REVOLUTION:

DEAR MADAM: The Committee of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, upon the "bill to prevent desecration of the flag," are conscious that the only means by which they can reach the twenty-five thousand "Daughters" scattered throughout our country is by the active aid of the State Regents of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and without the help of the National Society—that is the twenty-five thousand Daughters—the committee can hardly expect success in the earnest endeavor they are making to secure from Congress a law to protect the flag.

The Senators and Representatives now in Washington must be made to feel that the intelligent and patriotic people in their several States want and demand such a law. The Committee ask each State Regent to communicate with the various Chapters of her State and induce them to move in this matter. Cordial and encouraging responses to the former have been received, but our belief in ultimate success lies in the hope that the Daughters everywhere will *each* take this to heart as a patriotic duty in which her own small personal labor will help to make the solicitation of such vigor and energy as shall bring to us the longed-for result, the protection of our flag from desecration.

The influence upon Members of Congress to be of effect must come from their own States; and we earnestly entreat each Daughter to do all she can for the protection of the flag of our fathers by inducing influential men and women to write to Senators and Representatives an urgent request for active effort in behalf of the bill to prevent desecration of the flag which has been presented to Congress by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution..

FLAG COMMITTEE, NATIONAL SOCIETY, D. A. R.

THE Society of the Sons of the Revolution of the State of New York offered a prize for the best original essay on the subject, "Washington's Farewell Address of September 17, 1796." The competition for this prize was open to members of the junior and senior classes of the college.

MANY admiring readers of Miss Dromgoole's charming stories will read with interest the address given by her on Watauga Day at the Tennessee Centennial, which appears in this number of the Magazine.

THE first anniversary of the Old South Chapter, Old South Meeting House, was held December 16, 1897, Mrs. Laura Wentworth Fowler, Regent. We can judge of the meeting when the program furnished such subjects and speakers as "The Women of the Revolution," by Mrs. Mary A. Liesman; an address by Rev. Luther H. Angier, D. D., and Colonel Henry Thomas. Patriotic music enlivened the occasion, and all went merry as a marriage bell.

WE regret to note that Mrs. Elizabeth Cox Sullivan, who has been so long the Regent of the Eagle Rock Chapter of Montclair, New Jersey, will not this year represent the Chapter in the Congress. Mrs. Sullivan has done most excellent work in New Jersey, and has received the highest commendation from the State Regents and her associates in patriotic work. An article which will be printed in this issue will show what has been accomplished by the earnest workers in Montclair.

Mrs. Sullivan and her young son, Paul Revere, to whom, if we remember correctly, the New Hampshire Daughters presented a loving cup for having been born on the anniversary that Paul Revere took his famous ride, sailed for the Bermudas on January 18, and will spend the remaining part of the winter in that delightful climate.

A PLEA.

IN filling out application papers for would-be Daughters of the American Revolution a difficulty is often met with. It is required that the date of birth and date of death of the revolutionary ancestor from whom we claim descent be stated in this application. Where to find these dates is often a puzzle. Naturally the first thing to be consulted is the family record, if such has been preserved. While the family Bible, with its valuable record, may be in the possession of some one of the many descendants of this ancestor, its very existence is often unknown to others whose interest in it may be as great or even greater. This is very likely to be the case where children and grandchildren have scattered.

We then look to the town records for the necessary information. But alas! they are often incomplete, and the wished for dates are not to be found therein. Another difficulty we have to contend with is this: The ancestor in whom we are so deeply interested may have been born in one place, resided in another, and died in yet a third. So just where to look for the records of his birth and death becomes a deeper puzzle, especially if, as is often the case, the seeker after knowledge is not aware that the place of birth or death of the ancestor in question is not the same as that where he long resided.

Another source of information is the church record, where births are sometimes found recorded, but more often baptisms. It was customary in old times to have a number of children in the same family baptized at the same time. So the age of the child cannot be determined exactly, only approximately, by the date therein given. As many do not believe in infant baptism, or rather do not consider it necessary to have this rite performed nowadays, the church record will cease to be a source of information for births. There is still another source from which we learn much, and that is the grave-stone. On some stones is found the date of birth, as well as the date of death, and this is best. The more common way is to give the date of death and the age, and one has only to study them to become aware how often mistakes are made and how impossible

it is in many cases to arrive at the correct date of birth by deducting the years, months, and days from the date of death. Comparing the date thus obtained with that found on other records we find they do not agree. They are a year out of the way, and oftentimes the months and days are also wrong. It is probably done by subtracting the dates of birth from that of death, beginning with the years, then the months, and lastly the days, regardless of the fact that the year had not been completed, nor the month. Hence we see that to avoid such gross mistakes it would be better to have both dates put upon the stone, and he who reads them can do his own reckoning and learn the age for himself.

It is with deepest regret I have noted, and undoubtedly all who indulge in genealogical study and research must share in this feeling, the fad (for what is it but a fad?) of placing only hyphenated years upon the monuments and grave-stones. For instance, John Smith, 1830-1896. Who is he? In the years to come it may be difficult, perhaps impossible, to identify the said John Smith to prove that he really was the one who was born at such a time to such parents. And what may not depend upon having accurate dates concerning him? Possibly a widow's pension, or an orphan's. Heirs may be unable to prove their title to property just for the lack of a date. Or a would-be daughter of the Civil War may be looking up information concerning her ancestors and find a stumbling block just here which will prevent her becoming a member of the Society.

I call the attention of the Daughters of the American Revolution to Article II. in the Constitution of the National Society, and ask if they do not think it as much of a duty to do all they can to preserve to coming generations that essential part of history which they are now seeking from the past, viz., dates. For the sake of the future historian and genealogist, in whom I can but be deeply interested, I beg not only the Daughters of the American Revolution, but the Sons of the American Revolution, and members of all patriotic societies, D. R.'s, S. R.'s, Cincinnatis, Mayflowers, Colonial Dames, Holland Dames, in fact every one, to frown this fad, and to see to it that, as far as they individually are concerned, henceforth the

full dates, not only of death, but of birth, shall be placed upon the memorial erected to their loved ones, and thus be preserved in enduring marble and granite. By so doing you will indeed confer a favor upon those who come after. Make this the fad and you will merit the gratitude of many. Sincerely hoping my plea may find favor.

HARRIET MARSHALL PEASE.

CORRESPONDENCE.

January, 1898.

To the Daughters of the American Revolution: The Committee on "Prison Ship Lists," authorized by the Board of the National Society, desire to obtain as full and correct a list as possible of all persons confined on the prison ships during the Revolutionary War.

There is, in private hands, much information relating to these patriotic sufferers.

If you have any knowledge that will help to make the lists accurate and complete, please send it to the Chairman of the committee, whose name is hereunto affixed.

Each Regent is asked kindly to see that the matter is brought to the attention of her Chapter.

MRS. ELROY M. AVERY,
Chairman.

657 Woodland Hills Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

MALDEN, MASS., *October 16th, 1897.*

MY DEAR MRS. LOCKWOOD: Please find enclosed a money order for \$1.00 (one dollar), my yearly subscription to the Magazine. The list of the members of the "Boston Tea Party" is worth more to me than the price of the Magazine, as it is available for my genealogical scrap book. Seth Engusall Browne was my grandfather, and I furnished the article which bears his name in Drake's *Tea Leaves*. I enclose a slip cut from a newspaper concerning a man whose name does not appear in your list. Would it not be well for some Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Maine to look this matter up? The name, if authentic, would be a valuable addition to the list.

"In a pauper's grave in the old cemetery in the town of Moscow, Somerset county, one of Maine's oldest burying grounds, lie the remains of David Decker, a member of the famous 'Boston Tea Party,' says the *Aroostook Pioneer*. Decker drifted into Maine after the close of the war with England, and for a time lived in the west part of Moscow, near the brook that bears his name."

HARRIET H. ROBINSON.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

THE "Anniversary Book of the American Revolution," by Mrs. Mary Shelley Pechin, a Daughter of the American Revolution from Western Reserve Chapter, combines the ordinary features of a birthday book with a revolutionary calendar. The selections of verse and prose for each day are singularly appropriate and stirring, while the outside is attractively bound and the whole will make an acceptable gift for any season of the year. It is published by the Hellman Taylor Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Price, \$1.50.

Another calendar, for 1898 only, hangs above the library desk, and its pithy words will remind us daily of the Chapter at Stamford, Connecticut, by whom it was issued to raise funds for Chapter work.

Yet another collection of words of wisdom is presented to us by Mrs. Anna C. Reifsnider, a Daughter of the American Revolution from St. Louis, Missouri, and the owner of a publishing house there. The book is called "Gilgal; or, Stories that Pave the Path to Success," and is the result of the author's own experience gained during her years of struggle for an independence.

The Patria Club of New York City has issued a pamphlet on "History in the Kindergarten," prepared by Mrs. H. W. H. Greene. The method it suggests seems a very pleasant and helpful one for fixing in even the youngest mind some of the salient points of our national history. It can never be too early to impress upon our future citizens the duties which their birth-right imposes.

Elroy M. Avery, of Cleveland, Ohio, is preparing an addition to Sweets' history of the Averys of Groton, and for that purpose issues a tiny quarterly entitled "Avery Notes and Queries," of which we were glad to receive a copy. All who send to Mr. Avery any facts about the family genealogy, will perform a duty they owe to their own ancestors and kin, for almost all families have, or have had, Avery intermarriages.

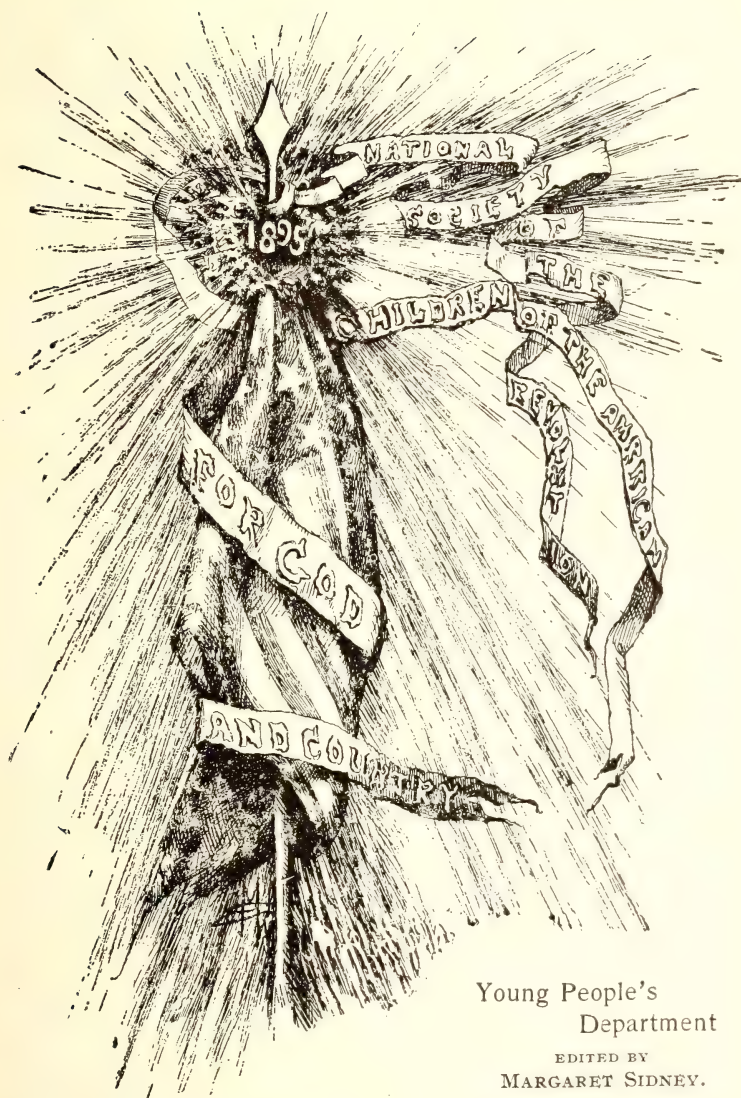
The printing of a complete roster of that regiment of Connecticut volunteers commanded by Colonel David Waterbury,

Jr., is a work for which many will feel grateful to the editor, A. H. Clark. This regiment previous to the Revolution had seen much hard service in the French and Indian wars, and was the first to volunteer for the defense of New York against the British in 1776. The editor's notes give some historical facts about the regiment which add a delightful interest to the long lists of names. This little work is published in pamphlet form by A. S. Clark, 174 Fulton Street, New York City. Price, \$1.00.

The Robert Clarke Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, publishes a small volume of 260 pages, entitled "The Covenanter, the Cavalier and the Puritan," which the reviewer found most inspiring. It shows very clearly that the Nation owes more than is generally acknowledged or known to the zeal of the Covenanters at the time of the Revolution. It also explains some of the bitter causes of partisan warfare which prevailed to such an extent through the Southern Colonies. To those of Covenanter faith the book will seem like a pæan, while those of Cavalier and Puritan stock, after reading it, will want to give a hearty grip of the hand to those whose ancestors stood alone in the thickest of the fight against such odds.

GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,
Librarian General, D. A. R.





Young People's
Department

EDITED BY
MARGARET SIDNEY.

MAY WHITNEY EMERSON, ARTIST

YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS CONTINUED.

STEPHEN HEMPSTEAD SOCIETY OF NEW LONDON, CONNECTICUT.

The first special meeting of the Stephen Hempstead Society of the Children of the American Revolution, of New London, was held at the old historic Hempstead House, on the afternoon of February 22d, 1896, to celebrate in a fitting manner the birthday of the immortal Washington. The low-ceilinged rooms lent themselves admirably to the decorator's skill, and flags, bunting, and patriotic emblems were lavishly displayed. The portrait of George Washington, crowned with laurel leaves and draped with the folds of "Old Glory," occupied the most conspicuous place. An appropriate musical and literary programme was finely rendered, and at its conclusion light refreshments were served. As the anniversary of the battle of Lexington came on Sunday last year, the Stephen Hempstead Society held a special meeting in commemoration of the battle on the afternoon of the 18th of April. The programme was especially arranged to bring into prominence all the chief events and actions of that memorable day, each member giving some facts relating to the battle. A pleasing feature of this meeting was the presentation, to each member of the Society, of a badge of red, white and blue ribbon, with the Society's name printed on it. At the conclusion of the exercises, an elegant bunting flag was presented to the Society by one of New London's patriotic citizens, a former Mayor, Mr. George F. Tinker. Memorial Day dawned bright and clear in our seaside city, and early in the morning the members of the Stephen Hempstead Society, laden with flowers, met at the Coit Street school, and very quickly the dewy flowers were fashioned into bouquets and wreaths by the loving hands of the children. The flowers were placed in a wagon garlanded with the folds of Old Glory, and, escorted by a delegation from the Society, were sent to the court-house, as a loving testimonial of respect to the fast-thinning-ranks of the W. W. Perkin's Post, Grand Army of the Republic. Another delegation of children wended their way to the city's "ancientest burial place," where they placed a basket of pansies (pansies for remembrance) on the tomb of the sweet and loyal lady—Lucretia Harris Shaw, whose name the local Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution bears. Flag day was appropriately celebrated by an out-of-door fete, held on the lawns of one of the Society's Vice-Presidents. The day was indeed perfect for a lawn party. Never did the sun shine brighter, the air

smell sweeter, nor the grass look fresher, than on this particular afternoon. Twenty-six members answered the roll-call, but over fifty children were present, for the members had invited their little friends, the little aliens whom we have the happy privilege of inviting to join us, in honoring the flag which they love as well as we. The house and lawns were profusely decorated with bunting, flags, patriotic emblems, and fancy-colored lanterns were hung in every available space. Old Glory—fairest of flags—floated conspicuously in the soft Summer breeze. A literary and musical programme was enjoyed by all, one feature of which was a recitation, entitled: "How Old Put. Fooled the Englishman," by Marion Bullard, a lineal descendant of that bluff old General, Israel Putnam. After the programme was concluded, game after game was indulged in, and when the bell sounded for them to be seated for refreshments, a happier group of children would have been hard to find. After refreshments, games were again enjoyed, until the western sky warned us that it was time to adjourn, when fifty tired but happy little voices joined in singing "Star Spangled Banner," while fifty pair of bright eyes lovingly rested on the waving folds of Old Glory. On Forefather's Day, the senior class-room of the Coit Street school had a very festive appearance, for the decorating committee of the Stephen Hempstead Society had spared neither time nor labor in the decorations. Delegations from the Children of the American Revolution Societies of Connecticut had been invited to join with the Stephen Hempstead Society in celebrating the day in a fitting manner. A very elaborate programme had been arranged, and each number was thoroughly 'appreciated by all. The talk on Thanksgiving—Forefathers' Day, illustrated by drawings on the blackboard, was very fine, indeed, and reflected great credit on the members of the Society. The programme concluded with a Flag drill by the members, and elicited well merited applause.

The grandest meeting by far in the history of the Society, was the "Send-Off Rally," held Saturday afternoon, February 6th, at the Coit Street school, when the Stephen Hempstead Society of the Children of the American Revolution entertained the Children of the American Revolution Societies of Connecticut, for on this day, the National emblem, which Connecticut held for 1896 as the Banner State, was sent on to Washington. The school-room was in gala dress. Flags and bunting, artistically draped the walls and encircled the chandeliers, and numberless multi-colored yachting pennants were festooned across the room. The meeting was called to order by Mrs. Slocomb, State Director of the Children of the American Revolution of Connecticut; this was followed by the roll call. Each Society represented, and there were eleven out of the thirteen in Connecticut present, responded with a sketch of the hero after whom their Society is named. After the roll call, Mrs. Marian R. Hempstead-Stayner, President of the Stephen Hempstead Society of the Children of the American Revolution, wel-

comed the visitors in a happily worded address, after which the programme for the afternoon, so ably planned by Mrs. Stayner, was finely rendered. The members of the Stephen Hempstead Society took hold of the work with a will and did their best to please their guests. The exercises of the Stephen Hempstead Society concluded with a Flag drill, so intricate in its movements and so admirably executed that it must be seen to be appreciated, for the evolutions cannot be described in words. At the conclusion of the programme, addresses were made by Mrs. Slocomb, State Director, and Judge Alfred Coit, which were greatly enjoyed. Then, the beautiful "National Emblem," which Connecticut had the honor of enjoying for the year 1896, was proudly carried to the depot by Everett Stanton, member of the Stephen Hempstead Society, followed by all the Presidents, Vice-Presidents, and members. A children's fife and drum corps furnished martial music. At the station all was in readiness as the children filed into the express office to carefully pack the National emblem. A few touching lines from the Children of the American Revolution of Connecticut were fastened to this before the box was closed and with a few parting words the meeting was adjourned. On this afternoon—the 22d day of February—while you, members of the Pirum Ripley Society, Children of the American Revolution of Washington, and your visitors, are having your meeting, think, that here in New London, the Stephen Hempstead Society are also honoring the day. We realize more and more as the days glide by what a grand Society we are members of, and over our glasses of lemonade we pledge ourselves to be true and loyal to the principles of our Society—bearing ever in mind our glorious motto: "For God and Country," pledging ever allegiance to our beloved flag.

"Our Country's flag—to thee we give
Our heart's devotion while we live:
Symbol of all that makes us free,
To thee we render loyalty."

Respectfully submitted,

JENNIE ALEXANDER SMITH,

Secretary.

LAURA WOLCOTT SOCIETY OF TORRINGTON, CONNECTICUT.

Our Society was duly organized March 3d, 1896. We have fourteen members, eleven of which are charter. We have held six meetings so far. We expect an increase in our membership as there are some papers which have not been handed in as yet.

Yours respectfully,

H. B. HANCHETT,

Secretary.

LAURA WOLCOTT SOCIETY OF TORRINGTON, CONNECTICUT.

The first meeting held in Torrington relative to the formation of a Society of the Children of the American Revolution was at the house of Mrs. A. B. McCarty, on February 29th, 1896, but owing to the unpleasant weather and the small attendance, the final organization of the Society did not take place until the following week. On March 4th, eleven young people met and the Society was formed. It was named the Laura Wolcott Society, in honor of a daughter of Governor Wolcott, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. This family lived in the adjoining town of Litchfield, and tradition states that Laura Wolcott was one of the friends of Liberty who helped melt the famous leaden statue of George Third into bullets for the use of the Continental Army. Mrs. McCarty, who is a member of the Ruth Hart Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Meriden, and to whose enthusiasm this Society owes its existence, was elected President; Harry B. Hanchett, Secretary, and Miss Emma McNeil, Treasurer. This Society was also fortunate in having present at its organization, Mrs. C. H. S. Davis, then Regent of the Ruth Hart Chapter, who gave them valuable information and assistance. The second meeting was held April 17th, the paper and poem read at that time being on the subject of the battle of Lexington and Paul Revere's ride. On June 20th, the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill was celebrated by a pleasant meeting, and a paper on that subject was read. Early in November, Mrs. McCarty was obliged to resign her office as President, and her place was filled by Mrs. Louise A. Carpenter, a charter member of the Torrington Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. The last two meetings of the year were on November 6th and December 29th, and at these as well as the others, those members present found both pleasure and profit. On the occasion of most of the meetings, the rooms were decorated with potted plants and the national colors, and after the papers had been read, business transacted, and all had joined in singing "America," a social half hour followed, and light refreshments were served.

MRS. LOUISE A. CARPENTER,
President.

PIRAM RIPLEY SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

Our Society, seeing the need of a local constitution providing for those things not included in the National one, appointed a committee to draw up by-laws. The members having been previously notified, this code was put before the Society March 18, 1896, discussed and voted upon. In its revised form, it was then adopted. These by-laws provide for meetings of the Society, election, names and duties of the officers, special order of business at the annual meeting and for amendments. Although at the time these seemed sufficient for us, this year since our Society has grown so that there are absences at all meet-

ings, there was added a new by-law, by which we have been able to increase our treasury. This amendment provides for a fine of ten cents for absence and five cents for tardiness, unless an excuse can be presented to and accepted by the President and Secretary. For the benefit of our Society a play was given last winter. With the money gained by this—about eighteen dollars—we paid for the continental costumes used at the drill at the Congress and paid the expenses of the play. At our meetings, which are held every third Wednesday at four o'clock, at the residence of the different members, the programme is as follows: Singing of "America," by the Society; roll call and reading of minutes of the previous meeting, by the Secretary, and the business followed by the literary exercises. Last year these consisted of stories of revolutionary times, biographies, and reading of miscellaneous articles of patriotism, etc. At the beginning of this year a new play was suggested and accepted. This is, that the history of the Revolution be studied by the Society in the following manner: At each meeting several members recite the lives of famous men who took part in the war or in any other way assisted in establishing independence, and the narratives of famous battles. Our members have made themselves familiar with some of the most important of parliamentary laws. This is a great help in calling and conducting meetings.

Respectfully submitted,

ELIZABETH BONNEY KEECH,
Secretary.

LITTLE MEN AND WOMEN OF '76 SOCIETY, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

Madam President and Founder of the Children's Society, Daughters of the American Revolution and Children of the American Revolution: I come, as a delegate, to bring you greeting from the Society of the Little Men and Women of '76, Brooklyn, New York.

ELSIE WHITE HOPKINS,
Treasurer of the Society and Delegate who read the Report.

The Brooklyn Society of the Children of the American Revolution was organized on Saturday, October 3, 1896, at the residence of Mrs. S. V. White. The occasion was unusually pleasant, owing to the presence of Mrs. Lothrop, the National President and founder of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution, who spoke most interestingly in regard to its aim and purpose. Mrs. J. U. Thayer, who had been appointed President of the Society, was introduced and addressed the children briefly. Since then meetings have been held for November, December and January. At the second of these the various officers were appointed. Miss Elsie White Hopkins was made Treasurer; Miss Anna Wight, Registrar, and Miss Beatrice Thayer, Secretary. In addition to this it was proposed that the Society should have a scrap-book in which all articles of interest might be kept. The charge of this book was given to Miss Susan Kennedy. In connection

with naming our Society, Mrs. S. V. White prepared a list of the names of many of the boys and girls who so patriotically aided their country during the Revolution. Although each had proved himself worthy of the honor, it was difficult to choose one name out of so many by which to call our Society. Therefore it was decided that in admiration of all these young heroes our Brooklyn Society should be named "The Little Men and Women of '76." For each meeting papers upon some revolutionary topic are prepared and in this way we have listened to articles on "The Cause of the Revolution and with which Side the War Began," "The Battle of Bunker Hill," and "The Prison Ship Martyrs." To bring the events of those times more clearly before the minds of the children a stereopticon view lecture, under the auspices of the "Little Men and Women of '76," was given on February 6th. The subject was "Washington and the Revolution." This proved both instructive and entertaining. At present there are sixty-seven members and the number is rapidly increasing.

BEATRICE THAYER,
Secretary.

CHARLES WARREN SOCIETY, OF DANVERS, MASSACHUSETTS.

First meeting of the year 1896 was on March 10th, and we have met every month, excepting July and August. Twenty-six names appear on the list of membership; largest number present at any one meeting, nineteen; four are very young; three are non-residents. At the roll call each child is expected to respond with an historical quotation or memory gem. The literary exercises consist of giving and answering questions in American history, recitations and patriotic songs, closing with the salute to the flag. To this Society is entrusted by the Sons of the American Revolution the care of the grave of Judge Samuel Wolten, a revolutionary hero.

ALFRED FELLOWS MASURY,
Delegate.

VALLEY FORGE SOCIETY, OF EASTON, PENNSYLVANIA.

The Valley Forge Society of the Children of the American Revolution, of Easton, Pennsylvania, was organized January 9, 1897: Mrs. R. B. Dawson, President; Mrs. F. W. Edgar, Vice-President; Harry Copp Edgar, Treasurer; Raymond Meixsell, Secretary; William Kirkpatrick, Registrar; John Cooper, Color Bearer. The second meeting was held at the residence of the Vice-President on February 19th. The meeting was opened by prayer, then an opening address by the President. The initiation of members, salute to the flag, and talks of future work completed the session. The membership roll numbers twenty-seven.

Respectfully submitted,

E. AMELIA DAWSON,
President.

EBENEZER HUNTINGTON SOCIETY OF NORWICH, CONNECTICUT.

All great movements in the world's progress are met with obstacles and opposition at the beginning. There always have been and always will be those who are ever ready to pass severe criticism upon, and doubt, the utility of new methods or new organizations. The great organization bearing the name of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution has proved no exception to this. The people of the beautiful old New England city of Norwich, Connecticut, still possess, to a marked degree, the traits of their illustrious ancestors (most commendable traits without a doubt), the most prominent being their aversion to accept a new idea until it has been thoroughly investigated and proven by others to be of some value. When our beloved National President, Mrs. Lothrop, appointed, in April, 1896, a President of the Society which she hoped would be immediately formed in Norwich, the sentiment existing at that time was so strongly opposed to such a Society, no action was taken because of no coöperation in the matter. The question was repeatedly asked of what practical use is it? The children have enough to do now in school without adding more work for the already overtaxed young minds. This I always answered by quoting the well chosen words of Mrs. Lothrop in her leaflet number three, with which you all are familiar. It was not until November of the same year that a successful effort was made. In the meantime, like the ancestors of old, a few, who knew the cause was right, never wavered, but kept persistently and silently at work, believing that in time a little leaven leaveneth the whole, and the result plainly shows how the labors of the faithful few are abundantly rewarded, for the city of Norwich, Connecticut, can to-day boast of a Society phenomenal in its growth and unrivalled in enthusiasm, while the people of the city rejoice that such a Society has been formed and only wonder why it was not formed before. Those who were at first the most opposed, are now the Society's staunchest friends and ablest supporters. This teaches the oft repeated lesson—"Never give up what we know to be right." The initial meeting of this newly-formed Society was specially for the parents, in order to explain to them the purposes of the Society, and to tell them about the work being done in other cities in our State. The President felt sure if the parents were interested the children surely would be, and to accomplish this, written invitations were sent to sixty-five mothers of the most prominent and influential families, also a general invitation was extended to all, through the daily papers. In response, there gathered together in the spacious parlors of Mrs. W. S. C. Perkins, Regent of the Faith Trumbull Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, on the afternoon of November 7th, 1896, forty-five mothers and children. After explaining the object of the meeting and reading the charming letter of greetings from our National President, Mrs. Lothrop, which carried with it such inspiration to all present, a Society was at once organized, and officers elected, and a most hope-

ful feeling was expressed that the Society would succeed and prove a powerful agent for good patriotic work among the young people of the city. Much credit was due to the bright and practical talk given by Mrs. Marian Hempstead Stayner, President of the Stephen Hempstead Society of New London, who kindly consented to be present on this occasion. The enthusiasm was so great that the President immediately received invitations from several interested mothers to hold subsequent meetings at their large and beautiful homes. The next meeting followed on the 18th of the same month, when seventy-six persons were present. This meeting was held at the palatial residence of Dr. Leonard Ballou Almy, whose little daughter is the talented Historian of the Society. This lovely home was beautifully trimmed with flowers and the Nation's colors, while Washington's picture was placed in a conspicuous place, artistically draped with a large American flag, and on either side were appropriately placed two curiously carved old chairs, once the property of General Putnam. The background was formed by potted chrysanthemums. It was at this meeting the Society received its name of Ebenezer Huntington. A brief account of this brave young man will be interesting, for he was one of Connecticut's most illustrious patriots. It is truly said, "Like father so like son." General Jabez Huntington, father of Ebenezer, was descendant of Simon Huntington, one of the original proprietors of the soil. Just previous to the war, General Jabez Huntington was a prosperous merchant, owning a beautiful home at Norwich Town—and a large amount of shipping. After many consultations with his wife, Jabez came to the decision that he would give up all his property in order to help on the great cause of our National Independence. The next question to consider, was whether it would be right to compel their dearly beloved children to suffer the loss of property and prospects. After the husband and wife consulted together once more, they concluded to put the question to their children and let each one decide for himself. One beautiful morning when already could be heard the low mutterings of the approaching storm, Jabez Huntington called together his seven children, and, with a voice trembling with emotion, led them in prayer for divine guidance, and then spoke in the following words: "Children," said he, "your mother and I have been deciding for ourselves a question of duty to our Country—a question which is to affect seriously our prospects. Before a final decision, which shall embrace you personally, in the act of hostility to our dear mother land, we wish you also to count the costs. The risks must be great. Our homes, our stores, our ships, our lands may all be burned or sunk or ravaged, yet our Country we may save. These colonies we may contribute to make independent and prosperous States. This land we may contribute to make a home for constitutional liberty, an asylum to which the abused and outraged of every other land may come for shelter, a land populous and prosperous,

rich and happy. Believing this and hoping this, we have solemnly decided that ours henceforth shall be the cause of the patriots. We have pledged our property, our time to this. We shall now have you to choose your lot with us and assume its risks and dangers, or take your places with those who prefer still to cling to the mother land, to whose sway your parents can be no longer loyal." After these words, calling each one by name—Jedediah, Andrew, Joshua, Ebenezer, Elizabeth, Mary, and Zackariah, the last mentioned being only seven years old; are you all ready to go with your parents and share our risks and our reward? With one voice the children pledged themselves to give up everything for their Country, and they all were identified with the long struggle which resulted in the independence of the colonies. Ebenezer Huntington, after whom our Society is named, was the fourth child. He entered Yale College at the age of seventeen years, and was within two months of completing his course when the battle of Bunker Hill was fought. He asked the President of the college if he might leave and enlist; he was refused, but was determined to do something for his Country. He ran away at night and went to Wethersfield and enlisted; from there he went to Boston and took part in the war. The faculty of the college threatened him with loss of his degree, but he was finally allowed to graduate with his class. He rose to distinction in the army, was promoted to the rank of colonel, and afterwards to that of general. He died, in 1832, at the age of 80. Dr. Gilman, writes: "If the annals of the Revolution record the name of any family which contributed more to that great struggle, I have yet to learn it."

The Ebenezer Huntington Society was thus organized and named. The Society has received the most generous hospitality, but its numbers are now such that its President hopes in the future, to be able to secure some permanent quarters, for the organization, so that the steady growth and development of the Society in historical study may not be interrupted by its having no abiding place. It has been suggested that the local Daughters, Sons, and Children may join forces and secure headquarters where the three Societies may regularly hold separate meetings, and on special occasions meet together, thus showing unity of spirit in a work of which the aims and purposes are identical. The work of the Children of the American Revolution cannot be too strongly urged, being far more important than that of the Sons and the Daughters, for upon the youth of our land rests the future preservation of our Nation, and the love of Country and the patriotic principles instilled into the minds of these young people through the medium of this Society, form the chief cornerstone of the great structure—Our Nation.

Respectfully submitted,

CARRIE ELIZABETH ROGERS.

President.

IN MEMORIAM.

[It will be necessary to limit the extent of obituary notices. They have become of such length as to almost prohibit publication. They must be made brief to insure a place in the Magazine. Biographies do not properly come under this head. Many are necessarily omitted this month on account of the length.—EDITOR.]

ELIZABETH SARAH ATLEE.—Donegal Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, is called upon to mourn the first break in their membership since their organization in April, 1892, in the death of their beloved member, Elizabeth Sarah Atlee, who died August 10, 1897, after an illness of several weeks. She was one of the earliest members of the Chapter, and its first Historian, serving loyally, faithfully, and efficiently. Quiet, gentle, and unassuming, a good daughter, a faithful friend, a devoted Christian, her loss is deeply felt. Miss Atlee came of distinguished revolutionary ancestry, and was a granddaughter of the celebrated physician and surgeon, John Light Atlee.—SUSAN REIGART SLAYMAKER, *Recording Secretary*.

MRS. HANNAH ADAMS WEST.—Entered into rest January 14, 1898, Mrs. Hannah Adams West, aged ninety-one years and nine months, honored member of Deborah Sampson Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. She was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, in April of the year 1806. Her family removed to what is now the city of Rockland, Maine, when she was six years old, going by sailing vessel, and the voyage lasted fifteen days. At the age of twelve she entered the family of Major General Knox as waiting maid to his widow, Lucy Fluker Knox. Her recollections of this period, and of this family of the intimate friend and staff officer of General Washington, were very interesting and pleasing, often amusing.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Chapter:

WHEREAS, The hand of Divine Providence has removed Mrs. Hannah Adams West, the daughter of a patriot, from the scene of her temporal labors, and as the Deborah Sampson Chapter is desirous of testifying to its respect for her memory, and to its sympathy with the family deprived of her presence; therefore be it

Resolved, That it is but a just tribute to her memory to say that we regret the removal from us of one who was in every way worthy of our respect and esteem;

Resolved, That this testimonial of our sympathy be forwarded to the family, to the local papers, and to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, and be placed upon the records of the Chapter.

CLARA LINCOLN ATWOOD,
Registrar.

MARY WOODRUFFE BEALE,
HETTIE RUSSELL LITTLEFIELD,
Secretary.

MRS. ELLA BASSETT WASHINGTON, wife of Colonel Lewis W. Washington, of Virginia, a member of the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, of New York City, passed away Monday, January 17, 1898, after a long illness. From its very incipency Mrs. Washington evinced the greatest interest in this Chapter, attended its early meetings, and gave enthusiastic advice and encouragement. Her presence and manner were ever attractive, and her bearing such as befitted one of her noble birth.

She was related to many of the most distinguished of our American families, as in her veins flowed the blood of Presidents Washington, Taylor, two Harrisons, and also she was a lineal descendant of William Burnett, one of the Colonial Governors of New York and Massachusetts Bay. She was an early member of the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association, a Colonial Dame of Virginia, and a trustee of the National Historical Museum. In literary circles she was also well known, being the author of a number of exquisite poems, and also of the best and truest, "Life of Mary Ball Washington."

At a meeting of the Executive Council of the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter held January 18, 1898, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to take from this world the soul of our deceased fellow member, Mrs. Ella Bassett Washington;

Resolved, That by the death of this sweet and gracious woman of high lineage, noble character and fine intellectual attainments the Chapter has suffered a severe loss;

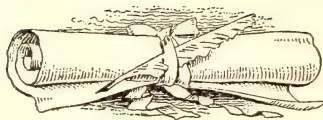
Resolved, That a fitting floral memorial be placed upon the casket of our departed friend, and that the Chapter members attend the funeral in a body.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Magazine.

ETTA CELIA SPAULDING BATES.—Entered into rest, January 15, 1898, after a painful illness of four months, Etta Celia Spaulding Bates. She was a woman endeared to her friends and the community by her untiring devotion to their interests. Active in the benevolent and other associations to which she belonged; a communicant of Trinity Church; a charter member of the Ann Story Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in which we bear grateful remembrance of effective work, especially as a member of the Research Committee.

MRS. SAMUEL H. SAYFORD.—The first death to occur in the Old Newberry Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was that of Mrs. Samuel H. Sayford, whose maiden name was Lucretia Bingham Story. She was born in Manchester, Massachusetts, seventy-four years ago, and was a descendant of Henry Story, a private in the Massachusetts troops, and prize master on the ship Franklin. Mrs. Sayford was a kind and sincere friend, loving and dutiful in every relation, and in the church devoted to her covenant obligations. A large and loving circle mourn her demise.

MRS. LUCY A. PLUMER.—On November 3, 1897, there died at her residence in Manchester, New Hampshire, Mrs. Lucy A. Plumer. Mrs. Plumer was a member of the Molly Stark Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Her nature was one of peculiar loveliness, and she endeared herself to all who knew her. Appropriate resolutions were passed at a meeting of the Molly Stark Chapter and spread upon its records.—HISTORIAN.



OFFICIAL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL SOCIETY.

902 F St., Washington, D. C.

OF THE

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

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Attorney General.

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER.

Any woman is eligible for membership in the NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a patriot man or woman who aided in establishing American Independence, *provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society.* Family tradition alone in regard to the services of an ancestor, unaccompanied by proof will not be considered.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the *National Society*, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into local Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Application Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the "Corresponding Secretary General" at headquarters, 902 F street, Washington, D. C.

Application should be made out in *duplicate*, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The application must be endorsed by at least one member of the society. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to "Registrars General, D. A. R., Room 52, 902 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C."

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars.

The sum (Three Dollars) should be sent by check or money order, *never by cash*, to "Treasurer General, D. A. R., Washington, D. C."

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.

Mrs. S. V. White's motion as amended by Mrs. Joy, of Michigan, and Mrs. Tittmann, of Washington, District of Columbia: "I move that the full minutes be printed in the Magazine, the word 'minutes' to be defined as a record of the work done, including all motions offered, whether carried or lost, but not including debate." Carried at Sixth Continental Congress.

MINUTES OF NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

THURSDAY, January 6th, 1898.

The regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management was held on Thursday, January 6th, at 10 o'clock a. m., Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, President General, presiding. Members present: Mrs. Brackett, Mrs. Brockett, Mrs. Alger, Mrs. Manning, Mrs. Dickins, Mrs. Lindsay, Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Thurston, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Hatcher, Mrs. Hull, Mrs. Stakely, Mrs. Main, Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Taplin, Mrs. Hatch, Miss Johnston, Mrs. Darwin, and of the State Regents, Mrs. Kinney, of Connecticut, and Miss Miller, of the District of Columbia.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Chaplain General.

The stenographic report of the proceedings of the previous meeting were read, and with one or two slight corrections, stood approved.

The minutes as prepared for publication were read by the Recording Secretary General, and, upon motion, were accepted.

REPORT OF THE RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL.—Charters issued: "Samuel Ashley," Claremont, New Hampshire; "Broad Seal," Trenton, New Jersey; "Lucy Jackson," West Newton, Massachusetts; "Presque Isle," Erie, Pennsylvania; "Mayflower," Red Oak, Iowa; "Genesee," Flint, Michigan; "Oshkosh," Oshkosh, Wisconsin; "Spirit of Liberty," Salt Lake City, Utah; "St. John de Crevecoeur," St. Johnsbury, Vermont; "Abi Humaston," Thomaston, Connecticut; "Council Bluffs," Council Bluffs, Iowa; "Anne Brewster Fanning," Jewett City, Connecticut; "Kewanee Illinois," Kewanee, Illinois; "Mary Weed Marvin," Walton, New York; "Old Glory," Franklin, Tennessee; "General Evan Shelby," Owensboro, Kentucky; "New Connecticut," Painesville, Ohio; "Martha Jefferson," Manchester, Iowa; "Gansevoort," Albany, New York; "Quaker City," Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; "Huntington," Huntington, Indiana; "Fargo," Fargo, North Dakota; "Aloha," Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.—Total, 23. Charter applications issued, 8; officer's commissions, 81; letters written, 93.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
Recording Secretary General.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL.—Blanks issued, 3,305; constitutions, 531; Caldwell circulars, 359; letters written, 61; letters received, 131; circulars (relating to photographs) issued, 29.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MRS. ANDERSON D. JOHNSTON,
Corresponding Secretary General.

Report accepted.

REPORTS OF THE REGISTRARS GENERAL.—Mrs. Seymour reported: Applications presented for membership, 326; applications on hand unverified, 11; applications verified, awaiting dues, 35; badge permits issued, 150.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MARY JANE SEYMOUR,
Registrar General.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Taplin reported: Applications for membership presented, 292; applications on hand, unverified, 4; applications verified, awaiting dues, 68; badge permits issued, 144.

Two daughters of revolutionary soldiers have been admitted to membership in the list presented, viz: Mrs. Betsey Ives, of Southington, Connecticut, and Mrs. Phebe R. Gainfort, of Meriden, Connecticut. There have been eight resignations and ten deaths.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

LILLIE TYSON TAPLIN,
Registrar General.

Report accepted.

It was moved and carried that the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for these applicants.

Moved that the resignations be accepted and the announcement of the deaths be received with regret. Carried.

Mrs. Brackett moved: "That this poem be purchased by the Board."

Mrs. Dickins amended this by offering the following: "That a frame be procured for this poem at the cost of \$1.50." The amendment was voted on and carried. The original motion was again offered and acted upon in the affirmative.

It was moved and carried that the report of the chairman of the Revolutionary Relics Committee be accepted.

REPORT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION.—Madam President, and Ladies of the National Board of Management: The following Regents have been appointed by the respective State Regents: Mrs. Hattie Fuqua Moody, Eminence, Kentucky; Mrs. Mary Louisa Davis Cook, Barre, Massachusetts; Mrs. Mary Louisa Yale, Winona, Minnesota; Mrs. Henrietta Pease Durant, Stillwater, Minnesota; Mrs. Anna Bell Andrews Wolfe, Gouverneur, New York; Mrs. Mary Slocomb Cotton, Portsmouth, Ohio; Mrs. Elizabeth Sandusky Tipton, Cleveland, Tennessee; Mrs. Pattie White McGuire, McMinnville, Tennessee; Mrs. Annie Dudley Davis, Harriman, Tennessee; Mrs. Louella Styles Vincent, Stephenville, Texas; Mrs. Anna Bancroft Kilbourne, Columbus, Ohio. The formation of the "Manor House" Chapter in the District, with Mrs. M. A. Ballinger as Regent, is presented for approval; also a request from fourteen members for formation of a Chapter at Columbus, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, to be known as the "Witness Tree" Chapter.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

HATTIE NOURSE BROCKETT,

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE HISTORIAN GENERAL.—Madam President: I have very little to report, save that the 5th volume of the Lineage Book will probably be here before the adjournment of this session of the Board. To place the present condition before you, I beg leave to inflict upon you the preface of the fifth volume. It is short:

"The fifth volume of the Lineage Book embraces members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution entering in the years 1893-94. There has been no change in presenting these records, except that more stress is laid upon tracing the several lines of ancestry, the result of greater care having been bestowed by applicants upon their papers, but in larger degree due to the untiring search of those in the office, who have become experts, not infrequently instructing members in their vain efforts to untangle ancestral claims. I take pride in calling attention to this, as the work is valuable and will greatly aid in future publications.

"Historical precision is a myth, or can, perhaps, be better symbolized by shifting sands. Facts accepted for a century are suddenly discredited by the publication of an old letter, by a resurrected orderly book. Pivotal events are not subject to such disturbances, but many legends, stories and traditions, cherished for generations, have, for want of proof, been rejected.

"Names continue to give trouble. Let no one become unamiable over mistakes in a name, as long as we have records sent where the family names have been three times changed since the Revolution. From such inattention to patronymic inaccuracy some one, of course, is injured. We have no national chirography, neither the delicacy of the French, the grace of the Germans, nor the 'sturdy, bold round hand' of the English. We have something that partakes of each without the character or excellence of either. In a generation, through the labors of our public schools, we may anticipate a development in our penmanship claiming the dignity of being American, meantime the Editors of Lineage Books must patiently struggle on.

"This is the last volume in which a member who entered on a collateral line will appear, the Constitution having been changed so as to limit membership to lineal descent by the Fourth Continental Congress. In these five volumes are the names of many young soldiers whose lives were given for liberty ere they had been crowned by family ties; also in these books the "Roll of Honor" has been glorified by illustrious heroes, notably Francis Marion, Francis Nash, Nathan Hale, Nicholas Herkimer and George Washington.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ELIZABETH BRYANT JOHNSTON,
Historian General.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN GENERAL.—The books reported last month as in the hands of the binder have been returned, and are most satisfactory. But another dozen will need to be bound this month.

More bookplates will probably need to be ordered before the next Board meeting, as the supply is nearly exhausted.

If any one is desirous of making a most acceptable donation to the Library, I would suggest bound volumes of the publications of each State Historical Society, or a subscription to the current volumes now issuing from these several sources. They are full of matter which would be most useful to us, and we especially need those of the Maine Historical Society. Stile's History of Windsor, Connecticut, would also be a very welcome addition.

The following contributions to the Library have been made since last report:

Bound Volumes.—1. James Nourse and his Descendants, from the author, Mrs. Maria Catharine Nourse Lyle. 2, 3. The Lebanon (Connecticut) War Office, and the Year Book of the Connecticut Sons of

the American Revolution for 1895-1896, both from that Society. 4. Biographical Sketches of Delegates to the Continental Congress from Georgia, by C. C. Jones, Jr., and (5) Soldiers of the Revolution from Lebanon (Maine), both from the Dolly Madison Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. 6. First Year Book of the Knowlton Association of America, from the compiler, William Herrick Griffith. 7. Organization and By-Laws of Sequoia Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and (8) Planting of the Liberty Tree, by Sequoia Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, both from that Society. 9. Messages and Papers of the President, Volume VI, from the Superintendent of Documents. 10, 11. History of Georgia, by C. C. Jones, Jr., (two volumes), from his daughter and his son, Charles Edgeworth Jones, in memory of their father. 12. Anniversary Book of the American Revolution, by Mary Shelley Pechin, from the publishers, the Helman-Taylor Company. 13. "Gilgal," from the author, Mrs. Annie C. Reifsnider, Daughters of the American Revolution. 14. Genealogy of the Claypoole Family, by Mrs. Rebecca Irwin Graff, from Mrs. C. E. Graff. 15. History of Lexington, Kentucky, by G. W. Ranck, from the Lexington Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. 16. Handbook of Washington, by deB. Randolph Keim, from Mrs. Keim. 17. "What America Owes to Woman," a National Exposition souvenir, from Mrs. Elroy M. Avery. 18, 19, 20. Our Country, Volumes III, IV, and V, from the Patriotic League. 21, 22. Lineage Book of the Daughters of the American Revolution, volumes III and IV. 23. History of the Presbyterian Church at Flemington, New Jersey, by George S. Mott, and (24) The One Hundred and Seventy-Fifth Anniversary of the Reformed Church, at Readington, New Jersey, and (25, 26, 27) The Jerseyman, edited by H. E. Deats, volumes I, II, and III, all from Mrs. Eva Deats, our new Daughter of the American Revolution, from Flemington, New Jersey.

Pamphlets.—28. The Two Colonels, John Taylor, by Henry Race. 29. Sketch of James Sterling, by Edward Boker Sterling. 30. History of Hunterdon County (New Jersey) Historical Society, by Elias Vosseller. 31. Sketch of the Copper Mining Enterprise near Flemington, New Jersey, by Elias Vosseller. 32. Historical and Genealogical Sketch of Colonel Thomas Lowrey and Esther Fleming, his wife, by Henry Race. 33. Centennial of the Presbyterian Church at Flemington, New Jersey; all of these being the gift of Mrs. Eva Deats, who commemorates the admission into the Society by this hearty interest in our library. 34. Gleanings relative to the family of Adam Hawkes, by Nathan Hawkes. 35. Genealogy of the Allen Family of Manchester, Massachusetts, by John Price. 36. Supplement to Allen Family Genealogy, by A. A. Galloupe. 37. The Gedney and Clarke Families of Salem, Massachusetts, by Henry Fitzgilbert Waters. 38. First Cruise of the United States Frigate "Essex," by Captain George Henry Preble. 39. Letters written at the time of the Occupation of Boston

by the British. These six came from the Essex Institute, Salem, Massachusetts, by exchange. 40. Society in Washington, by deB. Randolph Keim, from Mrs. Keim. 41. Roll of members in Michigan of the Order of Descendants of Colonial Governors prior to 1750, from the Governor General, Mrs. Skinner. 42. In Memoriam Charles C. Jones, Jr., from the author, Charles Edgeworth Jones. 43. Letters and manuscripts of all the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, from one of the seventeen complete sets, from C. C. Darwin. 44. The One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the First Congregational Church in Bristol, Connecticut, from Miss Mary P. Root, Historian of the Katharine Gaylord Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. 45. Jessamine County, Kentucky, from the author, Samuel M. Duncan, through Mrs. Seymour.

Periodicals.—AMERICAN MONTHLY, for December, 1897; Annals of Iowa, for January, 1898; Colonial Tracts, No. 9, for January, 1898; New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, for January, 1898; Our Country, for October and November, 1897.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

GERTRUDE BASCOM DARWIN,
Librarian General, D. A. R.

Mrs. Brockett moved that the report, with its recommendation, be accepted. Carried.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—The regular meeting of the Executive Committee was held on Tuesday, January 4th, at 10 o'clock a. m., Mrs. Rose F. Brackett, First Vice-President General, presiding. All the members of the committee were present.

Various matters were discussed, principally in connection with letters received by the different members, which were settled by the Committee.

Two representatives of the Choral Society of Washington were granted an audience for the purpose of asking the co-operation of the National Society in a concert proposed to be given by the Choral Society during the week of the Continental Congress.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ROSE F. BRACKETT,
Acting Chairman.

(Signed)

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
Recording Secretary General.

Report accepted.

At 12.30 p. m., Mrs. Seymour moved to go into executive session. Carried.

At 12.40 p. m., the regular order of business was resumed, when Mrs. Dickins moved: "That the papers considered in executive session be returned by the Registrar and the fees returned by the Treasurer." Carried.

The President General appointed Mrs. Manning on the Committee

to Present Medals to the Founders of the National Society, vice Mrs. Wilbour, resigned.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.—*Madam President:* The Committee has attended to the usual routine. It wishes to call the attention of the Board to the list of Real Daughters. Spoons for fifteen were furnished last month and for sixteen this month. There are now the names of over 280 of these ladies on our lists.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MARGUERITE DICKINS,
Chairman.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE PRINTING COMMITTEE.—*Madam President and Ladies:* During the past month the Printing Committee has transacted the following business:

On December 13th bids on two thousand Chapter Report blanks, for the Treasurer General, were considered, and the work was given to Mr. Fred B. Nichols, the lowest bidder. The blanks have been delivered at this office, and the bill approved by the Acting Chairman.

At this meeting two thousand magazine folders were ordered by the Business Manager for the MAGAZINE from the Harrisburg Publishing Company.

The Printing Committee also gave Mrs. Kate K. Henry, Chairman of the "Committee on Hotels and Railroads," permission to have one thousand railroad circulars printed by Fred B. Nichols.

At the present date, 897 of the 3,500 Certificates of Membership ordered in November have been delivered.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MRS. J. M. THURSTON, *Chairman.*
GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER,
LILLIE TYSON TAPLIN,
FRANCES A. JOHNSTON,

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE.—*Madam President:* The Administration Committee had its regular meeting and attended to the details of office work. Present: Mrs. Brackett, chairman; Miss Miller, Mrs. Henry, and Mrs. Dickins. The committee during the past month authorized the closing of the rooms on Christmas and New Year's Day, these being regular holidays. Nothing else of any moment to report.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ROSE F. BRACKETT, *Chairman.*
MARGUERITE DICKINS,
KATE KEARNEY HENRY,
JESSIE DAVIS STAKELY,
VIRGINIA MILLER,

Secretary to Committee.

Report accepted.

It was moved to adjourn until 2 p. m. Carried.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, *January 6th, 1898.*

Pursuant to order, the adjourned meeting opened at 2 o'clock p. m., the President General in the Chair.

Mrs. Hill moved: "That the preservation of the ruins of the historic Fort Ticonderoga be considered a matter to be referred to the Empire State, rather than to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution." Carried.

It was moved and carried to go into executive committee at 3.15 p. m. At 4 p. m. the regular order of business was resumed.

Mrs. Dickins moved: "That Statute 18 be amended by adding: 'All copies to be made in pencil, no ink to be used.'" Carried.

The amendments to the Constitution which were presented to the Board in December, were then read by the Recording Secretary for final action. Amendment first, presented by Mrs. Katharine Lincoln Alden, Regent of the Army and Navy Chapter of Washington, District of Columbia, amendment to Article IV, Section 1:

For the word "one" substitute "two," and for the word "years" substitute "terms," so that the Article shall read:

"These officers shall be elected by ballot by a vote of a majority of the members present at the annual meeting of the Continental Congress of the Society, and shall hold office for *two* years and until their successors shall be elected. No officer shall be eligible to the same office for more than two terms consecutively."

Amended by the Board by the addition of the word "biennially" after the words "by ballot," and striking out the word "annual," before meeting.

The amendment, as amended by the Board, was voted on and carried.

Amendment by Mrs. Lillie Tyson Taplin, Registrar General, Daughters of the American Revolution, to Article IV, Section 1, of the Constitution:

Change the words "two Registrars General," to "one Registrar General." Carried.

Also, an amendment to the same section, offered by the State Regent of New York, as follows:

Insert in last sentence the words "to such election," making it read: "No officer shall be eligible to such election to the same office for more than two terms consecutively." Carried.

At 4.10 p. m., the Board resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole for a discussion of the arrangements of the Congress.

At 5.20 p. m., the Committee of the Whole rose and reported progress.

Mrs. Dickins moved: "That the President General employ a parliamentarian at her own discretion." Carried.

It was moved and carried to adjourn until to-morrow at 10 o'clock a. m.

FRIDAY MORNING, *January 7th, 1898.*

Pursuant to call, the adjourned meeting was opened on Friday, at 10 o'clock a. m., Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, President General, presiding.

The motions of the previous day were read by the Recording Secretary General.

Mrs. Henry moved: "That we abide by the contract made with the printer for the printing of the Fifth Volume of the Lineage Book."

The Historian General asked to amend this motion by sending \$25.00, instead of \$50.00, which was the amount of extra charge.

The amendment was voted on and lost.

The original motion was voted upon and carried.

Mrs. Brockett moved: "That the bill from Bailey, Banks and Biddle for the engraving of certificates plate be paid." Carried.

At 12.30 p. m., the Board resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole.

At 12.40 p. m., the Committee of the Whole rose and reported progress to the President General.

Mrs. Manning resigned from the Committee to Select Medals.

The President General appointed Miss Miller to take the position on the Committee to Select Medals, vice Mrs. Manning, resigned.

The Registrars General presented some additional names for membership in the National Society.

The Recording Secretary General was instructed to cast the ballot for these applicants.

Mrs. Brockett moved: "That there be an extra meeting of the Board on January 27th, 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the reception of new members and other business." Carried.

At 1.30 p. m., it was moved to adjourn until the 27th of January, at 10 o'clock p. m. Carried.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
Recording Secretary General.

THURSDAY, *January 27th, 1898.*

A special meeting of the National Board of Management was held on Thursday, January 27th, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Pending the arrival of the President General, the First Vice-President General, Mrs. Rose F. Brackett, presided.

Members present: Mrs. Brockett, Mrs. Lindsay, Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Hatcher, Mrs. Hull, Mrs. Stakely, Mrs. Main, Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Taplin, Mrs. Hatch, Miss Johnston, Mrs. Darwin, and of the State Regents, Mrs. Burdette, of Vermont; Mrs. Rathbone, of Ohio, and Miss Miller, of the District of Columbia.

Mrs. Henry moved that the minutes be read. Motion seconded and carried.

The Recording Secretary General read the resignation of Mrs. Avery as chairman of the House Committee and Mrs. Hatcher was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The Recording Secretary General announced that Mrs. S. V. White, of Brooklyn, had been appointed by the President General to serve as a member of the Committee on Prison Ships.

The Recording Secretary General presented to the Board the matter of the date of the organization of the "Warren and Prescott" Chapter, and at the suggestion of the President General, requested the privilege of withdrawing the following resolution offered by her and carried in May, 1897, as on close examination of the records of the office it had proved incorrect:

"WHEREAS, The Charter of the 'Warren and Prescott' Chapter, of Boston, Massachusetts, proves that said Chapter 'did under the authorization of the National Board of Management, on the 19th day of December, 1891, organize a Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution;' therefore be it

Resolved, That the date of organization of this Chapter be changed in the Chapter records and record book of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization, from November 5, 1892, to December 19, 1891. And that this change be published in the minutes of this session of the Board as a correction of said mistake, as stated in the report of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of December 3, 1896, this correction proving that the charter of this Chapter was not issued before the organization of said Chapter, but instead, nine months afterwards."

A two-thirds vote of the Board being given in the affirmative, the Chair directed the motion to be withdrawn.

The Recording Secretary General then moved: "That the date on the charter of the 'Warren and Prescott' Chapter—December, 1891—be changed to May, 1892, that being the month in which they elected their officers and were a completely organized Chapter."

The First Vice-President General moved "That this be referred to the Officer in Charge of Organization."

President General: "The motion of the First Vice-President General is before you. All in favor of this, will please say aye; those opposed, no." Carried.

This subsidiary motion being carried, the motion of the Recording Secretary General was lost.

The Vice-President General in Charge of Organization moved as follows: "That no one in a State can call a State conference except the State Regent. Of course she would not call except at request of Chapter. The Constitution does not recognize State organizations." Motion lost.

It was moved and carried to adjourn until 2 o'clock p. m.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, *January 27th, 1898.*

Pursuant to call, the adjourned meeting was opened at 2 o'clock p. m., the President General presiding.

Reports of the Registrars General were given as follows: Mrs. Seymour reported: Applications presented, 391; applications verified awaiting dues, 24; applications on hand unverified, 15; badge permits issued, 53. "Real Daughters" admitted, 8.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MARY JANE SEYMOUR,
Registrar General.

Mrs. Taplin reported: Applications presented, 225; applications on hand verified awaiting dues, 21; applications on hand unverified, 20; badge permits issued, 45. "Real Daughters" admitted, 2.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

LILLIE TYSON TAPLIN,
Registrar General.

Reports accepted.

The Recording Secretary General being absent, the Corresponding Secretary General acted in her place.

It was moved and carried that the Recording Secretary General pro tempore cast the ballot for these applicants.

REPORT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION.—The following Chapter Regents have been appointed by the respective State Regents: Mrs. Abigail Irene Gunn, Washington, Connecticut; Mrs. N. Adaline McKlaskey Machan, La Grange, Indiana; Miss Ida Stuart Hamilton, Ewington, Kentucky; Mrs. Frankie Merrill Cochrane, Grand Forks, New York; Miss Lucie Margaret Bill, Carrington, North Dakota.

Chapter formed with fifteen members at Washington, District of Columbia, with Mrs. Mary Canfield Wysong as Regent, to be known as the Elizabeth Jackson Chapter, named for the mother of Andrew Jackson.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

HATTIE NOURSE BROCKETT,
Vice-President General in Charge of Organization.

Report accepted.

The Vice-President General in Charge of Organization moved: "That on data furnished by the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization at the time, the date of organization of the "Warren and Prescott" Chapter be November 5, 1892; also, that data furnished be placed on file in Chapter records of Vice-President General in Charge of Organization, and that said Chapter have a new Charter with proper dates." Carried.

It was moved and carried to adjourn until the third day of February.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL.

DECEMBER 27, 1897, TO JANUARY 26, 1898.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand December 27th, 1897,.....	\$165 07	
Fees and dues,	3,315 00	
Charters and life members,	217 50	
Blanks,	8 40	
Interest,	161 25	
Continental Hall,	462 00	
Magazine,	625 80	
Rosettes,	24 30	
Directory,	1 50	
Lineage,	101 10	
Ribbon,	2 83	
		<hr/> \$5,084 75

DISBURSEMENTS.

Dues refunded,	\$146 00
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Seventh Continental Congress.

Printing,	\$6 00	
Postage,	5 00	
Printing,	4 85	
		<hr/> 15 85

Magazine.

Copyright fees,	\$6 00	
December issue,	324 67	
Folders,	7 00	
January issue,	250 46	
Engraving,	9 95	
Editor's salary,	83 33	
Business Manager's salary,	50 00	
		<hr/> 731 41
Spoons,		21 60

Recording Secretary General.

Parchment,	\$18 00	
Engraving,	12 20	
Tubes and seals,	4 30	
Clerk,	50 00	
		<hr/> 84 50

Card Catalogue.

Clerk,	50 00
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General Office Expenses.

Rent—January,	\$125 00	
Rent—February,	125 00	
Postage,	120 00	
Office expense,	30 00	
Engraving,	350 00	
Chapter blanks,	5 50	
Blank book (register),	4 00	
Engrossing,	5 00	
Pins,	40 00	
Stationery,	20 12	
Office expenses,	10 00	
Stenographer,	75 00	
Curator,	75 00	
		<hr/>
		984 62

Registrars General.

Tubes,	\$22 00	
Postage,	12 85	
Engrossing,	20 80	
Clerk,	50 00	
Clerk,	50 00	
Clerk,	50 00	
Engrossing,	26 90	
		<hr/>
		232 55

Treasurer General.

Typewriting,	\$7 00	
Lamp,	3 50	
Record clerk,	50 00	
Bookkeeper,	100 00	
		<hr/>
		160 50

Librarian General.

Binding,	\$8 45	
Volume 3, Revolutionary Records,	3 25	
		<hr/>
		11 70

Historian General.

1,000 Volume 5, Lineage Book,	\$550 00	
Postals,	10 00	
Clerk,	70 00	
Clerk,	50 00	
		<hr/>
		6 80

State Regent's Postage.

Mrs. Peck,		4 90
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Permanent Fund.

Pins,	\$359 00	
Interest,	443 34	
Lineage,	101 10	
Directory,	1 50	
Charters and life memberships,	217 50	
Continental Hall,	462 00	
Rosettes,	56 40	
	<hr/>	1,640 84
Balance on hand,		320 28
		<hr/>
		\$5,084 75

ASSETS.

Current investments,	\$4,465 00	
Permanent investments,	26,184 51	
Current fund (Met. Bank),	320 28	
Permanent fund (A. S. & T. Co.),	2,626 88	
	<hr/>	\$33,596 67

Continental Hall Fund.

Susan Hart Shelby,	\$25 00	
Faith Trumbull,	50 00	
Wiltwyck,	100 00	
Peoria,	25 00	
Lexington, Kentucky,	50 00	
Yorktown, Pennsylvania,	25 00	
Baron Steuben,	30 00	
Mollie Reid,	10 00	
Chicago,	122 00	
	<hr/>	437 00

SARAH H. HATCH,
Treasurer General.

CHARTER FRAMES Has your Chapter a carved charter-frame?

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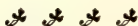
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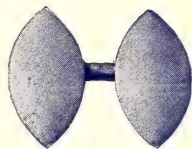
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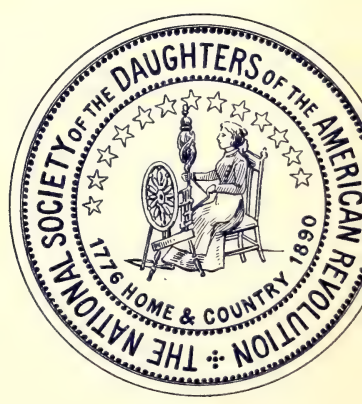
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APRIL, 1898.



EDITOR

MARY S. LOCKWOOD



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No change can be made after the 18th of any month in the address of the Magazine for the following month.

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American Monthly Magazine

VOL. XII. WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL, 1898.

NO. 4

MINUTES OF THE SEVENTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

February 21.

The seventh Continental Congress of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was formally opened at the Grand Opera House on Monday, February 21, 1898, at 10.45 a. m., by the President General, Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson.

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain General, Mrs. Charles A. Stakely.

"America" was sung by the members of the Congress, led by Percy S. Foster, as Precentor.

The address of welcome was given by the President General, and responded to by Mrs. Mildred S. Mathes, of Tennessee, after which the "Star Spangled Banner" was sung.

The following resolution was offered by Mrs. Jennie D. Garrison:

"WHEREAS, The Daughters of the American Revolution are preëminently a patriotic Society in touch with all that concerns the interest and welfare of our country; and

Whereas, It is fitting and proper that we unite in the general expressions of sorrow at the calamity which has befallen the Nation in the recent disaster to the battleship "Maine" in the harbor of Havana, and the attendant loss of so many of the brave defenders of our country and its honor; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Daughters of the American Revolution in annual Congress assembled, that we regard with feelings of profound sorrow this appalling disaster and the sad and untimely death of the officers and seamen of the American Navy

who perished thereby; that we extend our warmest sympathies to the bereaved families and relations of the deceased, and also to those now suffering from wounds received in this dire calamity.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Secretary of the Navy." Unanimously carried.

After a few announcements, the morning session adjourned at 11.45.

The afternoon session was called to order promptly at 2 o'clock, Mrs. Rose F. Brackett, First Vice-President General, in the Chair.

The report of the Credential Committee was read by Mrs. Sarah H. Hatch, chairman, and upon motion the roll of delegates was called by the Reader. Report accepted. The seating of the delegates began and continued until 8.30 p. m., when upon motion the afternoon session adjourned.

The evening session was called to order immediately upon the adjournment of the afternoon session, by the President General, Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson. Upon motion, the further seating of the delegates was deferred until Tuesday morning.

The report of the Program Committee was then read by its chairman, Mrs. Daniel Manning:

The following motion was offered by Mrs. Walker: "That the discrimination between the first Vice-President General and the other nineteen Vice-Presidents General be discontinued and that the designation 'First Vice-President General' be hereby abolished." After some discussion, Mrs. Walworth offered the motion: "That action upon this motion be postponed until Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock." Carried.

There was a motion "to accept the program," which Mrs. Joy, of Michigan, moved to amend by the addition of the words, "for the days," and Mrs. Draper moved to amend the amendment by adding the words, "the first two sessions of Thursday to be substituted for Wednesday, and the first two sessions of Wednesday for those of Thursday." Carried.

The question of a quorum being raised, the Chair ruled, after a count had been taken, that a quorum was present.

The amended amendment was then carried.

The motion, as amended, viz.: "Moved that the program be accepted for the days except that the first two sessions of Thursday to be substituted for Wednesday, and the first two sessions of Wednesday for those of Thursday," was then voted upon and carried.

Miss Lathrop, in behalf of the New York City Chapter, offered an invitation to the Congress to hear an illustrated lecture by Mr. Ellsworth on Friday. Lost.

A motion to extend a vote of thanks to Mr. Ellsworth and the New York City Chapter for their kind offer was unanimously carried.

Mrs. Shepard moved "That the page 'General Information' be accepted with the rest of the program." Carried.

Mrs. Cabell, ex-President Presiding, was presented to the Congress and enthusiastically greeted.

Miss Susan B. Anthony, president of the Woman's Suffrage Association, was introduced and made a stirring speech, which elicited much applause.

The following committees were appointed by the President General:

Committee of State Regents to Report upon the Recommendations of the National Officers: Chairman, Mrs. Shields, Missouri; Miss Forsyth, New York; Mrs. Edwards, Michigan; Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, Alabama; Mrs. Maddox, California; Mrs. Kinney, Connecticut; Mrs. White, Maine; Mrs. Carpenter, New Hampshire; Mrs. Griggs, State of Washington; Mrs. Sprinkle, North Carolina; Mrs. Jackson, Maryland.

Committee to Edit the Minutes of the Seventh Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution: Chairman, Mrs. Manning, New York; Mrs. Lindsay, Kentucky; Mrs. Hatcher, Indiana; Mrs. Thurston, Nebraska; Mrs. Stakely, District of Columbia; Mrs. Kate K. Henry, District of Columbia; Mrs. Hull, Iowa; Mrs. Lockwood, District of Columbia; Mrs. Main, District of Columbia.

A telegram from the "Morning Telegraph" was read as follows:

"NEW YORK, February 21, 1898.

Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, Daughters of the American Revolution, Washington, D. C.:

The 'Morning Telegraph' is arranging a monster benefit for the families of the brave American sailors and marines who lost their lives on the United States battleship "Maine," to take place at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, next Sunday night. Would like the hearty coöperation of the Daughters of the American Revolution and of all others who love America and the American spirit. Will you read this from the platform of the convention, and also wire your sentiments at our expense.

(Signed)

MORNING TELEGRAPH."

Mrs. Fowler moved to respond to this telegram by sending a copy of the resolution relating to the battleship "Maine," adopted in the morning. Carried.

At ten minutes past ten o'clock the evening session adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
Recording Secretary General.

February 22.

The morning session of the second day of the Continental Congress, N. S. D. A. R., was called to order on Tuesday, February 22d, at 10.30, by the President General, Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson.

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain General, Mrs. Charles A. Stakely.

Mrs. Kress, of Pennsylvania, sang the "Star Spangled Banner," the members of Congress joining in the chorus.

The minutes of the previous day were read by the Recording Secretary General, and approved, after which the members of Congress united in singing a hymn dedicated to the Daughters of the American Revolution, by Mrs. Bouton, of Massachusetts.

Miss F. B. Johnston moved, "That immediately after ad-

jourment of the morning session the banners be restored to the staffs and that the hooks be lowered four feet." Lost.

Mrs. Avery, of Ohio, offered the following: "Resolved, That the National Board be seated on the stage at once, and the honorary and ex-officers be invited to the lower boxes." Seconded by Mrs. Mary Sawyer Thomas and carried.

The following names were added by the President General to assist the Standing Flag Committee as an auxiliary during the present Congress: Mrs. John M. Thurston, Vice-President General, and the following State Regents: Mrs. Kinney, Connecticut; Mrs. Churchman, Delaware; Miss Miller, District of Columbia; Mrs. Foster, Indiana; Mrs. Cooley, Iowa; Mrs. White, Maine; Mrs. Mathes, Tennessee; Mrs. William Wirt Henry, Virginia; and Mrs. Bascome, St. Louis, Missouri; Mrs. John L. Mitchell, Wisconsin; Mrs. Brown, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Miss Mickley, Allentown, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Payne, Wisconsin; Mrs. Kimball, Wisconsin; Mrs. Cameron, Wisconsin.

The following telegram was read from Arkansas:

"LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 22, 1898.

President, and Daughters of the American Revolution, Washington, D. C.:

Arkansas Society, Sons of the American Revolution, celebrating Washington's Birthday, send greetings.

(Signed)

FAY HEMPSTEAD,
Secretary."

It was responded to by a motion from Mrs. Hamilton, of New York: "That this Congress return the greetings of the Sons of the American Revolution of Arkansas." Carried.

Mrs. Kimball, of Wisconsin, offered the following: "That when a motion is before the house an officer be appointed to walk aisles and enjoin silence." Carried.

The following was proposed by the Jersey Blue Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, New Brunswick, New Jersey: "That the Congress of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, meeting February, 1898, memorialize U. S. Congress to declare the one hundredth anniversary of Washington's death, December 14th, 1799, a National Me-

morial Day, and order the American Flag to be displayed at half mast on all public buildings, etc., for three days." Seconded by Mrs. McLean, of New York. No action.

The special order of the day being called, Mrs. Walker's motion, "That the discrimination between the first Vice-President General and the other nineteen Vice-Presidents General be discontinued and that the designation 'First Vice-President General' be hereby abolished," was taken up, discussed, and carried.

After which, the regular order of business being resumed, the reports of National Officers were given.

At their close the following resolution was offered by Mrs. Clark Waring, of South Carolina: "Resolved, That the Seventh Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution extends most cordial thanks to the retiring officers for their able management of the affairs of the Society for the past year." Carried.

Mrs. Rathbone, State Regent of Ohio, announced that His Excellency the President of the United States would receive the members of the Continental Congress on Thursday at 1 o'clock, and upon motion the invitation was accepted with thanks.

Mrs. A. G. Mills, of New York, moved: "That all Daughters in the District be admitted to the reception to-night." Seconded by Mrs. McLean. Lost.

Miss Vining, of Boston, moved: "That any resident Daughters who do not expect to attend the reception to-night return their invitations to Mrs. Taplin to be re-distributed to visiting Daughters." Carried.

Some announcements and invitations were read and upon motion the morning session adjourned at 1.25.

The afternoon session was called to order by the First Vice-President General, Mrs. Rose F. Brackett, at ten minutes before three o'clock.

The report of the Assistant Historian General was read by the official Reader, Mrs. Fitzwilliam being absent on account of illness.

The reports of the Finance and Printing Committees were read and accepted.

Mrs. J. H. Barnes, of Massachusetts, moved: "That a directory be published which shall contain the names and addresses of officers and members of the Daughters of the American Revolution, up to June 30, 1898." Carried.

The following resolution was offered by Mrs. Elroy M. Avery, of Ohio, seconded by Mrs. Palmer, of Portland, Maine:

"WHEREAS, In the death of Frances E. Willard the Daughters of the American Revolution are called upon to mourn the loss of one of its most distinguished members; and

Whereas, The name of Miss Willard stands for a cause not bounded by State or country, but one that appeals to the human interest of the civilized world; therefore,

Resolved, That the Seventh Annual Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in session assembled, express its personal regret in the death of Miss Willard, and extend its profound sympathy to the great organization of the W. C. T. U., of which she was the beloved and honored President; and

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to that organization." Carried.

Mrs. Tibbals, of Connecticut, offered the following: "That two persons be stationed at the door to interrupt all conversation after entering the house." Carried.

Mrs. Joseph H. Barnes, of General Benjamin Lincoln Chapter, of East Boston, Massachusetts, moved: "That this Congress take some action looking toward the awarding of pensions, by the Government of the United States, to the daughters of soldiers or sailors who served their country during the War of the Revolution. I would suggest that a committee be appointed to present this matter to Congress during the present session, that those daughters of such soldiers and sailors may be removed from the charitable institutions of our cities and towns and be placed in private families." Laid on the table.

Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee moved: "That the minutes of the Congress be published in the Magazine immediately after the adjournment of the Congress." Carried..

The afternoon session adjourned at 3.40.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
Recording Secretary General.

February 23.

The morning session of the third day of the Continental Congress of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, was called to order on Wednesday, February 23d, at 10.35 o'clock, by the President General, Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson.

The exercises were opened with prayer by the Chaplain General, Mrs. Charles A. Stakely.

Mrs. T. S. Noyes rendered, as a solo, the "Star Spangled Banner," the members of Congress joining in the chorus.

The Recording Secretary General then read the minutes of the previous day, which were approved.

Mrs. Robert J. Walker, of the Mary Washington Chapter, of the District, presented the following:

"Resolved, That we extend our hearty thanks to the Committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Sons of the American Revolution, that made the reception last night at the Arlington such a grand success—in every detail perfect."
Carried.

Mrs. S. V. White moved: "That the report of the Revolutionary Relics Committee be made the special order of the day."
Carried.

Mrs. Lindsay, chairman, then read the report of this committee, which with its recommendation of \$50.00 per year for the purchase of relics by this committee was, upon motion, accepted and thanks tendered the chairman.

The Historian General presented on the part of the Lexington Chapter, of Massachusetts; Mrs. Van Ness, Regent; photographs of Lexington Green, Old Belfry and Revolutionary monument to the Committee on Revolutionary Relics.

On motion the Chapter was thanked and Mrs. Lindsay, chairman of the committee, expressed appreciation of this gift.

The official Reader announced the receipt of the following telegrams:

Seattle (Washington) Society, Sons of the American Revolu-

tion, addressed to Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, President General, Daughters of the American Revolution, extending greetings.

“To the National Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution:

The Maryland Society, Sons of the American Revolution, send greeting, and crave your influence with Committee on Rules of the House of Representatives to allow the bill making appropriations to the Maryland Revolutionary Monument to come to a vote.

FRANCIS PUTNAM STEVENS,
Acting President.
JAMES DAVIDSON INGLEHART,
Secretary.”

“The Western Reserve Society, Sons of the American Revolution, send fraternal and patriotic greeting to the grandest Society of patriotic women on earth.

WILLIAM HENRY MARLATT.”

The following resolution was offered by Mrs. Lowe, of Georgia:

“WHEREAS, A bill has been introduced into the Congress of the United States, looking to the establishment of a school where the women of the United States shall be taught the science of domesticity and peace, just as at West Point and Annapolis the men are taught the science of war, and,

Whereas, We believe that such a school will tend to promote the good of the Nation and benefit mankind by the application of such knowledge to the womanly duties of home-making and child-rearing; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Daughters of the American Revolution, in convention assembled, do endorse the proposed National Training School for Women, and do ask the Congress of the United States to establish such a school.” It was moved and carried to lay the resolution on the table.

The following resolution was offered by Mrs. Richard Greene, of the Knickerbocker Chapter, New York:

“*Resolved*, That the delegates assembled in this Congress wish to express their sympathy for one of their number, Mrs.

Wood, Regent of the Simsbury Chapter in the State of Connecticut, in the loss of her father, Mr. Amos R. Eno, one of the leading citizens of New York, who died yesterday, February 21st, at the age of 87, at his home in that city, where he is universally esteemed." Not seconded.

Report of the Continental Hall Committee was given by its chairman, Mrs. Shepard, of Illinois. It was moved and carried that this report be accepted.

Contributions to the Continental Hall Fund were then made, which will appear in full in the Magazine.

Mrs. Burns, of Illinois, moved: "That whereas, the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution has \$4,465 invested in current funds, and \$3,814.70 in cash, making a total of \$8,279.70, and \$5,000 of this amount can be turned over to the Continental Hall Fund; therefore, Resolved, that \$5,000 be turned over by this Congress from the General Fund to the Continental Hall Fund." Carried.

Mrs. Mary Sawyer Thomas moved: "That all life members shall be furnished by the National Society with a certificate of membership, with the name 'life member' engraved thereon, this in addition to the original certificate." Laid on the table.

The Treasurer General made a statement about the Moran note, mentioned in the Treasurer General's report. Mrs. Moran was granted the privilege of explaining this matter.

It was moved to adjourn. Motion lost.

Mrs. Moran made a short statement.

At 12.50 it was moved to adjourn. A rising vote was taken resulting in the affirmative.

The afternoon session of the Continental Congress was called to order by the President General at 2 o'clock, but a recess was taken of fifteen minutes.

The recess being closed the order of business began with the consideration of the proposed amendments to the Constitution, which were read.

Dr. McGee moved: "That any seats which are vacant one-half hour after the opening of the session, may be occupied by any delegates seated under the gallery of the house." Motion carried, reconsidered and lost.

Mrs. Ballinger moved: "That the seats given to the ex-officers shall be given to the delegates who have a right to vote." Not seconded.

Mrs. Wiles, of Illinois, made the point that all amendments to Constitution and By-Laws of which notice was given to the Sixth Continental Congress, could be brought before this Congress for action. The Chair stated that the decision of this point was in the hands of the Congress.

It was moved and carried to take up the amendments ad seriatim.

The amendment to Article IV, Section 1, offered by the Recording Secretary General, "To strike out the words 'One Surgeon General,' " was read and carried.

The amendment to Article V, Section 2, was presented to the Congress, when a substitute was offered, signed by the State Regents, which was amended to read, "That each Chapter shall be entitled to be represented at the Continental Congress by its Regent or her alternate.

The Chapters shall be entitled to be represented by their Regent and one delegate for the first fifty members. When one hundred members are attained, to still be represented by but one delegate. This to apply to all Chapters.

After the first hundred, the representation shall be in the ratio of one delegate for every subsequent one hundred.

An alternate shall be elected for each Chapter Regent and delegate.

Only members who have paid their dues for the official year then current shall be entitled to representation." Carried.

Amendment to Article VI, Section 2, offered by Miss Forsyth, State Regent of New York. Strike out the entire section and insert the following:

"The National Board of Management shall be an administrative body. They shall carry out the ordering of Congress, act upon applications for membership; fill vacancies in office, until the next meeting of Congress; prescribe rules and regulations for their own government while in office, and in general do all things necessary for the prosperity and success of the Society, subject, however, to the approval of the Continental Congress."

Mrs. Wiles, of Illinois, moved to amend the amendment by

adding the following: "and shall have control and management of the affairs and funds of the National Society," to be inserted after the word 'body.' The amendment to the amendment was lost and the original amendment carried.

Amendment to Article IX, Section 1, offered by Mrs. Ford, of New York, to strike out the words: "If approved by a majority of the Board," and substitute in same section the word "sixty" for "thirty." Carried.

Second amendment to Article IX, Section 1, offered by Mrs. Fendall, of the District of Columbia: "Proposed amendments to the Constitution may be presented at any Continental Congress, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and acted upon at the next Congress, the full power to amend being vested in the Continental Congress."

The following substitute amendment, offered by Mrs. McLean: "Amendments to this Constitution may be offered at any meeting of the Continental Congress, provided a copy thereof shall have been sent by the Recording Secretary General to the Regent and Secretary of every organized Chapter throughout the United States, and to each State Regent, at least sixty days prior to the meeting of the Continental Congress at which it is to be acted upon; and if adopted by two-thirds of the votes cast by the Congress, such amendment shall be in full force thereafter. Or, amendments may be offered, without previous notice, by any member of the Continental Congress, upon its floor, provided no action is taken until the following Congress." Lost. •

Miss Desha moved to amend by adding: "Section 2. Notice of all proposed amendments to be sent to all State and Chapter Regents and Secretaries in the Society sixty days before the Congress, at which the amendments will be acted upon." Carried.

The second amendment to Article IX, with its amendment was carried.

At 5.35 it was moved and carried to adjourn.

Evening session convened at 7.30, with the President General, Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, in the Chair. A recess of twenty-five minutes was taken.

Mrs. Shields, State Regent of Missouri, moved: "That the report of the Committee on Recommendations of National Officers to the Congress may be postponed until to-morrow morning."

Mrs. Nash moved to amend by adding the words: "when it shall be the special order of the day."

Amendment accepted by Mrs. Shields, and motion carried.

The Report of the Committee on Medals was read by the present chairman of the committee, Mrs. Eleanor Holmes Lindsay. The report of Mrs. Wilbour, first chairman of the committee to select medals, was read at the request of Mrs. Lindsay, by the official reader. Upon motion, the report of the committee, read by Mrs. Lindsay, with its recommendation regarding change in the medals, was unanimously accepted.

The Editor of the Magazine, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, then read her report, and upon motion, the report was accepted with thanks.

The report of the Business Manager was read by Miss Lockwood, and upon motion, accepted.

Miss Mary D. Chenoweth, of the District of Columbia, moved: "That the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE be abolished." Seconded by Mrs. Ballinger. Motion laid on the table.

Dr. McGee moved: "That the suggestion of Miss Forsyth relative to the Magazine be referred to a committee, who shall report to the Congress, if possible; if that is not possible, then to the National Board." Carried.

The President General appointed Miss Forsyth and Dr. McGee on the committee. Another name to be added later.

The following resolution was offered by the Massachusetts delegation, through Mrs. Thomas Nesmith:

"WHEREAS, It being the opinion of the Massachusetts delegation and other members of the Congress, that more full and accurate reports of the proceedings of the Continental Congress are a necessity for the proper understanding of those proceedings by members unable to be present, and it being deemed inadvisable to print such full reports in the Magazine;

Resolved, First. That a verbatim report of the proceedings

of the Continental Congress be printed and a copy thereof be sent to each State and Chapter Regent in the Society.

Resolved, Second. That the National Board of Management be authorized to employ a stenographer that a verbatim report of each meeting of the National Board be printed and sent to each State Regent, immediately after such meeting."

Laid on the table.

The President General appointed Mrs. De Motte, of Bloomington, Illinois, chairman of tellers.

Mrs. Eleanor Holmes Lindsay offered the following resolution: "That the tellers suggested for appointment by the President General be limited to representation by one from each delegation and by one ex-officer." Carried.

Mrs. Draper moved: "A suspension of the rules, and that the consideration of the amendments be taken up." Carried.

Amendment to Article IV, Section 1, offered by Mrs. Katharine Lincoln Alden, Regent of the Army and Navy Chapter, of Washington, District of Columbia:

"For the word 'one' substitute 'two,' and for the word 'years' substitute 'terms.'" Amended by the Board by the addition of the word "biennially" after the words "by ballot," and striking out the word "annual" before meeting; so that the Article shall read:

"These officers shall be elected by ballot biennially, by a vote of the majority of the members present at the meeting of the Continental Congress of the Society, and shall hold office for two years and until their successors shall be elected. No officer shall be eligible to the same office for more than two terms consecutively."

Miss Temple, of Tennessee, moved: "To amend the amendment to Article IV, Section 1, by striking out the words 'two' and 'consecutively,' and inserting the word 'one,' in the last clause; so that no officer shall be eligible to the same office for two consecutive terms." Laid on the table.

The amendment to Article IV, Section 1, upon motion, was laid upon the table.

Amendment to Article IV, Section 1, was offered by Mrs. Lillie Tyson Taplin, Registrar General: "Change the words 'two Registrars General,' to 'one Registrar General.'" Carried.

Also, an amendment to the same section was offered by the State Regent of New York, as follows:

"Insert in last sentence the words 'to such election,' making it read: 'No officer shall be eligible to such election to the same office for more than two terms consecutively.'" Laid on the table.

Mrs. Draper moved: "That hereafter 'real daughters' of revolutionary patriots be exempt from annual dues." Carried.

Mrs. Dickins moved: "That all real daughters place their age on their application papers." Carried.

The following resolution, offered by Mrs. Marguerite Dickins:

"WHEREAS, The Daughters of the American Revolution believe that the bravery and devotion of those lives have been sacrificed in the service of our country should be gratefully remembered, not only by the generation in which their brave deeds were done, but also as a shining example to posterity; and

Whereas, More than two hundred soldiers and seamen of the battleship 'Maine' lost their lives recently under such peculiarly sad circumstances that the news of the event caused the most profound grief throughout the Nation; and

Whereas, It is proposed that a monument be erected at the entrance of New York harbor as an expression of the sympathy of the Nation and to commemorate the bravery and patriotism of these men who died in the service of their country; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Daughters of the American Revolution, in National Convention assembled, heartily commend the patriotic spirit which seeks in this manner to commemorate the death of brave men. We express the hope that the American people will see to it that this tribute be made one worthy of a Nation desiring to honor its dead heroes."

Seconded by Mrs. Charles O'Neil, of Massachusetts, and carried.

Moved by Mrs. Kinney, of Connecticut: "That a megaphone be used in announcing all resolutions and motions in order that the same may be heard in all parts of the house." Carried.

A communication was read from the Phoebe Bayard Chapter of Pennsylvania, desiring that a committee be appointed to confer with the committees of the Congress of the United States to decide what epoch-marking incident in American history shall complete the circle of the frieze about the rotunda of the capitol at Washington. They desire that the Daughters of the American Revolution shall suggest some act of heroism of the women of the days of the Revolution which shall be worthy of commemoration in this manner.

The evening session adjourned at 10.30 o'clock.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
Recording Secretary General.

February 24.

The morning session of the fourth day of the Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, was called to order by the President General at 10 o'clock February 24th.

The exercises were opened with prayer by the Chaplain General, Mrs. Charles A. Stakely, after which the "Star Spangled Banner" was sung.

The minutes of the previous day were read by the Recording Secretary General, which, upon motion, were approved.

The President General presented to the Congress Mrs. John W. Foster, former President General, who was cordially received, and expressed much gratification at meeting the members of the Congress.

Mrs. Avery moved: "That each State delegation may send in the names of two 'Daughters,' from which list the tellers shall be selected." Carried.

Mrs. John W. Foster moved: "That at 12.30 p. m., to-day, this Congress take a recess in order to accept the invitation to meet His Excellency the President of the United States, at 1 p. m." Carried.

It was moved and carried that the Congress assembled express the profound regret they feel at parting with their President General, Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson.

A motion was offered, thanking Mr. Spencer for his services as parliamentarian. Carried.

A vote of thanks was tendered Miss Janet Richards as official Reader.

The special order of the day being called, the report of the Committee on Recommendations contained in reports of officers, was presented by the chairman of the committee, Mrs. Shields, of Missouri. Report accepted.

Mrs. Draper moved: "That the report of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization be accepted." Carried.

The President General requested action on the reports of the following officers: Recording Secretary General; Corresponding Secretary General; Registrar General, Mrs. Seymour; Registrar General, Mrs. Taplin; Treasurer General; Historian General; Assistant Historian General; Librarian General. The acceptance of each report was separately voted upon and carried.

The recommendations of tellers, by the State Regents, were made.

Mrs. Hatch, chairman of the Credential Committee, moved: "That the roll call be dispensed with, and in lieu thereof, that the total number of those entitled to vote, including National officers, State Regents and Chapter Regents and delegates, be stated—this number having been verified by the Credential Committee. The number of National officers being, 31; State Regents, 46; Chapter Regents and delegates, 661. Total, 738 entitled to vote." Carried.

The order of the day was called and the nominations for President General were made, as follows:

Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York, was nominated by Mrs. Doremus, of New York, and numerous seconded.

Mrs. Manning, of Albany, New York, was nominated by Mrs. Shepard, of Illinois, and also numerous seconded.

Mrs. Rose F. Brackett, of the District, was nominated by Mrs. Boynton, seconded by Mrs. Mary Sawyer Thomas, of Maine, and others.

At this point Mrs. Brackett, First Vice-President General, reminded the ladies of the Congress of the motion that had been made and carried, in the early part of the day, in regard to accepting the invitation extended by His Excellency the

President of the United States, the time for which was fixed for 12.30 o'clock. It being this hour a recess was taken until 2 p. m.

The Congress was called to order at 2.15 p. m., by the President General.

The endorsements of the nominations of the candidates for President General were continued.

The official Reader announced that a petition had been prepared by the Flag Committee of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, which would be circulated among the members of the Congress after the session, the members being requested to sign the same.

The name of Miss Lockwood, Business Manager of the Magazine, was added to the Magazine Committee.

A communication was read from J. Payson Bradley, Commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts, sending greetings to the Continental Congress.

The nomination was made for Vice-President General in Charge of Organization: Mrs. Dickins nominating Mrs. Hattie Nourse Brockett, the present Vice-President General in Charge of Organization; seconded by Miss Miller, Regent of the District. The Recording Secretary General was instructed to cast the ballot for Mrs. Brockett.

Twenty-six candidates were nominated to fill the places of the twenty Vice-Presidents General.

Mrs. Brackett nominated Mrs. Charles A. Stakely for Chaplain General. The Recording Secretary General was instructed to cast the ballot for Mrs. Stakely.

Nominations for Recording Secretary General being called, Miss Chenoweth nominated Mrs. Albert Akers, of Washington, District of Columbia.

Mrs. Mary Martin, of Washington, was nominated by Miss Eugenia Washington, and Mrs. Kate K. Henry by Mrs. Robert Walker, for the office of Corresponding Secretary General.

Miss Susan Hetzel was nominated by Miss Washington for Registrar General. Mrs. Hatch was nominated by Miss Eugenia Washington for Treasurer General. Mrs. Avery nominated Mrs. Seymour and Miss Miller nominated Mrs.

Dickins for Historian General. Mrs. Fowler, of Indiana, nominated Mrs. Hatcher for Assistant Historian General.

Mrs. Darwin was nominated by Miss Miller for Librarian General.

Nominations closed and the polls were opened.

It was moved and carried that the polls be kept open until 8.30 p. m.

Mrs. H. M. Thompson, of Massachusetts, moved: "That each person deposit her own ballot." Carried.

On account of the polls being kept open, no adjournment was taken.

At 8 p. m. Mrs. Hill, Vice-President General, from Connecticut, was called to the Chair. At 8.15, the President General took the Chair and the session was opened with music by the orchestra.

At 8.30 Mrs. De Motte, chairman of the tellers, announced the polls closed.

Mrs. Eleanor Holmes Lindsay, with a short address, presented the four medals to Miss Eugenia Washington, Miss Mary Desha, Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, and Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood.

The recipients acknowledged the medals with appropriate speeches, and a reception to them followed.

The following nominations were made: For Honorary President General, Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson; for Honorary Vice-Presidents General, Mrs. Mary Virginia Ellet Cabell, of Virginia; Mrs. Elroy M. Avery, of Ohio; Miss Virginia Miller, of the District; Mrs. James Stranahan, of New York, and Mrs. deB. Randolph Keim. Mrs. Rose F. Brackett was nominated, but declined.

The chairman of the tellers announced the vote for President General, as follows: Total number of ballots, 534; necessary to elect, 268; Mrs. Rose F. Brackett, 22; Mrs. Donald McLean, 110; Mrs. Daniel Manning, 396; blanks, 6.

The President General announced Mrs. Daniel Manning as duly elected President General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution for the year 1898-9.

Mrs. Manning not being present at the time of the announcement, the Recording Secretary General was called to read the names of the State Regents chosen by their respective delegations. Before its conclusion, Mrs. Manning was announced and was greeted with great enthusiasm, to which she responded by a graceful address.

The evening session adjourned at 10.40.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
Recording Secretary General.

February 25.

The morning session of the fifth day of the Continental Congress was called to order at 10 o'clock by the First Vice-President General, Mrs. Rose F. Brackett, but a recess was taken of twenty-five minutes.

After the singing of the patriotic song, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," prayer was offered by the Chaplain General, Mrs. Charles A. Stakely.

The "Star Spangled Banner" was sung by Mrs. Kress, the members of Congress joining in the chorus.

The Recording Secretary General read the minutes of the previous day, which, upon motion, were approved.

The announcement of State Regents was completed.

Before proceeding with the order of the day, the Chair stated that a request had been made to complete the election of Honorary Vice-Presidents, which had been begun at the session of the previous day.

Mrs. Ballinger requested "That the name of Mrs. Burrows, of Michigan, be added to the list of nominees."

Mrs. Stakely moved: "That the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for Mrs. Cabell for Honorary Vice-President General." Carried.

Mrs. Stakely moved: "That the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for Mrs. Stevenson for Honorary President General." Carried.

Dr. McGee called attention to the fact that it had been decided that Congress should only elect two Honorary Vice-Presidents General, and that inasmuch as other names were in

nomination besides that of Mrs. Cabell, the Recording Secretary General could not cast the ballot for this lady as had been ordered, but the election must be conducted in the usual way.

It was moved and carried that the order of the day be postponed in order to hear the report of the chairman of the tellers.

The following report of the election of officers was made: Vice-Presidents General, Mrs. Alger, Mrs. Sperry, Mrs. Thurston, Mrs. Taplin, Mrs. Hanna, Mrs. Shippen, Mrs. Frye, Mrs. Jewett, Mrs. Howard, Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, Mrs. Colton, Miss Temple, Mrs. Fairbanks, Miss Forsyth, Mrs. Hoopes, Mrs. O'Neil, Miss Benning, Mrs. Goodloe, Mrs. Main, Mrs. Cameron.

Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Albert Akers.

Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Kate K. Henry.

Registrar General, Miss Hetzel.

Treasurer General, Mrs. Hatch.

Historian General, Mrs. Seymour.

Assistant Historian General, Mrs. Hatcher.

Librarian General, Mrs. Darwin.

Mrs. Jackson, State Regent of Maryland, moved: "That a vote of thanks be offered the tellers for their very arduous services." Carried.

The report of the Committee on National University was given by the chairman, Mrs. Walworth, and accepted.

The report of the Committee on Prison Ships was given by the chairman, Mrs. Elroy M. Avery, of Ohio, and accepted.

Professor Worcester, of Urbana, Ohio, moved: "That we proceed to the election of Honorary Vice-Presidents General." Carried.

At 12.25 p. m., Mrs. Draper moved to adjourn. Carried.

Congress was called to order by the First Vice-President General, Mrs. Rose F. Brackett, at 2 o'clock p. m. A recess of twenty minutes was taken, when the body again convened.

The Chair announced that the election of Honorary Vice-Presidents Generals would begin. The point of order raised by Dr. McGee at the morning session, to the effect that the ballot cannot be cast for any one candidate when there are

others in nomination was sustained by the Chair, who stated that the ballots would be distributed and the election take place according to the constitutional and parliamentary rules.

Dr. McGee moved: "That the nominations be closed." Carried.

Miss Pike, of the District, moved: "That the former action of the Continental Congress, limiting the number of Honorary Vice-Presidents General to be elected each year to two, be rescinded, and that the number be increased for this year to four, as we did not elect any last year." Motion lost.

The votes for Honorary Vice-Presidents General were cast.

The report of the Committee on Meadow Garden Farm, was given by the chairman, Mrs. Dickins.

After some discussion, it was voted that this report be accepted without the recommendation for the purchase of this property.

Mrs. McCartney suggested that the Daughters here assembled at the Congress should contribute ten cents each towards the purchase of this historical land, and obtained permission from the Chair to solicit contributions to the same through the house.

Mrs. Shields, of Missouri, moved:

"WHEREAS. The widow of the late Commissioner of Fisheries of the United States, Mrs. Marshall MacDonald, the first Treasurer General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, has in her possession a picture of Washington, by the elder Peale; and

Whereas, Our first Treasurer General, Mrs. MacDonald, has become the victim of ill-fortune, to such an extent that she is willing to sell this valuable picture to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution;

Resolved, That the Chair appoint a committee to consider the purchase of this picture." The appointment of this committee was referred to the Board of Management.

Report of the Auditing Committee was presented through the chairman, Mrs. Churchman, and, upon motion, was accepted.

The report of the tellers on the election of Honorary Vice-Presidents General was made, as follows: Ballots cast. 248;

necessary to elect, 125. Mrs. Cabell received 205, and was the only one receiving a sufficient number of votes to be elected.

Report of the Committee on the National Flag was given, and, upon motion, was accepted.

It was announced that Mrs. James Moore, of Augusta, Georgia, would receive contributions for the purchase of Meadow Garden Farm.

The following was read by Mrs. Nash:

"The Daughters of the American Revolution in South Carolina are heart and soul embarked in a big undertaking. They wish the Congress of these United States to erect a monument to the memory of the three revolutionary generals, Marion, Sumter, and Pickens; and to that end have entrusted me with a petition to the United States Congress which they desire endorsed by this Congress. Such an endorsement would carry great weight with it, Madam President; and now, therefore, ask permission to have this petition read from the rostrum, that all may hear it and know fully what we ask of them to endorse.

Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, now in Congress assembled, do endorse the petition of its South Carolina members, asking the United States Congress to erect a monument to the three revolutionary generals, Marion, Sumter, and Pickens; and in token thereof, that our President General be empowered to affix her signature to the said petition and take such other means of endorsement as she may deem appropriate.

(Signed)

MRS. CLARK WARING,

Of South Carolina."

The petition was then read by Mrs. Nash, to the Congress.

Resolution seconded and carried.

Dr. McGee offered the following:

"WHEREAS, The article of the by-laws relating to amendments provides for such amendments only by the National Board; and

WHEREAS, That power has now been taken from the Board; be it

Resolved, That the President General-elect, Mrs. Manning, be requested to appoint a committee from this Congress to

consider such changes in the By-Laws as have become necessary by the change in the Constitution; such committee to report to the next Congress." Carried.

Miss Forsyth, chairman, submitted the following report: "The committee to report on a proposed change of method in the circulation of the Magazine state that they have made preliminary investigations which warrant the appointment of a committee to further consider the subject. They, therefore, recommend that the President General-elect, Mrs. Daniel Manning, be requested by this Congress to appoint such a committee. Also, that said committee shall report to the National Board, which shall have power to carry out any plan which the Board shall approve by the unanimous vote of those present at a regular meeting." Report adopted.

Miss Forsyth spoke in regard to the marking of graves of revolutionary soldiers, stating that a design had been offered to the Board by a "Daughter" of New York. The Board having referred this to Congress, Miss Forsyth presented it for consideration. No action.

At 4.30 p. m., it was moved and carried to adjourn.

The evening session was called to order at 7.30 o'clock, by Mrs. Rose F. Brackett, First Vice-President General, but a recess of thirty minutes was taken.

Amendment to Article IV, Section 1. offered by Mrs. Katharine Lincoln Alden, Regent of the Army and Navy Chapter, of Washington, District of Columbia: "For the word 'one' substitute 'two,' and for the word 'years' substitute 'terms.' Amended by the Board by the addition of the word 'biennially' after the words 'by ballot,' and striking out the word 'annual' before meeting; so that the Article after the words 'found necessary' shall read:

"These officers shall be elected by ballot biennially by vote of the majority of the members present at the meeting of the Continental Congress of the Society, and shall hold office for two years, and until their successors shall be elected. No officer shall be eligible to the same office for more than two terms consecutively."

The following amendments to the amendment were offered:

Mrs. Wiles, of Illinois: "Strike out the words 'and until their successors shall be elected,' and substitute 'and until the close of the Continental Congress, at which their successors shall be elected.'" Carried.

Second amendment, offered by Mrs. Shepard, of Illinois:

Add the words, "Except that at the Continental Congress of 1899 ten Vice-Presidents General shall be elected for one year, and ten Vice-Presidents General for two years, and thereafter ten Vice-Presidents General shall be elected each year to hold office for two years." Carried.

Amendment third, which was a substitute motion offered by Miss Forsyth:

"These officers shall be elected by ballot annually, by a vote of the majority of the Continental Congress, and shall hold office for one year and until their successors shall be elected. No officer shall be eligible to such election to office for more than two terms consecutively. This shall apply to all officers except the President General, whose term shall be two years, with the privilege of election for a second term." Lost.

Fourth amendment, offered by Mrs. Davol:

Add the words, "Except the Treasurer and Secretaries, who should be eligible for reelection, subject to the will of the Congress." Lost.

Amendment to Article IV, Section 1, was carried with its amendments as follows: Strike out all after the words "found necessary" and insert: "These officers shall be elected by ballot biennially by vote of the majority of the members present at the meeting of the Continental Congress of the Society, and shall hold office for two years, and until the close of the Continental Congress at which their successors shall be elected: except that at the Continental Congress of 1899, ten Vice-Presidents General shall be elected for one year, and ten Vice-Presidents General for two years, and thereafter ten Vice-Presidents General shall be elected each year to hold office for two years. No officer shall be eligible to the same office for more than two terms consecutively."

The second amendment to Article IV, Section 1, offered by the State Regent of New York, was voted upon and lost.

Dr. McGee moved: "That we elect to-morrow one consult-

ing Registrar for each of the thirteen original States to assist the Registrar General." Laid on the table.

The following amendments to the Constitution were offered to be acted upon at the Congress of 1899.

Amendment to Article IV, Section 1, as follows: Add the words, "at large, and one Registrar General for each of the thirteen original States" after the words "one Registrar General." Offered by Dr. McGee.

Amendments offered by the Philadelphia Chapter through Mrs. Harrison: Article V, Section 1, omit the words "and the Regents and delegates of each organized Chapter in the United States."

Omit the first paragraph of Section 2 of Article V.

Article VI, Section 1, omit the words "and who will be a delegate to the Continental Congress of the National Society."

Also the following suggestions: "The State Regent, together with the Regent of each Chapter in the State, and a representative chosen by the Chapter shall form an executive council. This executive council shall meet at the call of the State Regent not later than three months prior to the convening of the Continental Congress in Washington. It shall be the duty of the executive council to determine questions of importance to be presented by the State Regent only, at the Continental Congress. Delegates can enter into discussions. At this meeting of the executive council, not more than ten delegates and ten alternates representing the different sections of the State, shall be elected by ballot to attend the Continental Congress at Washington. All States and the District of Columbia shall have equal representation at the Continental Congress."

Amendment to Article V, Section 2, proposed by Mrs. Julia Clark Hallam, of the Martha Washington Chapter, Sioux City, Iowa: Add the words: "No person shall be a delegate to the annual Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution who is not a resident of the State in which the Chapter of which she is a member is located at the time at which the Congress meets."

Amendment to Article V, Section 5, offered by Mrs. Madison A. Ballinger, of the District: Strike out all after the word

"Congress," and in lieu thereof insert "but shall not participate in its deliberations." Section as amended to read: "All honorary and ex-officers of the National Society may attend the meetings of the Continental Congress, but shall not participate in its deliberations."

Amendment to Article IV, Section 1, offered by Mrs. Bell M. Draper: Insert the words "one Librarian General" after the words "one Chaplain General."

Amendment in Article VIII, Section 3, offered by Mrs. Laura W. Fowler, of Boston, Massachusetts. "The local Chapters shall be entitled to retain three-fourths of the annual dues, and three-fourths of the life membership fees, paid to them, respectively, for their own use."

Amendment to Article VI, Section 1, last clause, offered by Mrs. Joy, of Michigan: To substitute for the word "seven" the word "fifteen."

Amendment to Article V, by the addition of Section 6, offered by Mrs. Wiles, of Illinois: "A quorum of the Continental Congress shall be one hundred properly accredited delegates."

Amendments offered by Miss Lilian Pike, of the District:

Article III, Section 3: "That the word 'are' shall be changed to 'were,' and the words 'shall be' to 'are.'"

"To Article IV, shall be added the contents of Section 6, Article IV of the By-Laws.

In Article IV, Section 1, the following words shall be added: "An officer appointed to fill a vacancy shall serve only during the unexpired term from the previous time of election until the next regular election."

In Article V, the following words shall be inserted as Section 1:

"All legislative and judicial power in the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is vested in the Continental Congress." Also, that the numbering of the other sections shall be changed to correspond.

Amendment to Article VIII, Section 3, offered by Mrs. Walcott, of New York: "The local Chapters shall be entitled to retain for their own use three-fourths of the annual dues paid to them on the basis of two dollars."

Miss Pike moved: "To abolish Article X and Article XVI of the By-Laws." Not seconded.

Miss Desha moved: "That the dues paid by the Chapters to the National Society be reduced, that is, that the Chapters retain a larger amount." No action.

The evening session adjourned at 10.45.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
Recording Secretary General.

February 26.

The morning session of the sixth day of the Seventh Continental Congress was called to order at 10 o'clock, February 26th, by the First Vice-President General, Mrs. Rose F. Brackett. Recess of fifteen minutes.

After the singing of the patriotic song, "America," prayer was offered by the Chaplain General, Mrs. Charles A. Stakely.

The "Star Spangled Banner" was sung by Miss Edna Doe, the members of the Congress uniting in the chorus.

The order of the day was called and the following motion offered by Prof. Worcester, of Ohio: "That the motion to proceed to the election of another Honorary Vice-President General be taken from the table."

A long discussion followed on this subject, when Mrs. Swift moved: "That this be laid upon the table." Motion carried.

Dr. McGee moved: "That the election of the Editor of the Magazine be taken up." Motion carried.

The Chair stated that nominations were now in order. Mrs. McKenny, of Minnesota, nominated Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood as editor for the ensuing year. This nomination was numerously seconded.

Mrs. Fairbanks, of Indiana, moved: "That the nominations be closed." Carried.

Mrs. Walker moved: "That the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for Mrs. Lockwood." Motion carried.

Mrs. Lockwood expressed her thanks to the Congress for this mark of their appreciation of her services.

The matter of seating the delegates for the Continental Congress was brought up for discussion, and the following motion

offered: "That the Congress appoint a committee of four members of the National Board, any one of whom shall be entitled to draw for the seats, in preparation for the next Congress." No action.

The Chair suggested that this matter could be arranged by correspondence with the National Board during the year, which suggestion was accepted.

Mrs. Maxwell, of Kentucky, moved: "That in future the name of no woman be placed on the list of Honorary Vice-Presidents General until past the age of 60 years." Lost.

The portrait of Mrs. Harrison which was presented by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, to be placed in the Executive Mansion, was spoken of as bearing no mark to indicate that this was the gift of the National Society, which led to the following motion from Mrs. Champion, of Connecticut: "That a small tablet be affixed to the portrait of Mrs. Harrison now in the White House, designating the same, and the fact that it was a gift from the Daughters of the American Revolution, in memory of their first President General, 1891 to 1892—the date of her death."

Mrs. Wiles moved to amend by inserting the words: "this Congress requests that a small tablet be affixed, etc." Laid on the table.

Miss Desha read a paper on the protection of the insignia of the National Society, whereupon Dr. McGee moved: "That this matter be referred to the National Board, with power to take every possible step for the protection of the insignia." Carried.

The following was offered by Mrs. Davey, of Minnesota:

"Resolved, That bars worn upon the ribbon above the insignia shall indicate, or represent, ancestors who have served their country meritoriously during the war of the American Revolution, and lineal descent from whom would admit the wearer to membership in the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution." Laid on the table.

A report in regard to the consolidation of the two societies, viz: The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and the General Society, Daughters of the Revolution,

was read by Mrs. Alexander, of New York, which, upon motion, was accepted.

Mrs. Lockwood moved: "That the present committee be enlarged and empowered to investigate facts; confer with the Daughters of the Revolution Society, and report to the Daughters of the American Revolution National Society from time to time." Carried.

Mrs. Crosman, of New York, moved: "That this Congress extend a rising vote of thanks to Mrs. Rose F. Brackett for her eminent and invaluable services to the Daughters of the American Revolution." This was unanimously carried by a rising vote.

Mrs. McCartney moved: "That the Recording Secretary General be empowered to embody this in an appropriate form and present the same to Mrs. Rose F. Brackett." Carried.

Mrs. McLean, of New York, moved: "That Mrs. Brackett, in recognition of her faithful services, be elected Honorary First Vice-President General." This was largely seconded, but Mrs. Brackett declined, with grateful thanks the honor tendered.

The official reader read the following telegram:

"Omaha, Nebraska, February 25, 1898.

President General, Daughters of the American Revolution,
Washington, D. C.:

Cordial invitation is extended your organization to attend the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition at Omaha, at date to be named by you, from June 1st to November 1st, of this year."

(Signed)

G. W. WATTLES,
President Exposition."

Mrs. S. V. White moved: "That this Congress secure a copy in crayon, or photograph, of the portrait of Mrs. Harrison; and further, that we endeavor to secure for ourselves, to adorn our Continental Hall, which we are to build, similar photographs or crayons of all our Presidents General, that we have a history in faces." Referred to a committee.

Mrs. Torrance, of Minnesota, moved:

"WHEREAS, Some misapprehension exists as to the time and place when elections for State Regents may be held; therefore be it

Resolved, That such elections may be held within the respective States, at any time within twenty days prior to the meeting of the annual Congress; the result thereof to be duly certified and announced in like manner as where such elections occur at, or during the session of said Congress." Laid on the table.

It was moved that the interpretation of the Congress be given of the clause in the Constitution relating to the method of electing State Regents. No action was taken because the ruling of the National Board was considered sufficient.

Mrs. Edwards, of Michigan, moved: "That badges for the Continental Congress be sent fifteen days before the Congress to the Chapter Regents; that State Regents shall call a meeting of their delegates the first morning of the Congress, and make a list of delegates present, which list shall be handed to the Credential Committee and read as the roll call, corrections to be made and reported the same day.

Mrs. Lyons moved to amend this by striking out the words: "this to be read as the roll call."

It was suggested that the original motion be divided into two clauses. This was accepted by the mover of the motion.

The first clause was read, as follows: "That the badges to the Continental Congress be sent, by registered mail, directly to the Chapter Regents, fifteen days before the Congress." Motion seconded and carried.

(This motion was rendered null and void by subsequent action of the Congress.)

Business suspended by request of Miss Forsyth, who, on the part of the Continental Congress, presented to the retiring President General, Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, a loving cup, which was acknowledged with appropriate remarks by the President General.

Mrs. Crosman, of New York, offered the following:

"WHEREAS, France was our faithful ally during the whole of the War of the Revolution; and

Whereas, It is becoming that we send representatives to her on suitable national occasions, to honor her and to prove the continuance of our friendship and gratitude; be it

Resolved, That our National Board be appointed a committee to make appropriate arrangements for the celebration of 1900, to this end, and that said committee report to the next Congress." Carried.

After some announcements given by the official Reader, at 12.25 p. m., it was moved and carried to adjourn.

Congress was called to order at 2 o'clock p. m. A recess of fifteen minutes was taken.

Mrs. Edwards asked that the motion in regard to badges which she had presented at the morning session be again considered. This being granted, Mrs. Edwards moved: "That this be referred to the National Board of Management." Carried.

Mrs. Carpenter, of New Hampshire, moved: "That the amendment to resolution No. 65 in the Statute Book be rescinded." Carried.

Statute 65, February 21, 1895. Resolved, That any member whose papers are accepted on or after August 22d, six months after February 22d, in any year shall not be required to pay annual dues again until the 22d day of February the second year ensuing. (Amended to read 22d of October, instead of 22d day of August. Vol. VI, p. 474.)

The following amendment to Article VIII, Section 1, of the Constitution, was presented by Mrs. Carpenter, of New Hampshire, for action at the Congress of 1899: "Add to Section 1: If an applicant be admitted to membership after August 22d in any year, she shall be exempted from additional dues until one year from the 22d of February next ensuing."

Mrs. Fitzhugh Edwards, of Michigan, moved: "That the reports all of the National officers be printed and circulated through the Congress, as is that of the Treasurer General." Carried.

The following was adopted: "*Resolved*, That a copy of the amended Constitution be sent, as soon after the Congress as possible, to each Chapter Regent."

Mrs. Alfred Whelen moved: "That a vote of thanks be offered to the pages for their services during the convention." Carried.

Complaint being made of the Franco-American College, it was moved by Mrs. Nesmith, of Lowell, Massachusetts: "That a committee be appointed to investigate this school and report to the National Board." Carried.

Mrs. Nash moved: "That this Congress rescind the action of the Congress of a year ago limiting the printed minutes of the Board meetings to merely the motions made, in order that we may have fullér and more intelligible minutes in our Magazine." Carried.

Mrs. Wiles, of Illinois, moved: "That the report of the Committee on Revision of By-Laws be printed and sent to each Chapter sixty days before the meeting of the Eighth Continental Congress." Carried.

Mrs. Tullock moved: "That the program prepared by a committee of the Board of Management, sent to State Regents for approval, published in the Magazine and duly accepted by State Regents and the Board of Management remain without change the program for the next Congress." Laid on the table.

Miss Johnston, Historian General, presented a paper, which was read by the official Reader, asking for assistance in the matter of a statue of Washington proposed to be presented to France. It was moved and carried to ask the National Board some consideration of this matter.

Mrs. McLean offered the following:

"Resolved, That the Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, in session assembled, February, 1898, expresses its lively interest in the appeal presented to it by the personages who have formed a committee to present a statue to France; and the Congress appreciates the bringing before it of such appeal." Unanimously carried.

Mrs. Edwards, of Michigan, moved: "That in the case of vacancy in the office of State Regent in the intervals between the meetings of the Congress, such vacancy be filled by the National Board of Management by the appointment of a State Regent to be named by the majority of Chapter Regents in the State." Carried.

Miss Pike moved: "That a vote of thanks be given to Mrs.

Hatcher for her very admirable arrangements for the comfort of this Congress." Carried by a rising vote.

Miss Forsyth moved: "That we listen to some statements regarding a plan of work to be proposed by Mrs. Thompson, Regent of the Buffalo Chapter of New York." Carried.

Mrs. Fitzhugh Edwards moved: "That it is the sense of this Congress that the National Board of Management be instructed to abide by the date fixed by the By-Laws for the admission of Regents and delegates to the Continental Congress." Carried.

Miss Pike moved: "That we shall have three clerks for the Registrar General, one of whom shall be a professional genealogist, and all of whom shall be Daughters of the American Revolution." Referred to the National Board.

Mrs. Robinson, of Massachusetts, offered the following:

"Resolved, That the Eighth Continental Congress vote by the Australian ballot system. That the nominations be made from the floor, during the afternoon of the second day of the Congress; that the names of all chosen candidates for all offices be printed on each blanket ballot; that voting be done at will, during the hours of nine and two, on the morning following the day of nominations; and that the ballot box, with a requisite number of voting booths and any other paraphernalia necessary for voting by this system be placed in the lobby of the theatre."

Substitute motion offered by Mrs. Mills, of New York:

"That we follow the method of voting adopted this year." Carried.

Mrs. Draper moved: "That the motion made by Mrs. Nesmith, in regard to sending out verbatim reports of the Board meetings to all State Regents, which had been laid on the table, be taken up." Lost.

The official Reader read the following amendments to the Constitution to be acted upon at the Congress of 1899:

Amendment to Article IV, Section 3, offered by Mrs. Joy, of Michigan: "I move to amend by adding after 'the power to elect Honorary Vice-Presidents General shall be vested in the Continental Congress,' the words 'and there shall be not more

than one Honorary Vice-President General elected each year.' ”

Mrs. Louise Peabody Sargent, of Boston, offered the following amendment to Article VIII, Section 3, of the Constitution: “The local Chapters shall be entitled to retain three-fourths of the annual dues, and three-fourths of the life memberships paid to them, respectively, for their own use.”

Amendment to Article VIII, Section 3, of the Constitution, offered by Prof. Sarah A. Worcester, Regent of the Urbana Chapter, Ohio: “The local Chapters shall be entitled to retain three-fourths of the annual dues, and one-half of the life membership fees paid to them, respectively, for their own use. The By-Laws of said Chapter may provide for additional dues for Chapter uses.”

Amendment to Article VIII, Section 3, of the Constitution, offered by Mrs. Wolcott, of New York:

“*Resolved*, That the local Chapters shall be entitled to retain for their own use three-fourths of the annual dues paid to them on the basis of two dollars.”

Mrs. Turner moved: “That the nominations be made the day before election.”

Mrs. Draper moved: “That the question of the days on which nominations and elections in the Eighth Continental Congress shall take place be referred to the Committee of Arrangements.” Carried.

Mrs. Joy, of Michigan, moved: “That the invitation to the ceremonies of the unveiling of the monument to Francis Scott Key be accepted.” Carried.

Mrs. McLean moved the hearty endorsement of Mrs. Sargent’s petition regarding the preservation of Faneuil Hall. Carried.

Mrs. Wiles, of Illinois, moved: “That the Committee on the Revision of By-Laws be given authority to include in its report any revision of the Constitution necessary, to avoid confliction between the Constitution and amendments to it, made at this session.” Lost.

Miss Pike moved: “That we give a vote of thanks to those officers that we have not already thanked, and also to the em-

ployes of this theatre, who have been very courteous and nice indeed." Carried.

The official Reader read the report of Mrs. Prince, of New Mexico, chairman of the Committee on Census on 1790. No action.

At 5.30 p. m., Congress adjourned sine die.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
Recording Secretary General.

The undersigned Committee to Edit Minutes of the Seventh Continental Congress do certify that they have performed that duty and that the foregoing minutes are correct.

ELEANOR HOLMES LINDSAY,
Chairman.

GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER,
JESSIE DAVIS STAKELY,
CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
ANITA NEWCOMB MCGEE.

REPORTS OF STATE REGENTS.

ALABAMA.

Madam President and Members of the Seventh Continental Congress:
As Regent of Alabama, I have the honor to submit to the Seventh Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution my first annual report. Upon going into office I found only two Chapters organized and none in process of organization. We now have five Chapters, and preliminary steps have been taken in the formation of other Chapters, and the organization of these we hope soon to see perfected. The growth of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Alabama has been slow. There are various hindrances to the work, so that the labor involved in the organization of even the *few* Chapters has been arduous, and, at times, dispiriting. Measured by what some other States have accomplished since the last meeting of our Congress, Alabama's work appears discouraging, but a retrospect of the past year, however, to those with a full knowledge of all the difficulties encountered, shows our present status to be gratifying and hopeful. The few regularly organized Chapters are earnestly and enthusiastically at work, and those in process of organization are in the hands of intelligent, zealous and patriotic women.

Pioneer work (the most difficult in any cause) has been done in Alabama, and with the Daughters of the American Revolution colors firmly planted in various parts of the State, the noble organization will continue to grow, slowly it may be, but very surely, we hopefully and confidently believe.

Respectfully submitted,

KATE DUNCAN SMITH,
State Regent.

ARKANSAS.

Madam President and Members of the Seventh Continental Congress:
Arkansas being second on the Daughters of the American Revolution roll of States suggests the wish that the report of work and organization might be second to none in startling statistics. But there are many reasons for the slow growth of the cause in our midst; we are young as a State and few as a people in comparison with those centers of enthusiasm, where revolutionary sites, scenes, records and relics abound, and although the bravest and bluest of revolutionary blood may be pulsating with nineteenth century rapidity through our veins, there has been an anti-revolutionary leisure exhibited in attending to our second and third-storied grandfathers, removed by many degrees of time, distance and greatness. The awakening is at hand, and with it a desire to add to the annals of private and public history, and to perpetuate the

names and memories of those brave men and women who by deeds of privation, piety and patriotism made this country pure, and we exclaim with the great Webster, "Thank God we are Americans," and our women are showing a dexterity most commendable in handling the three-horned dilemma of attending to their ancestors, their contemporaries and their posterity.

The Little Rock Chapter, under the fine leadership of the Chapter Regent, Mrs. Helen M. Norton, is large and flourishing, and new members and interest are being added continually. Contributions to patriotic and charitable funds have been made, a lively interest has been manifested in all the affairs of the National Society. At the annual reception and assembly in January over two hundred guests were entertained. Colonial and revolutionary relics that had been brought from ancestral homes from Maine to Georgia were exhibited. Insignias of Daughters, Dames and Sons sparkled on womanly shoulders and manly lapels as shining marks of pardonable ancestral pride and National patriotism. In fact all the leaves in the Little Rock Chapter's life bear testimony of an increasing enthusiasm. Encouraging reports have been sent to me by Mrs. Wm. D. Reaves, the very efficient Regent at Helena, who feels that her labors will be rewarded by a fully organized Chapter no later than March. Mrs. Mattie Knox Hayman, the Regent at Van Buren, is engendering the interest and accumulating the papers that fortells a complete organization at a very early date. Mrs. Albert Menke, the Regent at Fayetteville; Mrs. Ella Gayle Haughton, the Regent at Prescott, and Miss Black, the Regent at Fort Smith, have not been successful in arousing the necessary interest to establish many members, although they have given their best efforts to the cause, and hope for better things. In the State work I have endeavored, by letter, address and circulars, to start and stimulate a desire on the part of the women to take hold of the work individually and to join the Daughtery circles, and with the loyal assistance accorded me by those already within the folds of the National and Chapter life, I am sure that Arkansas will, year by year, get nearer her alphabetical position in relation to the Daughters and their work. With the wish and prophesy that the Seventh Continental Congress will be all that the loyal liberty-loving legions of members could wish, I am yours in the patriotic bonds of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCES MARION HANGER,
State Regent.

DELAWARE.

Madam President and Members of the Seventh Continental Congress: Again I have the honor to greet you in the name of the Delaware Daughters, United States, Daughters of the American Revolution, and present to you a report of their good work.

The Caesar Rodney Chapter, of Wilmington, has well sustained its reputation during the past year. Under the auspices of the members a most successful loan exhibit for the benefit of the Continental Hall fund was held in the New Century Club. The collection of revolutionary and colonial relics was most valuable and interesting. A unique feature of the decoration was the suspension from the gallery of a spinning wheel, from which our colors were gracefully draped. This wheel was found in the attic of one of the oldest houses in Deerfield, Massachusetts, the home of Rev. John Williams, after his return from captivity in Canada, 1702 to 1704.

On December 7th, the one hundred and tenth anniversary of the ratification of the Constitution by Delaware, a delegation from the Chapter visited the high school, when appropriate exercises were held, and Miss Wapler, the Regent, presented the three prizes which had been offered to the pupils for the best essays on Delaware in Revolutionary times.

The Elizabeth Cook Chapter, of Smyrna, has had a prosperous year. The meetings have been held regularly under the shadows of historic "Old Belmont Hall"—the very name of which is an inspiration.

Contributions have been made to the Continental Hall and Prison Ship funds. The latter fund appeals to this Chapter specially as several of the members have ancestors who suffered and died on the "Jersey."

The Col. Haslet Chapter, of Dover, is just one year old, and the Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth King Anderson, reports a very healthful infancy. Meetings have been held every month. The study of American history has been pursued. Many carefully prepared papers, read by the gifted members, have added to the interest and pleasure of the meetings. A beautiful Colonial Tea was given on the evening of Thanksgiving Day, at the residence of the Regent, the proceeds of which were sent to the Continental Hall fund.

In time to be reported at the Congress came the good news of the organization of the John Pettigrew Chapter in Milford. Miss Tyrena J. Hall, the Regent, has been indefatigable in her efforts, which have been ably seconded by Mrs. M. J. Seymour in the verification of the papers. The Chapter is named in memory of her great-grandfather, who rendered his country distinguished services. He was appointed lieutenant of Naval Forces, July 8, 1776, by the General Assembly of Virginia, afterwards promoted to captain, and received a large grant of land in recognition of his faithful service.

The Delaware Chapters held their first State conference, by invitation of the State Regent, at her residence, on September 11th, anniversary of the battle of the Brandywine. This meeting was called to bring the members into closer relation with each other, and to discuss the best methods for carrying on our work.

The Daughters of the American Revolution in Delaware have united with the Sons of the American Revolution and the Society of the

Cincinnati in an effort to erect a tablet to mark the old Rose House in Wilmington, Washington's headquarters, and a monument in Dover to commemorate the last review and muster of the Delaware Line in 1780.

Respectfully submitted, ELIZABETH CLARKE CHURCHMAN,
Regent.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Madam President and Members of the Seventh Continental Congress: I have the honor to present herewith the report of the Chapters in the District of Columbia for the past year, and it gives me great pleasure to say that the hope expressed in my report of a year ago has been more than fulfilled, and I have only to report continued interest and unfailing friendliness and courtesy as prevailing in each and all of the Chapters. Two new Chapters have been formed, so that we now have eight instead of six well organized Chapters.

As in the past, so now, the oldest Chapter in the District, the Mary Washington, keeps the lead in point of numbers. It had in January, 1898, 206 names on its roll, all full of interest and zeal for work of our Society. From its membership it has, during the past year, supplied the National Board of Management with a Treasurer General, Historian General, Corresponding Secretary General and three Vice-Presidents General, as well as the State Regent of the District. At the annual election of the officers last May, Mrs. Elizabeth Blair Lee, was re-elected Regent, and Miss Mary W. Pearre was made Vice-Regent. The meetings of the Chapter have been regular and well attended, and at several well selected programs of music and historical addresses have been given. At the meeting February 8, 1898, the subject "The Indians During the Revolutionary War and their Methods of Warfare" was discussed, and papers by Prof. W. J. McGee and Miss Elizabeth Bryant Johnson were read and listened to with interest by a large audience. At the close of Prof. McGee's lecture specimens of Indian clubs, tomahawks, bows and arrows and other weapons were exhibited, and some Indian songs given by a full-blooded Indian. Since April, 1897, this Chapter has sent to the National Treasurer \$47.65 additional to their former contributions to the Continental Hall fund. This sum was increased at this Congress by gifts from Mrs. Pearre, the Vice-Regent, of \$10, and from Mrs. Simon Newcomb of \$25, both members of this Chapter. The Mary Washington Chapter has taken great interest in the monument erected at Wakefield by the United States Government and hopes to succeed in having suitable ceremonies at its unveiling this spring.

The Dolly Madison Chapter, since its last report to the Regent of the District of Columbia, has held nine regular meetings at the homes of its different members, thirteen resignations have been received and twelve new members added. Twice during the year death has visited

its ranks and removed two valued members. No special work has been taken up by the Chapter, the meetings usually consisting of general routine business, after which interesting programs of music, both vocal and instrumental, as well as papers, have been given, refreshments have also been served. On May 20, 1897, a beautiful tea was given in honor of Dolly Madison's birthday at the home of Mrs. A. L. Barber. An interesting feature of this tea was the decoration of the parlors with flowers from Mrs. Madison's old home in Virginia. A basket picnic was held at the home of Miss Janet Richards, at Chevy Chase on June 12, 1897. Since April, 1897, this Chapter has sent \$9.00 to the Continental Hall fund. At the annual meeting for the election of officers Mrs. Henry Gannett was elected Regent and Mrs. Charles Sweet Johnson Vice-Regent.

The Continental Chapter comes next in order, and has a good record to make. The public meetings have been regular and well attended, and the papers on the Revolution and other patriotic subjects have been full of interest, the large and interested audiences attesting that they were enjoyed and appreciated. Increasing membership has been the result, so that the Chapter has lost five members by resignation, they have gained twenty-one new members during the year and now number 56. Since April, 1897, this Chapter has sent \$50 to the Continental Hall fund, and the Regent, Mrs. Mary S. Gist, has not slackened in her interest in the work.

The Columbia Chapter in April, 1898, will have completed its fourth year. It numbers 56 members, thirty-nine of whom are resident in the District of Columbia. In March Col. Charles Chaille Long delivered an illustrated lecture upon his life in Korea, in the parlors of Mrs. George Westinghouse, which were kindly loaned for the purpose. From the proceeds of this lecture the Chapter donated \$72 to the Continental Hall fund. In April they purchased a very handsome silk flag, which was dedicated in May, Mrs. H. V. Boynton making the address. In the autumn the Chapter had the misfortune to lose by death one of their honored members, Mrs. Lavin, a charter member of the National Society as well as of the Chapter. Two members have been transferred, one resigned and one died during the year. Miss Mary C. Davenport Chenoweth is still the Regent.

The Martha Washington Chapter continues to prosper and increase gradually year by year. There have been two resignations this last year and four members have been transferred to other Chapters, but their places have been more than filled by new members, whose admission has brought the total membership to 70, of which number 68 are active and two are honorary members. There is among them a growing pride in belonging to an admirable Chapter and an increasing interest in the objects and aims of the Society, and the Regent takes much pleasure in fostering this esprit du corps in every possible way. She hopes within the next year to see the membership increased to 100, with a corresponding advance in patriotic spirit and

worthy undertakings. Some of the members have contributed excellent articles to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, others are preparing contributions for the Magazine, also of the open meetings of the Chapter, which are always most delightful occasions, and are enjoyed heartily by all the members and their friends. These open meetings combine instruction with enjoyment and are eagerly looked forward to by nearly all who have attended them, and have been the means of awakening renewed interest and attracting accessions to their ranks, so that they will probably be held more frequently during the coming year, and made, if possible, more attractive. Miss Lilian Pike is the Regent.

The Army and Navy Chapter has since February, 1897, lost one member by resignation and admitted three, making the present membership 63. A meeting has been held each month excepting July, August and September, generally at the "Ebbitt House," through the courtesy of Mr. Burch. March 1st, after the usual routine business, a paper by the Regent on "The Siege of Boston" was read. Mrs. Chamberlin, a member of the Chapter, then living in Quincy, Mass., who was present for the first time at a Chapter meeting, gave an account of the "Cairn" erected by the "Daughters of the Revolution" on Penn's Hill, Quincy, the spot where Mrs. John Adams sat and watched the shells thrown into Boston from Dorchester Heights. Mrs. Bradbury, Regent of Hannah Winthrop Chapter, of Cambridge, Mass., and Miss Emerson, of the same Chapter, spoke of recent visits to Prospect and to Winter Hills, where were some of Washington's strongest fortifications during the siege. In April a paper on "Ethan Allen and His Green Mountain Boys at Ticonderoga and Crown Point," by the Regent, was read. In May Chapter officers were elected for the year. Mrs. Katharine L. Alden was re-elected Regent. Miss Catherine Miller read from a pamphlet on "Some of the Secret Trials of Washington," finishing the article at the June meeting. The meetings during the year have been full of interest and the papers read unusually fine, particularly one by Mrs. Edward Gheen, of Chester County Chapter, Pennsylvania, on "Our Navy in the Revolution." A unanimous vote of the Chapter was given asking Mrs. Gheen for a copy to be sent to the editor of the Magazine for publication. This Chapter has given \$10 to the "Mary Washington Memorial Association," the first object the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution pledged themselves to work for, and the Chapter has also on hand \$25 for the Continental Hall fund, chiefly the profits of a presentation of scenes from "Alice in Wonderland," which were given under the auspices of this Chapter.

The Manor House Chapter was formed in Washington January 3, 1898, with fourteen members. It has adopted by-laws for its governance and holds public meetings on the third Saturday evening in each month at the "Riggs House," when all members of the Society are cordially welcomed. Miss Ballinger is the Regent. This Chapter and

the Elizabeth Jackson Chapter are the two new Chapters formed in the District. The Elizabeth Jackson is named for the mother of Andrew Jackson, and was organized January 11, 1898. The desire of the members is for a small Chapter of twenty or twenty-five members, so that they can meet comfortably in private parlors. Mrs. Mary C. Wysong is the Regent.

In closing my report as State Regent of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution for the District of Columbia, I must thank the members of the various Chapters for the kindness and consideration extended to me during the two years I have been their Regent, and also express my appreciation of the many kindly requests to remain in that position. As I have always maintained that a State Regent was a National officer, and as such only eligible for two terms, I have steadily declined to allow my name to be mentioned for reelection. I think in a Society constituted as ours is, rotation in office is desirable. I have tried to fulfill my duties faithfully and conscientiously and to be considerate of the interests of all, and have attended nearly all of the meetings of the National Board of Management, so as to keep in touch with the work of the Society. Again thanking the Chapters for their loyal support and encouragement, I commend to their kind consideration my successor, Mrs. Mary H. Newcomb.

Respectfully submitted,

VIRGINIA MILLER,
State Regent.

CONNECTICUT.

Madam President and Members of the Seventh Continental Congress: I have the honor to report a large increase in the membership, and a still more gratifying increase in the amount of historical and commemorative work accomplished during the past year by the Connecticut Chapters, Daughters of the American Revolution. Every Chapter has done well, and some have achieved exceptionally brilliant and valuable results. I allude more particularly to the splendidly persistent fight, against great odds, of the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, which finally resulted in its victory, with the passing of a bill by the General Assembly authorizing the legalization of a State flag, and giving to that Chapter the honor of presenting this first flag to the State of Connecticut.

And to the magnificent work of the Ruth Wyllys Chapter, which has carried through almost to its completion a great scheme for restoring the colonial and revolutionary burial place in Hartford; for wiping out of existence a filthy alley-way, which, for a quarter of a century, has been an eye-sore and a disgrace to the city, and of making possible in its place a beautiful boulevard leading from the main street to the Capitol Park. When I mention that the Chapter members contributed \$4,000 to the necessary fund, and secured from friends

enough more to swell the amount to \$15,000, it will be understood that some very energetic work has been done by the Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

Then there is the Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter, of Putnam, which was organized last March with fifty charter members (including one "own" Daughter). Scarcely had its existence been announced when it determined to make a name for itself. And so it has, by contracting for the purchase of the famous Den where a hundred years ago or more, Israel Putnam and a certain wolf held a little argument, which ended disastrously to the wolf. It is the intention of the Chapter to eventually present these acres to the State for a public park.

The special efforts of the Wadsworth and Eunice Dennie Burr Chapters have practically come to a successful issue; monuments in their revolutionary burial places having been restored, substantial stone walls placed around the grounds and handsome iron gateways erected at their entrances. It is a fact of National interest that Commodore Macdonough lies buried in the cemetery at Middletown, which is in the care of the Wadsworth Chapter.

The Sarah Riggs Humphrey Chapter has completed its memorial work, and given back to history many a name and many a record of revolutionary service which had been lost for years.

Several of our Chapters, notably the Sarah Riggs Humphrey, of Derby, and the Freeloze Baldwin Stow Chapter of Milford, are now engaged in making complete copies of the fast-fading town records, an undertaking which will be greatly appreciated by the future historians of Connecticut.

The New Milford Chapter has placed upon the outer wall of its Town Hall a handsome bronze tablet to the memory of Roger Sherman, for whom the Chapter was named. It is a matter for congratulation that the occasion was regarded as of such importance that the Chapter could count among its guests two such distinguished men as Senator Hoar and Senator Hawley.

The Katherine Gaylord Chapter has undertaken the restoration and care of the public green, or what in revolutionary days was known as the "Training Ground." Eleven hundred dollars have been collected by the Chapter for this special work, and when completed the "green" will be a thing of beauty and a joy for many a year to come.

A number of our Chapters are offering prizes of books, pictures, or money, for best historical essays by school children. The Stamford Chapter presents finely bound historical works to the pupil entering the high school who passes the best examination in American History.

An interesting addition to the exercises usual on such anniversaries was made last Fourth of July by the Mary Clap Wooster Chapter, of New Haven. The Chapter invited the local Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, members of other patriotic Orders, and the Christian public generally, to a sunrise service of prayer and song, in one of the leading city churches.

The invitation was accepted by a large number, the church was appropriately draped with the Star Spangled Banner, fervent prayer was offered and five minute addresses were made by distinguished clergymen, "America" was sung, and the first sunrise religious service ever observed on the Fourth of July in New Haven, a service beautiful in its simplicity and impressive in its earnestness, passed into history.

I take pleasure in calling attention to the literary efforts of some of our Chapters. Many very valuable historical papers, indicating careful research, and the acquisition of considerable new material, have been written by our "Daughters;" the Roger Sherman and Stamford Chapters have each issued interesting calendars; the Mary Clapp Wooster Chapter has published a complete history of "Our Flag," and the Katherine Gaylord Chapter has now in press the story of its Patron Saint, which was awarded first prize at the Sixth Continental Congress for being the best historical paper submitted to the National Committee on the subject of "A Woman of the Revolution." Brief sketches of our "own" Daughters, and of the women for whom the Connecticut Chapters have been named, are being collected by a committee appointed for that purpose, and it is hoped that the material thus secured will be published in book form during the ensuing year.

The Susan Carrington Clark Chapter still holds the lead for "own" Daughters. Four such members have died during the year, but the names of twelve living "own" Daughters still remain on the Chapter rolls. Connecticut is credited on the National Records with seventy-four "own" Daughters of revolutionary soldiers, their ages ranging from 58 to 104 years. Miss Mary Spooner is an "own" Daughter, and a member of the Ruth Hart Chapter of Meriden. On the 8th of February, 1898, she attained her 104th birthday, and received a congratulatory message from the Connecticut Chapters.

Some of our Chapters are contributing, wholly, or in part, to the support of certain "own" Daughters whose private means are inadequate to their needs, and who have out-lived those upon whom this labor of love would naturally fall. No nobler or more fitting work than this can be undertaken by the Daughters of the American Revolution, and I venture to suggest to the Chapters throughout the country that they assume the care and support of these needy "own" Daughters, rather than seek to secure pensions for them from the United States Government. The number of individuals requiring this kind of assistance cannot be large. Should we not then, as Daughters of the American Revolution, consider it not only a privilege to care for these "Sister-Daughters," but a duty as well, to do what we can to save them from becoming objects of public charity?

Early in 1897 a joint committee, consisting of representatives from the societies of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Sons of the Revolution and the Colonial Dames, was appointed to take up the work of marking his-

torical sites in Connecticut. The work of the committee includes tracing the route of the French Army through Connecticut by means of a study of their various encampments and the traditions attached thereto; locating churches, taverns and houses of colonial and revolutionary days; locating and marking such historic sites as "Old Iron Mine," "Indian Rock," "Witch Rock," and "Execution Hill." This hill marks the spot where Moses Dunbar, the only Tory executed in Connecticut, was hanged and buried. It is now the site of Trinity College, in Hartford.

The committee has also located various camps, trails and cemeteries, each with its tradition of historical fact, and it has petitioned the General Assembly to retain the original Indian names of lakes, hill-tops, mountains, etc.

Many times during the past two years the State Regent has been asked to suggest courses of historical study for Chapters, or for individual "Daughters," and to give information concerning a great variety of topics of general interest to the student of colonial and revolutionary history. The suggestion of a "Bureau of Exchange" grew out of these many requests, and I am glad to say that the experiment is a success and that the "Bureau" is filling a long-felt want. The invitation to Chapters to contribute to the "Bureau" type-written copies of their more valuable historical papers met with favor, and a really choice little collection of original papers has been received by the custodian in charge. Many Chapters are availing themselves of the advantages of this plan to exchange historical papers, and they have thus, themselves, become the medium of supply as well as of demand.

It is not possible in the short space granted for this report to speak in detail of what each Chapter has accomplished, but I mention these special enterprises as examples of what all, in a greater or less degree, are doing.

Death has been busy in our ranks during the past year. So far as reported to me, thirty-three of our members have passed on to other fields of action, and of this number eight were "own" Daughters. The Dorothy Ripley and the Sibble Dwight Kent Chapters have been called to mourn the loss of their respective Regents, and the Freeloze Baldwin Stow Chapter has lost by death its Registrar and its Historian.

Since her last annual report to Congress, the State Regent has written 1,341 official letters, and has attended 44 Chapter meetings in various parts of the State. New Chapters have been organized in Putnam, Jewett City, Southington, Thomaston, Winsted, Greenwich and Washington, an increase of seven during the year, thus giving a total of 40 Chapters, one or more in every county in Connecticut. Thirty-nine of these Chapters have already received charters from the National Society.

The Ruth Wyllys Chapter, of Hartford, has a larger membership than any other, though the Mary Clap Wooster Chapter, of New

Haven, is a close second. The Susan Carrington Clark Chapter, of Meriden, shows a larger increase during the year than any other, and carries on its membership rolls the distinguished names of the Countess Waldersee and the Baroness Waechter, both of Stuttgart, Wurtemberg.

The gain in Connecticut's membership during the year 1897 has been 559, and on the authority of the National Officers I am able to state that our total membership to-day is 3,070, that this is a larger number than is credited on the National books to any other State, and that Connecticut is therefore once again the banner State.

Respectfully submitted,

SARA THOMSON KINNEY,
State Regent.

FLORIDA.

Madam President and Members of the Seventh Continental Congress: My efforts at forming Chapters through the State during the past year have been more successful than formerly. A new Chapter at St. Augustine, under the efficient care of Mrs. Woodruff, has been started with the most promising outlook, and a Chapter is promised at Deland. The Jacksonville Chapter grows not only from those in the city, but from members up and down the river. Semi-monthly meetings are held during the Winter, when revolutionary history has been followed and many original papers read. Last year a prize was given the best essay on American history written by a pupil of the public schools, and a second one is offered this year. A subscription of a hundred dollars has been subscribed by this Chapter to the Continental Hall.

I trust the new State Regent will be more successful in forming Chapters. I feel much encouraged, in the many new and enthusiastic members that are joining, and resign the work with good wishes for its future success. I have enjoyed the pleasant reunions and friendships made, but feel four years of service are all I can spare from my many other duties.

Respectfully submitted,

C. C. AMBLER,
State Regent.

ILLINOIS.

Madam President and Members of the Seventh Continental Congress: My work for our Society in the State of Illinois, during the year just closing, has produced encouraging results. There are four States only which have a larger membership roll, and these, being of the original thirteen, possess superior advantages for the proof of eligibility. Illinois has now twenty organized Chapters, and six Chapter Regents, most of whom have secured a large proportion of the number requisite for organization, and anticipate effecting it early in our coming official year. Miss Mae Davidson, Chapter Regent of Elgin, reporting twelve applications before the National Board; Miss Mary B. Willis, Chapter Regent of Champaign, nine applications; Miss Nettie Crary, Chapter

Regent of La Moille, eight applicants; Prophetstown, Mrs. M. K. Hadanway, Regent, five applicants; Pontiac, Mrs. P. W. Woodson, Regent, three accepted applicants; and Mrs. Dorothy N. Law, of Dixon, who reports more than the necessary number of applicants for membership.

The Chicago Chapter, Mrs. Frederick Dickinson, Regent, the first in our Order to organize, has now the largest membership in the Society, and is active in good works. Its literary meetings are attended not only by its own members, but by associate members from many parts of the State. The Chapter has offered two prizes for essays upon revolutionary subjects by its own members. Besides the standing committees, special ones have been appointed upon revolutionary relics, historical research, and patriotic education, which have greatly extended the scope of the Chapter, and brought it into touch with many and varied interests. An excellent system for the preservation of the records of membership has been devised by the Registrar, Mrs. Richard H. Kerr. The arrangement of the book designed for this purpose is eminently practical and convenient, furnishing at a glance the name of applicant, date of application, date of acceptance, place of residence, and national number of each accepted member; and making it most valuable for future reference, while establishing a uniform system throughout the Chapters. Five hundred (\$500.00) dollars have been contributed by the Chapter from its treasury to the fund for the Continental Hall. A petition for a pension for Mrs. Phebe D. Cleavland, "an own daughter" of a revolutionary soldier, and a charter member of the Chapter, signed by the State Regent and Chapter officers, is now before the Congress of the United States. The Chapter has been active in encouraging the formation of a Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Paris, France.

The North Shore Chapter, of Highland Park, has for the fourth time elected Mrs. William C. Egan as its Regent. Flag Day was celebrated by visiting the High School and taking part in the patriotic exercises of the day, which included the presentation by the Chapter of a medal for the best paper, written by a pupil of the school, upon General Marion. The anniversary of the Boston Tea Party was also observed, each member bringing with her a package of tea, afterwards sent by the Chapter to the Home for Aged Women in Chicago. A prize of a George Washington tea cup and saucer was offered for the best answer to the question, "What is the duty of a Daughter of the American Revolution?" This prize was awarded to Mrs. S. M. Millard for the following response: "To arouse the feeling of love of country, especially among the young, who are so far removed from the great struggle of our ancestors, and their thrilling experience." Mrs. Sarah Ragan, "an own daughter" of a revolutionary soldier, has been made a life member of this Chapter, and has received a souvenir spoon from the National Society. A volume entitled "A History of

the American Flag," by a Daughter of the American Revolution, has been presented by the Chapter to the High School. The club house for the Sons of Foreign Workmen has received constant assistance from the Chapter.

Moline Chapter, of Moline, for five years faithfully served by its organizer and Regent, Mrs. Mary L. Deere, has held bi-weekly meetings during the past year, that of October 19th having been a special commemoration of the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, Virginia. A meeting open to guests discussed the Constitution of the United States, taking for its inspiration the words of the eminent English statesman, Gladstone, "The American Constitution is the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man." The Chapter devoted the remainder of the year to a study of our National Government, its program including papers upon "Federal Convention," Congress, the Executive Department, the Judicial Department, and other similar subjects, closing the course by celebrating the anniversary of "the inauguration of Washington, the first President of the United States." The books used for reference by this Chapter form an excellent library, and are noted in its Year Book. On February 22 the High School of Moline gives, under the auspices of the Chapter, a patriotic entertainment consisting of music, selections and essays, at which the Chapter will present the High School with a fine engraving from a portrait of Washington. It has received from the National Librarian General honorable mention for the excellence of its program for study for the years 1894 to 1898, inclusive.

The Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter, of Bloomington, has held monthly meetings in a hall rented for the purpose, having outgrown the capacity of private houses. Mrs. Funk, the Regent of last year, declined to serve a second term, and has been succeeded by Mrs. Harvey C. De Motte. The policy of the Chapter is to maintain active interest among its members by means of numerous committees for varied work, and to place the organization upon a fine parliamentary, intellectual, financial and social basis. Nine prizes, three in each of the three grades of the High School, have been offered for the best essays upon "Patriotism in Its Different Phases." The papers will be read, and the prizes awarded on the 22d of February.

The Fort Dearborn Chapter, of Evanston, celebrated Flag Day by presenting American flags to 1,500 children of the Evanston schools. Representatives of the Chapter visited every public and parochial school on this day, giving to each teacher a printed address to be read to the pupils, in which the reasons for marking the day were simply and clearly stated. Mrs. Julia Rowena Lowne, "an own daughter" of a revolutionary soldier, is a member of the Chapter, and at its annual meeting was presented by its honorary Regent, Miss Cornelia Gray Lunt, on behalf of the National Society, with a souvenir spoon.

The Rockford Chapter adopted a novel program at one of its open meetings, when it had as its guests the pupils of the eighth grade of the city High School. These young people were attired in colonial costumes, and the papers which formed the literary feature of the occasion were written by them. Tableaux were presented representing "Washington at Home" and "The Boston Tea Party." The membership of the Chapter includes "an own daughter" of a revolutionary soldier. The Chapter has contributed \$25 to the fund for the Continental Hall. The Regent, Mrs. H. W. Taylor, has been re-elected for the ensuing year.

The Springfield Chapter has re-elected its organizer and first Regent, Mrs. Charles V. Hickox, and plans for a year of aggressive work.

The George Rogers Clark Chapter, of Oak Park, has observed during the year the anniversaries of the birth of Washington, the Boston Tea Party, the birthday of George Rogers Clark, and the wedding day of General Washington. Upon each occasion spirited addresses were made, and historical reminiscences indulged in. The Chapter extended its patriotic teachings to its suburban neighbors, the German residents of Harlem Settlement, to whom they presented a large American flag. The future will doubtless prove how effective has been the silent teaching of that flag to the children who have it constantly before their eyes as the emblem of the Government of their adopted country. An exhibition of revolutionary and colonial relics, made by the Chapter, attracted widespread interest, and had an educational value far beyond the realization of those who were privileged to examine it; linking by subtle association the present with the past, and evolving, even in the practical minds of the twentieth century, visions of the romance of history. A proposition was made by the Chapter to mark with an appropriate memorial the grave of George Rogers Clark, but the descendants of that patriot anticipate similar action upon the part of our Government. This Chapter itself, in its admirable work, its high aims, and its growing membership, is a fitting monument to the revolutionary hero of the West. A department of American history has been established by the Chapter in the public library of Oak Park, and many valuable standard works already placed there. The first Regent of this Chapter, Mrs. Edward P. Martin, its efficient organizer, retires after two years' service, and is succeeded by Mrs. George M. Davidson.

The Peoria Chapter held its annual meeting April 20, electing a new corps of officers. Miss Caroline Montgomery Rice, who organized this Chapter two years ago, declined a re-election as its Regent, but accepted the office of Vice-Regent. Mrs. Alexander Tyng was elected Regent. A course of American history has been successfully pursued by the Chapter. With a membership of energetic workers in many different lines (literature, music, kindergarten, and the various clubs), the wisdom gained by varied experience animates its councils, and gives ability to reach and influence many different circles in the community.

The Rev. James Caldwell Chapter, of Jacksonville, numbers thirty-eight members. Flag Day was marked by appropriate exercises, and the anniversary of the Boston Tea Party was observed. The Chapter has voted to place in the public library of Jacksonville the *AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE* and "The Spirit of 1776." It offers a prize for the best paper upon a patriotic theme from a pupil of the city High School. The Society of the Sons of the American Revolution has been invited to unite with this Chapter in its celebration of February 22.

Lincoln Chapter.—The organizer of this Chapter, Miss May Latham, after active service of two years, retires from its Regency, the former Vice-President, Mrs. David Gillespie, succeeding to that office. The intelligent activity which has hitherto characterized the work of this Chapter continues to inspire it. It now contemplates the erection of a fire-proof building to contain the records of Logan County, which are very valuable in the historical annals of the State. A prize has been offered in the High School of Lincoln to the writer of the best paper upon a subject pertaining to the American Revolution. The Chapter is much interested in forming a Society of the Children of the American Revolution. Mrs. Josephine Davis Woodeski, "an own daughter" of a revolutionary soldier, is a member of this organization, and has received the National souvenir spoon.

The year 1897 opened in the Decatur Chapter with an afternoon tea upon the anniversary of Washington's Birthday. The program, eminently suitable to the occasion, was devoted to the consideration of "Washington's Life and Times." Brief talks by the members, and an essay by Mrs. E. P. Warren; Joseffey's minuet, recalling the stately dance of the era; "Yankee Doodle," and "Washington's Funny Song, the Darby Ram," alternated with "America" and "Our Banner Still Waves." The Topic Committee planned the year's work to include a course of American history, and one of University lectures under Chapter patronage. A prize to be offered to the senior class of the Decatur High School is contemplated. Miss M. Belle Ewing, the Chapter organizer, declined to serve a third term.

The Fort Armstrong Chapter, of Rock Island, which derives its name from the old fort situated in its vicinity, also commemorates the revolutionary fame of General Armstrong, of Pennsylvania, who served his country as an officer in its war for freedom, and later rendered efficient civil service as Secretary of the State of Pennsylvania and Minister to France and Secretary of War. Literary meetings are held the last Saturdays of each month from October to June, the course of study covering the American Revolution and the War of 1812, and considering the administrations of the Presidents of the United States from Washington to Lincoln, inclusive. The Year Book of the Chapter forms a valuable text book for students of American history, suggesting subjects of special import in the origin and developing of the Republic, the lives and careers of its eminent men, civil and military,

and its Constitution and political history, and containing an exhaustive list of authorities to be consulted upon these subjects. In connection with this Chapter a Society of Children of the American Revolution has been formed by Mrs. Montgomery, a Chapter member, promising future strength to the local parent organization.

The Illini Chapter, of Ottawa.—Eastern Chapters of our Society find many historic places to mark within their boundaries, for the instruction of generations to come, and delight to honor the spots where sleep the brave defenders of their country's liberty; but the first monument erected in the West to the memory of a revolutionary soldier was dedicated upon the 14th of June, 1897, by the Illini Chapter, of Ottawa, to the memory of Joseph Misner, who fought through the American Revolution, and subsequently emigrated to the territory which is now the State of Illinois, and lived and died in the small town of Millington, in the vicinity of Ottawa, where he is buried, and where his descendants still live. When the sacred grave, unmarked by stone or inscription, was pointed out to Mrs. Sherwood, the Regent of the Illini Chapter, she at once suggested that its members should adopt as their work for the year the raising of a monument to the veteran of 1776. Willing hearts and hands were quick to aid in the noble endeavor. The necessary funds were furnished by the Chapter. Skilled advice was sought as to material and execution, and to-day a granite monument of artistic proportions attests at once the service of the patriot whom it honors, and the devotion of the Chapter which has placed upon it the rehearsal of his faithfulness to his country.

The Amor Patria Chapter, of Streator, has now seventeen members, who hold meetings once in two months, their work being a general topical review of the American Revolution. The difficulties of organization having been surmounted, Mrs. E. C. Barlow, the Chapter Regent, anticipates steady growth and prosperity.

The Princeton, Illinois, Chapter celebrated, as is its custom, the 22d of February. Two "own daughters" of revolutionary soldiers are prospective members of the Chapter, which is unique as being composed chiefly of descendants of the Poet Bryant. Mrs. Austin Reeves organized the Chapter, and is its Regent.

The Dorothy Quincy Chapter, of Quincy, applied for its charter on April 1, 1897, receiving it May 28. Its "study class" in American history holds monthly meetings, made deeply interesting by sketches of Chapter ancestors from the pens of the descendants. Many places connected with the history of the State of Illinois have been recorded in the Chapter records. A Society of the Children of the American Revolution is in progress of organization by the Chapter Regent, Miss Cornelia Collins.

The Kewanee Chapter was organized by the efforts of its energetic Regent, Mrs. James K. Blish, upon the 17th of June, 1897, and chartered December 27 of this year. It has a membership of thirteen.

The Warren Chapter, of Monmouth, has not confined its work to that town, but has vigorously prosecuted it in Warren County, and at the close of its first year has a membership of forty. Pilgrims' Day, December 22, was celebrated with enthusiasm. The Chapter includes seven lineal descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers. Mrs. J. C. Burns, Chapter Regent.

The Shadrack Bond Chapter, of Carthage, held its first reception at the home of Judge Mack, receiving a hundred guests, among whom were the faculty of Carthage College with their wives, and the teachers of the public schools. All united in singing national songs. A solo was given, entitled "How Grandma Danced the Minuet." A magnetic and inspiring address was made by Mrs. Laura M. Noyes, the Chapter Regent, to whom it owes its organization. The charter has been received, and will be framed in wood from the log cabin of Abraham Lincoln.

In concluding my report I beg, with much regret, to tender to the National Society my resignation as State Regent of Illinois, impaired health rendering it impossible for me to longer perform the duties of that honorable office.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNIE W. L. KERFOOT,
State Regent.

INDIANA.

Madam President and Members of the Seventh Continental Congress: It is with mingled feelings of pleasure and regret that I present my fourth and last report as State Regent of Indiana. These four years as State Regent, with a year and a half as Chapter Regent, have been full of interest. Life has been richer and deeper through my relations, as a Daughter of the American Revolution, with the Daughters of the East and South, the North and the far West. As daughters of our revolutionary sires we are as sisters in our devotion to the principles adopted by our glorious Order. My relations with the Daughters of Indiana have been of the most cordial and friendly character. The acquaintance of such superior women has been a rare privilege, and formed as it was, through mutual sympathy and interest in our great Order, it has developed true friendship. My efforts have always met the most kindly courtesy, unwearied patience, and enthusiastic response. The fruits of the labors of four years seem small compared with those of adjoining States, but if the conditions are considered, that we have no very large cities to draw from, our numbers will seem greater. Each year is marked by the decided growth in the stability of the Chapters heretofore organized, and in a constantly growing interest of greater numbers of women. It is now a fact of public note that a great wave of enthusiasm and interest in patriotism is sweeping over the country. It has affected the pulpit, the press, and literature. The drama, so sensitive to public taste, has also become patriotic.

This ennobling wave of enthusiastic patriotism has no doubt been instigated and influenced by the amazing growth of our great hereditary patriotic Society. Indiana is responding in sympathy, and her sons and daughters are industriously rewriting her history by tracing their own lineages and those of their revolutionary ancestors, and by collecting data of that period when Indiana was a colonial territory and a part of that State (Augusta County, Virginia) which was almost a continent. The details of the growth in this State are interesting, but a brief account only can be given.

During our short history of four years we have had the honor of having five own daughters—Mrs. Eliza Brown, who died two years since, and Mrs. Rachel Wilson, of the General de Lafayette Chapter; Mrs. Diana Evans Moore, of the General Van Rensselaer Chapter; Mrs. Eliza Johnson, of Ligonier, and Mrs. Patsy Patterson, of the Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter. The spoons given to these venerable ladies by the National Society were received by them with great pleasure. Mrs. Eliza Johnson was only a member of our Society about six weeks, but during that time she was much interested, and received the spoon with much interest. She passed away after a brief illness on January 21, 1898.

We have now eight organized Chapters, and twelve unorganized. One Regent, Mrs. McNutt, of Terre Haute, has resigned. No one has as yet been appointed to fill the vacancy. The Children of the American Revolution were reported last year as having been organized by Mrs. Flora S. Wulschner, the President of the Children of the American Revolution for Indiana. This year this Society is represented by a delegate, Mrs. H. C. G. Bals, the recently elected President of the Mary Gibson Society.

REPORT of the Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter.—During the year the Chapter has had a wholesome growth, and now numbers one hundred and eight (108) members. There have been no deaths in the Chapter, and but two members have resigned, and no transfers to other Chapters. There have been four entertainments given by the Chapter during the year, besides several business meetings. On the evening of the 22d of February, 1897, at the residence of Mrs. E. C. Atkins, a delightful entertainment was given, to which were invited, in addition to the members and their guests, all the resident Sons of the American Revolution. A paper on Washington's career, illustrated by stereopticon views, was read by the Rev. Mr. Dewhurst, which, with music, etc., made a very delightful evening. June 5 the Chapter entertained the Children of the American Revolution at the Country Club, where, after a paper on "Colonial Homes" was read by Miss Sloan, there were refreshments and a dance, added to which was the great delight the children had in the spacious grounds and on the water. October 7 the annual meeting of the Chapter was held at the home of the Regent, Mrs. Sayles. At this meeting, after hearing the

reports of the officers, it was voted to subscribe twenty-five dollars to the fund providing permanent headquarters for the Daughters of the American Revolution in Washington. Mrs. H. C. G. Bals then read an interesting paper on "Historical Spots About Boston," after which the annual election of officers was held, resulting as follows: Regent, Mrs. Albert Baker; Vice-Regent, Miss Eliza G. Browning; Secretary, Mrs. George W. Sloan; Treasurer, Miss Brook Griffin; Registrar, Mrs. J. N. Hurty; Historian, Mrs. J. M. Winters. December 14 the members of the Chapter gave a reception and "ye olden time dance" at the home of Mrs. W. H. Coleman. During the reception in the spacious and elegant parlors an orchestra in the hall played patriotic airs, and Mrs. Wallace sang. Later in the evening all adjourned to the ball-room, where the minuet and other dances were enjoyed. In addition to the Chapter there were about two hundred other guests present. January 20, 1898, there was called a meeting of the Chapter at the home of the Regent, Mrs. Baker, for the election of delegates to the National Congress at Washington, to be held February 22. After the routine business the election was held, resulting in the selection of the following delegates and alternates: Delegates, Mrs. Albert Baker, Mrs. E. C. Atkins, Mrs. Charles Fairbanks; alternates, Mrs. Addison Bybee, Mrs. H. C. G. Bals, Miss Florence Malott. Mrs. Foster then read several very interesting invitations to attend entertainments in New York, Minnesota, etc. The Secretary was instructed to correspond with the Milwaukee Chapter in regard to the desecration of the National flag, and to offer the Chapter's cordial coöperation in any effort to prevent such desecration. Mrs. Winchester presented to the consideration of the Chapter the subject of securing a memorial room, where mementoes of Caroline Scott Harrison (for whom this Chapter is named) might be preserved and seen. The suggestion met with cordial approval, but was postponed for want of time to consider. February 14 there was a meeting of the Chapter held at the home of Mrs. John H. Holliday. The meeting was distinguished by the presentation to Mrs. Patsy Patterson of a souvenir spoon of gold, she being a "Daughter of the American Revolution" in verity. The presentation was most happily made by our State Regent, Mrs. C. C. Foster, on behalf of the National Society. This was followed by music and recitations, and a spirited address by Miss Catherine Merrill on "The Heroes of the Battle of Stony Creek," after which the meeting became informal and social in its nature. Respectfully submitted, ANNA C. BAKER, *Regent*.

REPORT of the General de Lafayette Chapter, No. 78.—The General de Lafayette Chapter, of Lafayette, Indiana, met for the first meeting of its fourth year at the residence of Mrs. Frances E. Lingle, on September 6, 1897. As that date is the anniversary of the birth of America's distinguished ally, an effort is always made to make the day especially and appropriately interesting. On this occasion a lecture was

given by Madame Pauline Mariotte Davies, professor of French at Purdue University, giving a sketch of General Lafayette from a French standpoint, and was most interesting. A literary program is arranged as heretofore with historical intents in view. The first (September 6) and last (June 6) meetings of the year are open meetings, when the hostess entertaining may serve refreshments and invite guests outside of the Chapter. At the intervening meetings no refreshments are served, although guests may be invited by the hostess. The membership is at present eighty-eight, with the papers of two new members already under advisement. The last member admitted to our Chapter is an "own daughter," Mrs. Rachel Wilson, who is seventy-eight years of age. Death has removed one of our number—a charter member of our Chapter—Mrs. Mary Butler Emerson. There has been one transfer to another Chapter, and one received by transfer to our own. The number enrolled since the organization of the Chapter is ninety-three. Number of new members within the past year, eight. The officers are as follows: Regent, Miss Mary Elizabeth Bruce; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Lida Atkins Andrew; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Carrie Strickland Ankeny; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Annette Winter Ball; Treasurer, Mrs. Jessie Vermilya Carnahan; Registrar, Mrs. Cora Howe Moore; Historian, Mrs. Jessie Levering Cary. On January first occurred the annual reception. The ladies kept open house at the residence of Mrs. Cora Howe Moore, this being the third year the custom has been followed, each year proving it more of a success than the previous one. Two hundred and fifty-six visitors enrolled their names in the book provided for that purpose. The members received in colonial dress, many of the costumes being heirlooms, and exceedingly quaint and interesting. At the meeting of January 6 the following delegates and alternates were selected to represent the Chapter at the Seventh Continental Congress, February 22, 1898: Delegates, Mrs. James M. Fowler, Mrs. John O. Perrin; alternates, Mrs. Blanche Vinton Stahl, Mrs. J. J. Skinner. Respectfully submitted, MARY ELIZABETH BRUCE, *Regent*.

The General Van Rensselaer Chapter, Mrs. McCoy, Regent, has had a flourishing year. The twenty-seven Daughters have held regular monthly meetings, and celebrated Flag Day by a very successful loan exhibit held in the residence of the Regent. The proceeds of the small fee were devoted to the purchase of a very large and handsome flag to be presented to the new Court House, which was dedicated on Washington's Birthday.

The Vanderburgh Chapter, of Evansville, Mrs. A. S. Butterfield, Regent, has recently begun a new year with fifteen members, and a good prospect of entering upon an interesting year through the study of the Wars of the American Revolution.

The Paul Revere Chapter, Muncie, Mrs. M. R. Marsh, Regent, is a very enthusiastic Chapter. Seven meetings have been held. One open

meeting was held, to which were invited those who were supposed to be eligible. A valuable list of ancestral relics owned by the members has been made by this Chapter, including a sword presented by General Lafayette.

The Spencer Chapter, Mrs. L. H. Fowler, Regent, reports thirteen members and a profitable year of study, with monthly meetings. July fourth and February twenty-second are celebrated, the families of the Daughters of the American Revolution being invited. The children are especially invited to participate in the special exercises for those days. One "own son" lives in Spencer, whose father, a revolutionary soldier, is buried in Spencer. The Regent has located nine graves of revolutionary soldiers in that county, and still hears there are others. The charter was received February 2.

The Chapter of Huntington, Mrs. A. S. Hawley, Regent, is a new and valuable addition to the list. One year since there was only one Daughter in Huntington. In June the Regent was appointed. December 16 the Chapter organized and now has nineteen members, and has begun the study of history, and also of parliamentary rules. The charter was received January 12.

The latest addition to the list of Chapters is the Crawfordsville Chapter, Mrs. J. T. Thomas, Regent, which was organized January 31 with fourteen members. The State Regent made a delightful visit to this Chapter a few days later, and read a paper upon the development of the National Society, and gave instructions to the officers.

The twelve Regents of unorganized Chapters report additions, and several Chapters are on the eve of organization. There has been a large number of additions to the membership at large.

I cannot close this, my last, report without urging upon all the Daughters still greater loyalty to our National Society and its best and highest interests. And to attain a high degree of pure and unselfish loyalty all strife for individual preferment must be subdued or disastrous will be our future. For six years I have received constant courtesy and unflinching patience from all the National officers and the Daughters throughout my State and the country at large. I ask the same courtesy for my successor, and her path will be smooth.

Respectfully submitted,

HARRIET MCINTIRE FOSTER,
State Regent.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Madam President and Members of the Seventh Continental Congress: How swiftly times flies! Another year has come and gone, and, I am sorry to say, that I am not able to send up to headquarters such report as would not only be delightful to myself, but also gratifying to the chief officers of our great Association. Yet I have done all in my power to place the claims of our Society before the people of the Territory, and to find persons eligible to membership in its ranks. While

I have not been successful in procuring memberships, I have met quite a number of ladies who seem anxious to become Daughters, but find it a little difficult to procure the necessary evidence of their descent from their revolutionary ancestors. And now I ask myself, What shall I do? Shall I renounce the fond desires which I have cherished for our cause in this Territory? I think not; and shall still endeavor to place before the people not only the claims, but also the beauties of our noble organization. It might be proper to explain, as I have done in a previous report, that, while the Territory is mainly occupied by the Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes, the white population is composed of people who have recently moved into the country from the surrounding States, thus rendering it less easy to find material for the organization of Chapters. But, although not able to submit such report as would be pleasing to myself, and praying the divine blessing upon the entire sisterhood of the Daughters of the American Revolution, I remain,

Respectfully,

MRS. WALTER A. DUNCAN,
State Regent.

IOWA.

Madam President and Members of the Seventh Continental Congress: It is an honor, as well as a satisfaction, to report the growing interest of Iowa in the work of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. It has been a progressive year for all the Chapters of my State; numbers of new organizations have been formed, and almost all have largely increased membership. Chapter work has been done more thoroughly than ever before, new methods have sparkled on the pages of Chapter reports, the social life of towns and cities has been quickened and intensified, memorial days more generally and enthusiastically celebrated, and the bond of union between local Chapters and the National Society greatly strengthened.

Commemorative and historical work of the kind entered into with so much zest by Chapters in towns or localities rich in revolutionary battlefields, relics, or monuments, is practically unknown in the West, but the preservation of the past is none the less zealously guarded in patriotic remembrance. In an organization of the character of the Daughters of the American Revolution merit finds vindication in results, and not only has this Society indicated its worth in its expansion, but its progress has commended its plans and aims and spirit to this whole country and to other countries. The utility of this organization in my State in one respect alone, namely, as encouraging the study of American history, can scarcely be estimated. The constant and unceasing call for histories and books of reference made by Chapters is doubtless but the beginning of future and continuous interest in the study.

Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution are now

practically organized in all of the large cities and started in a majority of the towns. The Daughters of the American Revolution, like any other society, however lofty in purpose and practical in organization, cannot grow or work by virtue of mere aim and plan. Our Society needs work, wise and unremitting and indefatigable on the part of those who believe in it, and this is particularly true in a State where from the distance between Chapters, much of the interest of the Society must be kept alive by the friendly interchange of courtesies. It has been my privilege and pleasure to visit every Chapter in Iowa, and although but a very small part of the great Daughters of the American Revolution Society, Iowa has caught something of its spirit, influence, and potency. My surprise in crossing the State was to see the wonderful development and activity of the local Chapters, none of them great in numbers, but all abundant in hope and ambition to make their work profitable and enjoyable.

The Patriotic Stars and Stripes Chapter, of Burlington, with twenty-eight members enrolled, and others waiting for enrollment, though late in having presentation in the Congress, has had a successful Chapter history, accomplished a fair amount of work in a short time, and under its efficient Regent, Mrs. Cate Kilbert Wells, gives guarantee of greater future progress.

The Council Bluffs Chapter, Miss Isabella Patterson, Regent, represented even at so great a distance from Washington by a delegate, is a bright, interesting Chapter of twenty-three members. With the method and systematic perfectness of older organized Chapters, it conducts the business of Chapter meetings, and shows an enviable record of excellency in the variety, originality, and quality of its programs.

The Sarah McCalla Chapter, of Chariton, Mrs. Corilla C. Lewis, Regent, while one of the earliest formed Chapters in Iowa, has not been represented until this year. The Chapter has caught the inspiration which comes from working for a good cause, and, although increase in numbers is not especially marked, there is enthusiasm sufficient for a Chapter much larger, and it is of the steady kind. While other Chapters may boast of their many proud possessions, Chariton claims, through its Regent, the distinction of writing and publishing a patriotic song entitled "The Old Thirteen."

The Des Moines Chapter, Mrs. Alice C. Bailey, Regent, enjoys many distinctions, not only being the first organized Chapter in Iowa, discovering and claiming the first real Daughter in the State, but for the uniform, steady, and satisfactory good work done in the Chapter.

The Hannah Caldwell Chapter, of Davenport, Mrs. N. C. Wylie, Regent, deserves more than passing note. Among its enthusiastic and most helpful members is Mrs. M. L. Putnam, first State Regent of Iowa. The full and accurate statistics of Chapter numbers and the work done are not so necessary to mention, as the spirit and zeal of the work. The social meetings of the Davenport Chapter have been

a marked feature in its annals, and under the Regency of Mrs. Wylie the Chapter has anticipations of increased usefulness.

The Manchester Chapter, Mrs. Terrill, Regent, has done exceptionally good and thorough work. Its career has been onward, upward and outward; its growth full of promise for the future. That the Chapter is enthusiastic, the fact that some of its members come from towns miles away attests. The Chapter adopts the sensible habit of having social meetings, and having timely subjects for discussion, and is ambitious to be represented at every National Congress.

Iowa City organized the Pilgrims Chapter, January 17, 1898, with thirteen members. It has no report, but if from the interest in organization one may argue future usefulness, the newest Iowa Chapter will soon take its place as one of the most important.

The Dubuque Chapter, May Rogers, Regent, has enjoyed a year of growth, and in the celebration of memorial days and the preparation of chapter programs has entered with increased zeal into the study of American history. One may sum up the number of new members and note the interest taken during the year, but they are nothing but bare facts and represent but a part of what has been accomplished.

Martha Washington Chapter, Sioux City, Mrs. George J. Stevens, Regent, is one of the most progressive and energetic of Iowa Chapters, as well as one of the oldest. Under efficient Regents, who gave willingly of time and strength, the work of this Chapter has gone on steadily with an unbroken record of prosperity. It has been of recognized service in the community in the work it has done, through its earnest and competent leaders and loyal members.

The Mayflower Chapter, Red Oak, Iowa, Mrs. John Hays, Regent, was organized in June, 1897. Its first year of successful work is an happy augury of its future, and through the same effort, coöperation, and energy as its small but loyal numbers evinced last year, we can but expect increased power and influence.

Clinton Chapter, Mrs. Armstrong, Regent, still retains the palm as the largest of Iowa Chapters, and feels the stimulation that comes from well organized, concerted action and large numbers. The literary work done by this Chapter is of interest, and its social meetings of an high order of excellence. The Chapter has been the medium through which National holidays are observed, thus enhancing the value of the Chapter both for the members and for the community.

The Elizabeth Claypoole Ross Chapter, Ottumwa, Mrs. Alice Mitchell, Regent, last but not least of recorded Chapters, has the vigor and spirit of the best example of a patriotic Chapter. With programs showing most careful and conscientious study, the work of the Chapter is inspiring in its spirit, and most helpful in its ever increasing field of usefulness. Its list of members shows a steady increase, and the prophecy for its future success is based upon its exceptional past.

The twelve organized Chapters of Iowa are closely followed by several on the point of organization, but if the Chapters have failed to

materialize where confidently expected to this year, the knowledge and name of the Daughters of the American Revolution has become known and been of service in the work it has done. If the spirit of the town of Cedar Rapids is to be the spirit of the Chapter, wonderful results will certainly be forthcoming. Keokuk with eight members, Marshalltown six, Cedar Falls, Waterloo, West Union, almost as many, make the prophecy safe that the present Spring will see their organization complete. Tipton, Estherville, Belmond, Washington, Cherokee, are starting points for other Chapters. They are points, mere dots, but thoroughly loyal ones, showing where the work of the Society has found supporters and taken root to blossom soon into flourishing Chapters. These isolated members are not alone, but part of the 2,500, under the same banner, recorded in the same great record book, reading the same pages, observing the same memorial days, one in work. This gives a feeling of kinship, which increases by reflection on the character of the great fraternity of which we are all a part. While much of the work in Iowa may yet seem desultory and unorganized, it is so only in appearance, for it is from first interesting one or two in a place that work finally takes hold. A work of so few years, under such disadvantages as exist in Iowa, can hardly discover results more encouraging, rather must they be felt to be growing as the purposes are taking deeper hold and steadily throwing out influence in every direction.

Respectfully submitted,

CLARA A. COOLEY,
State Regent.

KANSAS.

Madam President and Members of the Seventh Continental Congress: Kansas has added no new Chapters to her roll since our last annual meeting, but each Chapter has increased steadily. In our three Chapters at Topeka, Wichita, and Lawrence are enrolled members from all parts of the State, from places where eventually we hope to organize. Interest is increasing, and every mail brings inquiries concerning the work, and the processes of admission. Kansas is backward in nothing, and ere long, notwithstanding the scarcity of old families, she promises a splendid organization.

The Topeka Chapter has constantly grown. Meetings are held each month, with the exception of the vacation months of July, August and September. All meetings were well attended, and much interest manifested in the welfare and growth of the Society. Two public meetings were held during the year, a New Year's reception at the home of the Regent, Mrs. A. H. Horton, and a Washington tea party at Mrs. Handy's. The membership has increased from twenty-one to thirty-nine, with several other applications at Washington for approval. Programs upon historical subjects are prepared for each meeting. A prettily bound annual program of their work is at hand. One thing

that adds interest to the Topeka Chapter is the fact that they have a real Daughter among their number. She is Mrs. Margaret Wright Brown, aged ninety-four. She has received the National Society souvenir, of which she is very proud. At their election of officers for the coming year they report the following: Regent, Mrs. M. M. Miller; Vice-Regent, Mrs. George D. Hale; Secretary, Mrs. A. L. Daniels; Registrar, Miss Bell M. Thompson; Treasurer, Mrs. H. I. Cook; Historian, Mrs. Homer Boughton; Advisory Board, Mrs. Horton, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Martin.

The Betty Washington Chapter, at Lawrence, reports a growth of from twelve to twenty-one during the past year, with many more applications in. This historic town will furnish many daughters who are now diligently tracing their ancestry. Their great difficulty is lack of reference books, and for these they wish to strain every point for funds. They ask for a new Chapter, and that it be called the Susanna Lawrence, the worthy grandmother of Amos Lawrence, for whom the town was named. The Betty Washington has joined the ranks of the monument fund, and forwarded her money. With their able Regent, Miss Mary L. Robinson, at their head, they are bound to succeed.

Interesting reports come often from the Eunice Sterling Chapter at Wichita. The growth of this Chapter has been good, and working in unison with the Sons of the American Revolution organization in a social way. They report the organization a great social one, as well as an inspiration to patriotism and to study. Together the societies celebrated the anniversary of the battle of Saratoga on October 16. A royal good time was reported and plans for like future events. Mrs. Katherine Lewis is their honored Regent.

The Kansas Chapters are earnest and enthusiastic in the protest mailed and to be read at the Continental Congress, and anxiously awaiting the result.

Respectfully submitted,

MARTHA A. HAND,
State Regent.

KENTUCKY.

Madam President and Members of the Seventh Continental Congress: In rendering my report of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Kentucky, I take pleasure and pride in the statement that the year has been fruitful of the best possible results to Kentucky and the national cause. A wave of renewed interest has swept over our land, leaving a substantial proof in the readiness with which the various Chapters have assumed the responsibility of great undertakings. To an appeal for contributions to the "Continental Hall fund" I received a most generous response. From the Lexington Chapter, \$50; Bryan Station, \$25; Susannah Hart Shelby, \$25; Jemima Johnson, \$20; Keturah Moss Taylor, \$10; Madison County, \$5; Boonesborough, \$5, and the John Marshall Chapter, \$44 (last year this Chapter sent \$30), making from our State for the year \$184.

The Elizabeth Kenton Chapter, of Covington, has on hand for the immediate future the erection of a monument to Simon Kenton. The Rebecca Bryan Boone, of Newport, has for its purpose the rebuilding of the Boone monument in Frankfort Cemetery. It has been assisted in this laudable enterprise by contributions from several of the Chapters, collected from the school children in the respective towns on "Boone Day." Lexington Chapter sent \$5, Boonesborough \$2, and the Jemima Johnson \$2. The Susanna Hart Shelby Chapter, of Versailles, and the Boonesborough Chapter, of Richmond, are both pledged to assist in this work. The Keturah Moss Taylor Chapter, of Newport, has offered a gold medal to the pupil in the public schools obtaining the best average in American history, and has given a very successful musical and literary entertainment. The Regent, Mrs. Forse, organized a history class, and opened with a delightful tea. The Jemima Johnson Chapter, Paris, presented a handsome portrait of Washington to the school in the town. The Lexington and Bryan Station Chapters, of Lexington, issued a patriotic paper on last Fourth of July, to raise funds for marking historical spots, etc., in addition to the generous contribution of both Chapters to the Continental Hall fund. The Lexington Chapter had for its guest during the year the President General, Mrs. Adlai Stevenson, who was handsomely entertained by one of the members. These two Chapters also extended in a most hospitable manner a welcome to the delegates to the State Conference, held in the city of Lexington on February 2. An elegant luncheon was spread by the Regent of Lexington Chapter, Mrs. Dudley Short. The hall where the delegates assembled was artistically decorated with flags and bunting, and every convenience furnished for the comfort of visiting Daughters. The John Marshall Chapter, of Louisville, has undertaken the erection of a monument to General George Rogers Clark. This Chapter has always been loyal to the national cause, and responded heartily to every appeal. In addition to the Continental Hall contribution this year, it sent \$7 to the Lafayette monument to be erected in France, and increased a former contribution to the National Mary Washington Monument Association to \$75. The Valentine Peers Chapter, of Maysville, has its charter framed from the wood of a cedar tree grown on the battle ground of Blue Lick. This was presented by Miss Katherine Ross, who personally superintended the cutting and transporting of the tree to her own town, where the frame was made.

I have appointed Regents in the following places, and they are all actively at work: New Liberty, Paducah, Winchester, Georgetown, Hopkinsville, Danville, Ashland, Eminence, and Mt. Sterling. In every case before appointing a Regent I have received the highest recommendations and made careful inquiry as to their ability for the position. I find for success it requires a woman of not only executive ability, but a degree of personal magnetism, for so much depends upon

her power to attract others and convince them of the enthusiasm which in many cases they do not feel. I have also secured the names of persons in various parts of the State, and corresponded with not a few; have written since last March over four hundred letters. I have truly lived this year in contact with revolutionary spirits, for some of the descendants of these heroes in Kentucky have verified without question in my mind lineal descent, by the indefatigable and persevering struggles against many and despairing odds.

Three Chapters have been organized: Owensboro, the General Evan Shelby Chapter, Regent, Mrs. Rosa Burwell Todd; Paducah, Paducah Chapter, Regent, Mrs. B. E. Reid; Winchester, Martha Taliaferro Chapter, Regent, Mrs. Betsy Taliaferro Beckner. Success was the reward of persistent effort on the part of these women. There is prospect of flourishing Chapters soon in Danville, Ashland, and New Liberty. Everywhere throughout the State the most lively interest is manifested, and I have met with the earnest coöperation of the Daughters, for which great assistance I cordially thank them.

Respectfully submitted,

ANN HELEN MAXWELL,
State Regent.

MAINE.

Madam President and Members of the Seventh Continental Congress: It gives me great pleasure to present to you the following report. Maine at last is showing an interest in the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Since the 10th of March, 1897, to February the 14th, 1898, four Chapter Regents have been appointed and five Chapters formed. A Chapter will be organized in a few days at Thomaston. We now have nine Chapters and twelve Regents in the State. Four Chapters have secured charters this year. Letters have been sent to Dexter, Farmington, Waldoboro, Sullivan, Fryeburg, Saco and Bath, and ladies are agitating the matter, and we hope to hear soon from them. Portland has the banner Chapter. The "Elizabeth Wadsworth" was represented at the Congress by its Regent and two delegates. We claim a few real Daughters.

Trusting that the work will still go on and our numbers increase,
Respectfully submitted,

HELEN FRYE WHITE,
State Regent.

MARYLAND.

Madam President and Members of the Seventh Continental Congress: The State Regent of Maryland has the honor to report to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, at its annual meeting on the 21st of February, 1898, that the three Chapters established in the State of Maryland are located and designated as follows: The Baltimore Chapter, presided over by Mrs. J. Pembroke Thom, Chapter Regent; the Maryland Line Chapter, also of Baltimore city, presided

over by Miss Elizabeth Pennington, and the Frederick Chapter, located in the town of Frederick, presided over by Mrs. John Ritchie, Regent. Short reports of the condition and interest taken by the members of these Chapters are furnished by their Regents, and are made a part of this general report by the State Regent. The Baltimore Chapter has had regular meetings during the year, at many of which papers were read on some revolutionary subject or hero. Peggy Stewart Day, the 19th of October, was celebrated by a reception, at which a paper appropriate to the occasion was read by a member of the Chapter. A musical, devoted chiefly to patriotic songs and anthems, was given on the evening of the anniversary of the inauguration of General Washington, April 30, 1787. A gold medal has been offered for the best essay on a revolutionary subject to the girls of the Eastern and Western High Schools. Contributions have been made to the Memorial Hall and to the Washington statue to be erected in France. Twenty-seven members have been added during the year, one by transfer. Three have been transferred to other Chapters, one resignation, and one death. The choice of the Baltimore Chapter for the statue to be placed in Statuary Hall in Washington fell upon Cecilius Calvert and John Eager Howard.

REPORT of the Maryland Line Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.—This Chapter has contributed twenty-five dollars to the Continental, or Memorial, Hall. The choice of names for Maryland statuary fell upon John Eager Howard and Francis Scott Key. A musicale given by the Chapter was greatly enjoyed, and has helped to create an interest in the work of the Chapter. An address by Miss Charlotte Thompson on the National University was listened to by the members with great pleasure. On February 18, at the home of the Historian, the first of a series of papers on revolutionary periods was read by Miss Lilian Giffen on the "Spirit of Maryland Before Lexington," in which was given a most excellent account of the State at that time.

REPORT of the Frederick Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.—The Chapter has had regular meetings during the year, and valuable papers have been contributed by the members. Seven members have been added to the Chapter. One resignation has been presented and accepted. Fifty dollars was contributed by this Chapter, to be used for the relief of the sufferings of the Greek soldiers, and sent with a copy of a set of resolutions expressing sympathy for the cause in which they were engaged. The Chapter is in receipt of a letter from the Queen of Greece acknowledging the receipt of both resolutions and money, and expressing a very lively appreciation of the same.

It had been the intention of the State Regent in accepting the office which had been conferred upon her one year ago to have devoted much more time to the extension of the Daughters of the Ameri-

can Revolution in Maryland, but, owing to circumstances unforeseen at the time of her acceptance of the office, she has been unable to carry out the plans she had then in view for the benefit and extension of this Society. Finding that the position of State Regent involved duties that required the devotion of much more time than she had been able to spare, it had become clear to her that it will be necessary to give up the position with which she had been honored, and to resume her place among the rank and file, and to suggest the election of a State Regent for Maryland who is in a position to give much more of her time to the duties.

Respectfully submitted,

ESTHER GILL JACKSON,
State Regent.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Madam President and Members of the Seventh Continental Congress: In making my report for this year as State Regent, I am happy to be able to assure you that the work has gone on steadily in the regular lines. As nearly as can be estimated, our Order has in Massachusetts almost twenty-five hundred members. It is impossible to be exact, as there is no record of the members at large. The plan recently adopted by the National Board, of sending to the State Regents the names and addresses of these members, is most excellent and is often the means of establishing new Chapters. Among our members we have a goodly number of "Own Daughters," of whom there are about thirty in the State. Of these, one Chapter has eleven and another five, the rest being variously distributed. So far as yet known, Massachusetts can claim the youngest "Real Daughter" in the country. This is Mrs. Victoria Rockwell Blanchard, born May 24, 1841. Her father, Jeremiah Rockwell, was eighty-seven years old when she was born. She lives in Holyoke and is a member of the Mercy Warren Chapter, of Springfield, Massachusetts. Her brother, Cyrus S. Rockwell, of East Dickinson, New York, two and a half years her junior, is probably the youngest "Own Son" in the country.

Since the Sixth Continental Congress eight Chapter Regents have been appointed in this State, and most of them have their Chapters well under way. Many places where no Chapters yet exist have been visited by me in order to arouse interest in the work, this seeming to be one of the most important duties of the State Regent. The various Chapters already formed have during the past year been active in many lines of patriotic work. Lectures by various distinguished speakers on subjects of historic interest, the marking of historic spots and the offering of prizes to schools for historic essays by the pupils are the principal items of their work for the general public. It would be tedious for you to read detailed accounts of what each has accomplished. Where "many Daughters have done virtuously" it seems hardly proper to distinguish any, but there were two occasions of general interest to

which I must refer. One of these was an exhibition of colonial and revolutionary relics given by the Molly Varnum Chapter, of Lowell, which was unusually interesting and valuable, even for a region which possesses so much of this material as does the "Old Bay State." The second was the celebration of the first anniversary of the Old South Chapter, of Boston, by a large and enthusiastic meeting held in the historic church from which it takes its name.

The annual State conference, which we have found to be of the greatest importance in stimulating the patriotic feeling of the State, was held this year for the first time outside of Boston, on invitation of the Mercy Warren Chapter, of Springfield, the oldest and largest Chapter in the State. It is hoped that hereafter this conference may be held in different localities, so that all sections may share in the benefits of the enthusiasm which it always arouses and which leads both to the increase of our numbers and to greater unity and sympathy among our members. Thus, while rejoicing in the prosperity of the past, we look forward hopefully to the future. May it have even better things in store for all of us!

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. T. M. BROWN,
State Regent.

MINNESOTA.

Madam President and Members of the Seventh Continental Congress: I beg herewith to submit to you my sixth and last report as State Regent of Minnesota. Our work during the year has been characterized by a widening interest and steady growth. We now have eight organized Chapters in the State, two new ones having been added during the year, to wit: The Winona Chapter, of Winona, Mrs. W. H. Yale, Regent, and the Faribault Chapter, of Faribault, Miss Stella C. Cole, Regent. Four additional Regents have been appointed and confirmed, namely: Mrs. Edward Durant, of Stillwater; Mrs. R. S. Gale, of St. Cloud; Mrs. Mygatt Brown, of Fergus Falls, and Mrs. H. W. Brown, of Mankato. The last named is a great-granddaughter of General Nathaniel Greene, and inherits the patriotic spirit of her great ancestor.

Referring to the National Society, I think it a matter of great importance that we shall adopt an amendment to the Constitution at the present session providing for a change in the basis of representation, with a view of materially reducing the membership in the Continental Congress. As such action seems to be necessary, and there is a strong sentiment in favor of it, there should be no further delay in the premises. I am in favor of another amendment providing for electing the officers of the National Society for two years instead of one. There does not seem to me good reason for annual election of officers, or for an annual meeting of the Continental Congress. The lower branch of the Congress of the United States is elected every two years, and the

Speaker and other officers of the body elected for the same period. In a large number of the States of the Union the Legislatures hold biennial instead of annual sessions, which are quite frequent enough in the opinion of a majority of a too much-governed people. In my judgment biennial sessions of the Continental Congress will enable us to accomplish all the legislation necessary for the promotion of the objects and the protection of the interests of the Society, while the election of the National Board once in two years will be a positive relief, and result in immense advantage in the efficient prosecution of our legitimate work. I respectfully recommend the adoption of the amendments necessary to accomplish these changes.

In conclusion, I desire to say that our Society is well established in the State of Minnesota, that it occupies a position of honor and influence in the community, and that the outlook for its future growth and usefulness is promising. When the call came to me in the Autumn of 1891 to organize the Society in the State, it met with a quick response, and it served as an opportunity for the expression of my patriotic impulses and sentiments. I love my country and its government, and through the traditions of my ancestry, and my personal experiences during the late war, I have some faint realization of what it cost to establish and maintain our free institutions. During the six years of my administration of the affairs of the Society in Minnesota I have striven with a single eye to promote the objects for which we are organized, and especially to awaken and intensify in the community the patriotic sentiments of the people, and to deepen their attachment to their country. I have earnestly endeavored to conduct the work in my State on broad lines, to eliminate as far as possible the personal equation, such a common source of friction and distraction, and by dealing justly and impartially with all interests and localities; to secure the harmonious and effective coöperation of all our membership, and to make our Society one in which every woman who is by her inheritance and moral character entitled to membership feel that she was not only received because of this right, but welcomed in the true sense of that word, as an active co-worker in the cause of patriotism.

The Daughters of the American Revolution have become a positive and wholesome force throughout the land among the noble, organized activities which are devoted to the public welfare. They have already done much to perpetuate the lofty ideals and sublime aspirations of their forefathers, and to infuse into our national life a spirit of renewed fidelity and devotion to our institutions. It remains for them to be true to their high mission, and with increasing honor and power to serve their country by exerting their influence, in all womanly ways, to impress all our voters with the large and imperative obligations of citizenship, to awaken all the people to a consciousness of the fact that the public honor and safety are a sacred trust committed to their keep-

ing, and by their own personal devotion and example to help make our Nation and its government worthy of undying loyalty and devotion.

Respectfully submitted,

ELIZA E. NEWPORT,
State Regent.

MISSISSIPPI.

Madam President and Members of the Seventh Continental Congress:
In making my annual report upon the status of our Society in Mississippi, I regret very much to say that the work has made very little progress during the year. The State has suffered unusual disasters. The great floods in the Spring devastated the wealthiest and most productive section, driving the population from their homes and entailing incalculable loss to property. Many weeks of suffering and anxiety strained every nerve to bear up against the calamity. And scarcely had the dark waters receded and sunshine again quickened the hope and hands of the toiler, when another and far heavier trial befell our people. "The Angel of Death spread his wings on the blast," and their black shadows rested all over our devoted State from the seaboard to its northern boundary. Once more panic stricken, all who could do so fled from their homes to escape the dread yellow fever scourge. All business was paralyzed, and the year was near its close before the grief-stricken refugees dared to return to their desolated homes. I need not say there was little heart or means for aught beyond necessity's arbitrary demands. Hence, there have been no new Chapters organized, although there have been some individual applications for membership scattered over the State. The Natchez Chapter, under the Regency of Miss Lowell, have kept up bravely in spite of most trying difficulties, being right in the track of both flood and fever. Their membership has been increased to fourteen, and they are working earnestly to advance the aims of our Society by cultivating patriotism in the schools of their city, having presented medals to the best scholars in American history. They have also pledged themselves to contribute \$10 to the Continental Hall fund, which is most creditable to their liberality and energy under the appalling conditions with which they had to contend. With such an example before the State I felt encouraged to begin the work another year.

Respectfully submitted,

LOUISE UPSON SIMS,
State Regent.

MISSOURI.

Madam President and Members of the Seventh Continental Congress:
The work in Missouri has been slow in maturing, but the material that has gone to form the whole is of the kind that endures. Only during the last two years has the spirit of the Daughters of the American

Revolution entered our women's hearts. There are now ten authorized Regents in Missouri with Chapters more or less complete.

With Mrs. Mary A. Karnes as Chapter Regent, Kansas City has a large number of Daughters in its fold—105. The influence of these women is felt throughout the surrounding country. This Chapter has the honor of numbering five own Daughters, and its energies have been directed during the past year toward the furnishing of an alcove in the new public library of Kansas City with a collection of books on revolutionary and colonial history.

At the Capital of Missouri there is a Chapter composed of some of the choicest women in the land. They have set a beautiful example to us of larger cities, for their work is aggressive and of the improving kind. The practical work of the Jane Randolph Jefferson Chapter is to procure and place a bronze statue of Thomas Jefferson in the grounds of the State House. Mrs. Thomas Oliver Towles is Regent of the Chapter.

The St. Louis Chapter now numbers 180 members. Mrs. Western Bascome, its much beloved Regent, is now serving her second term. Miss Christine Tuttle is the Regent of our young ladies' Chapter in St. Louis. In our beautiful suburban town, Kirkwood, Mrs. Mary E. MacAdam is the duly appointed Regent of a Chapter in the process of formation.

Mrs. May Holliday Nave, Regent of St. Joseph, has formed a Chapter, and is already at work. Mrs. May C. T. McCluny, the Regent of Sedalia, has quickly gathered seventeen descendants of heroes within her Chapter. These, with Miss May H. Fee, Regent at Cape Girardeau, Mrs. E. G. Chapin at DeSota, and Mrs. William E. Clark at Nevada, form valuable additions to the National Society.

There is in Lafayette Park a bronze statue of George Washington, a beautiful reproduction of the Houdin statue. The Daughters of the American Revolution in St. Louis have taken this statue under their kindly care. Under their supervision it will be reset and protected for future generations. It is not an easy matter for us in the States far removed from revolutionary scenes to gather together collections of colonial relics, or to visit as Chapters spots made sacred by our forefathers' valor, but we can reawaken interest in revolutionary days.

An unusual incident has come to the St. Louis Chapter within the last month, bringing to our minds the attack made June 28, 1776, by the British fleet under Admiral Sir Peter Parker on the fort on Sullivan's Island, South Carolina, afterwards named Fort Moultrie. The fleet carried 262 guns, while the Americans had but thirty-one and very little ammunition to use in them. The attack lasted the entire day, and while the British admiral withdrew with a terrible loss, the stronghold of the Colonists was not reduced. When the signal was given to withdraw it was found that the British ship "Actaeon" was fast aground, so her men set her on fire and abandoned her. The Ameri-

cans discovered this and rushed aboard. They turned the guns on a British ship and gave her a broadside, and then retreated, carrying away three boat loads of stores. The shattered hull of the "Actaeon" slipped off the bar, and her guns tumbled in a heap to the bottom of the bay. In 1887 a British vessel entering Charleston harbor ran upon an obstruction, tearing the copper from her hull. This was reported to the United States authorities, who found on investigation the forgotten guns of the "Actaeon." These guns were raised and ordered sold at auction. It so happened about this time that a member of the Missouri Commandery of the military order of the Loyal Legion, and also a great-great-nephew of the commander of the British ship "Actaeon" was visiting Charleston. He wisely suggested to his commandery in St. Louis the advisability of purchasing three of these guns. This was done, and they were presented by the commandery to Lafayette Park in St. Louis.

The Daughters of the American Revolution will be distressed to know that all of the guns, save these three, and there were forty of them, were sold as old iron and broken up as riprap. Suitable and beautiful exercises were held in Lafayette Park when the formal presentation of this relic of revolutionary times was made. Under a smiling sun, on the 30th of October, Troop K of the Third United States Cavalry made a brave front for the column that marched to the scene where these venerable guns lay. With these gaily decked soldiers were the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the Children of the American Revolution. The chaplain of the Sons of the American Revolution, in words of burning, thrilling eloquence, set on fire all patriotic hearts. He painted the old cannon belching out volley after volley against our brave forefathers, and then made us feel even tender to the rusty old iron when he reminded us that the last sound that came from their throats was in the cause of liberty. "Surely after lying 111 years at the bottom of that restless sea all their sins are washed away."

In making this, my first, report as State Regent, my mind turns thoughtfully to the first Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the year 1891, when I stood before this organization, then an infant, and gave to it the first reports of its Recording Secretary General. I remember the hesitation with which we made ready for this first congress, and how we wondered, as we worked, whether any would come to meet on the 22d of February. We had then only three or four hundred members, most of them living in the vicinity of the District. In those days there was little money coming into the treasury, and less going out, for we did the work ourselves, writing the letters and paying the postage. My memory needs no quickening to bring before you the picture of those beautiful earlier days. Of our first President General, the beloved Caroline Scott Har-

rison, who helped us place this organization as it is now before the world; of our first Vice-President presiding. What Daughter's pen can do justice to her patience, her generosity, her gracious and just ruling? I need not repeat the names of others who faithfully bore the burdens of the day. Many of them are with us to-day. To these in a large measure do we owe the importance of our organization, the largest and most influential patriotic organization of women in the world, a body of women that has already left its impress on the century as a seminary of patriotism.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY H. L. SHIELDS,
State Regent.

NEBRASKA.

Madam President and Members of the Seventh Continental Congress: On January 1, 1896, there was but one member of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Lincoln. This was Miss Mary M. A. Stevens, then recently appointed Regent of Lincoln by Mrs. M. A. Parmer, State Regent. In Omaha, besides Mrs. Parmer, there were, I think, a few who had become members through the efforts of Mr. Lyman E. Ware of the Sons of the American Revolution.

The first meeting for the purpose of organizing a Chapter in Lincoln was held at my residence on the 24th of January, 1896. On the 2d of April I was admitted to the Daughters of the American Revolution. In May I was appointed State Regent in the place of Mrs. Parmer, who had resigned. On the 15th of May the Deborah Avery Chapter, of Lincoln, was organized with nineteen charter members. About the 1st of July the Omaha Chapter was organized with sixteen charter members. On the 1st of February, 1898, the Deborah Avery Chapter has 52 members, and the Omaha Chapter probably 36 members. Besides Omaha, with a population of over 100,000, and Lincoln, the State Capital, with about half the number, I had hoped to be able to establish Chapters in the following towns in Nebraska, ranging in population from five to fifteen thousand: Nebraska City, Plattsmouth, Fremont, Beatrice, Hastings, Grand Island, Kearney and Norfolk. In Nebraska City, the oldest town in the State of any size, I have found one person who is eligible, Mrs. M. L. Hayward. She very kindly canvassed the city for me, and reported that she was able to find no one with a proper record. In Plattsmouth I have as yet been unable to find any one, but I have been informed recently by Mrs. Stoughtonbrough, President of the State Federation of Woman's Clubs, that there are several of revolutionary descent in that city. I supposed that I should have no difficulty in finding a sufficient number for a Chapter in Fremont, but after many inquiries and much correspondence, I have met with no success. Miss Vesta Gray, however, Secretary of the State Federation of Woman's Clubs, to whom I had sent application blanks, has written recently that there is a tradition

of revolutionary ancestors in her family, and has promised to investigate further.

Beatrice has the nucleus of a fine Chapter, and I have found the proper person for Regent in Mrs. R. S. Bibb, sister of Lieut. J. C. Cresap, U. S. N., member of the Sons of the American Revolution. I think Mrs. Bibb will accept the appointment as soon as enough are sufficiently interested to look up their records.

As yet, I am able to make no report concerning Grand Island, having received no reply to numerous letters of inquiry. I have requested Mrs. John M. Ragan, of Hastings, to look up her record and to accept the appointment of Regent, being assured by Mrs. Cline, Regent of Minden, that this would be the best possible appointment for Hastings.

Of the smaller towns, mostly county seats, I have to report as follows: Mrs. J. M. Bates was appointed Regent of Long Pine in October, 1896. She reports no one eligible in any of the small towns in the northern part of the State along the F. E. & M. R. R. Mrs. Bates is at present a resident of Lincoln and a member of the Deborah Avery Chapter.

Mrs. S. C. Langworthy, Regent of Seward, has made an excellent beginning towards organizing a Chapter. Some time ago I had the pleasure of meeting the ladies of Seward at Mrs. Langworthy's home, and of addressing them on the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution. I believe that she will soon have the necessary number of members.

Mrs. J. A. Cline, Regent of Minden, reports that she has found four with perfect records, a very good showing for a village of 1,300 inhabitants near the 100th meridian. In Fairbury I would recommend that my successor appoint Mrs. C. F. Steele, who, no doubt, has obtained her record from the pension office.

By reason of general want of familiarity with the sources of information on such subjects on the part of those who are eligible, I have been looked to do the greater part of the work of searching in such sources on behalf of those who desired or were desired to become members. I have always looked for records of ancestor's service for applicants when requested, and I have been reasonably successful. Only in the case of persons of Southern ancestry have I failed. Thus far I have only found one ancestor from the South. There are many persons of Virginian descent in Nebraska who are eligible, and if I could find some one, like Mrs. J. H. Barnes, of Boston, who would look up their records for a reasonable compensation, the numbers of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the State would be increased materially.

I have obtained space with the State Historical Society for an exhibit of colonial and revolutionary relics by the Daughters of the American Revolution of Nebraska at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition to be held in Omaha, and have appointed Mrs. S. C. Langworthy,

Regent of Seward, who was one of the Board of Lady Managers of the Chicago Exposition, chairman of the section.

In regard to the statement made by the Regent of Omaha at the last Continental Congress, published in the proceedings in the *AMERICAN MONTHLY*, to the effect that I did not attend "a certain very important meeting" in Omaha because I was unable to pay the fare, which was only \$1.50, I beg to say that such statement has no basis of fact whatever. This statement, given great publicity, has caused me no little pain and embarrassment, but as it was taken up by my Chapter at the time, and, as I believe, satisfactorily explained to the General Board of Management, I will not enter into details in this report.

During the two years that I have held the office of State Regent, I have been able to do little more than to sow the seed. May my successor reap an hundred fold.

Respectfully submitted,

LAURA B. POUND,
State Regent.

NEW JERSEY.

Madam President and Members of the Seventh Continental Congress: The seventeen Chapters in New Jersey are composed of seven hundred and fifty patriotic energetic women. It will be impossible, in the brief space allotted, to more than outline the numerous lines of work in which they are engaged, each Chapter having a special interest in some local battlefield or headquarters, in which the State abounds.

The Continental Chapter at Plainfield have secured a tablet to be placed on Washington Rock, a spot of historic interest on the mountain back of Plainfield. It is authentic history that to this rock Washington came from his headquarters at Morristown to view the enemy in the valley below. This Chapter also contributed \$200 toward the Wallace House at Somerville, Washington's headquarters.

The General Frelinghuysen Chapter have worked assiduously for the Somerville headquarters, and have also contributed toward the Continental Hall. The Princeton Chapter have devoted themselves to the restoration, furnishing, etc., of another historic spot at Rocky Ford. The Jersey Blue Chapter, of New Brunswick, have made donations to the Wallace House in both money and furniture, and have given prizes in gold to pupils in the high school for highest average in United States history; they also procured the holding of patriotic services in the church on the Fourth of July, and have contributed to the Lafayette Memorial. This Chapter has sent a proposition to the National Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution: "That they memorialize the United States Congress to declare the one hundredth anniversary of Washington's death (December 14, 1799), a National memorial holiday, and order the American flag to be displayed at half-mast on all public buildings, &c., for three days."

The Buff and Blue Chapter have been interested in the Rocky Ford

headquarters. The General David Forman Chapter, of Trenton, have produced some fine historical and patriotic papers, showing great research and literary ability. They have contributed to the Rocky Ford headquarters and also to Continental Hall. The Haddonfield Chapter is only a year old, but shows a large increase in numbers, and has done good literary work on historic lines, and are marking some of the historic spots in which Haddonfield abounds.

The Captain Jonathan Oliphant Chapter, of Trenton, have been interested in marking the graves of revolutionary soldiers; have contributed to Rocky Ford and Somerville headquarters, also to the Washington Memorial and Mt. Vernon Association. The Morristown Chapter has always the interest of the celebrated headquarters at this historic town at heart. The General Lafayette Chapter, at Atlantic City, one of the youngest, shows remarkable increase in membership, and takes enthusiastic interest in everything connected with the National Society. They have contributed toward the statue of Washington to France, and have recently formed a Children's Society. They have an original Daughter in the Chapter. The Boudinot Chapter at Elizabeth have been active in marking the graves of revolutionary soldiers in Rahway, Hackensack, Elizabeth and Connecticut Farms, among them the grave of Mrs. Caldwell, in the First Presbyterian Churchyard in Elizabeth; also the house where she was shot. They have contributed to the Mt. Vernon Association, also to the Continental Hall. The original Daughter belonging to this Chapter died last summer at the age of 93. Many excellent historical papers have been written by the members for the meetings of the Chapter during the year. The Broad Seal Chapter, of Trenton, has contributed to Rocky Ford and Wallace House headquarters, and at present are arranging to restore the grave of Philip Freneau, the poet of the Revolution, and a warm personal friend of Washington. The Trent Chapter, of Trenton, have given prizes to pupils in the public schools for best essays on "Trenton in Revolutionary Times." One of the prizes was won by Miss Bodine, daughter of one of the members of Trent Chapter. The Chapter has furnished a room in the Rocky Ford headquarters.

The Nova Caesarea Chapter, of Newark, has contributed to the Continental Hall and also to the statue of Washington for France; have presented a flag-pole to the Foster Home and introduced an exercise for the orphans in which they memorize and repeat patriotic quotations and dates; have donated a portrait of Washington for the grammar school in Newark showing the best work in American history. They continue their interest in the original Daughter, for whom they secured a pension last year.

The Camp Middlebrook Chapter, of Bound Brook, has given prizes in the public schools for essays on historical subjects; have marked the graves of revolutionary soldiers in the old burying-ground at Bound Brook, the money having been collected among the school children

on Flag Day. They have contributed to the Wallace House headquarters; have erected a drinking fountain on the public street at a cost of \$360; have organized a Children's Society with seventeen members, called the "Nathan Hale." Last Summer the Chapter made a pilgrimage to the Taylor Iron and Steel Works at High Bridge. This foundry furnished the ammunition for the army during the Revolutionary War. The Eagle Rock Chapter, at Montclair, has contributed \$90 toward the Continental Hall; taken a \$50 share in the Wallace House, and have under consideration the purchase and preservation of the "Crane Homestead" at Montclair, which was used by Washington and Lafayette as headquarters. It is the only revolutionary and historical landmark left of old "Cranetown." This Chapter is earnestly advocating practical patriotism throughout the State in the public schools. They have accomplished a great deal in the schools in Montclair, having flags raised on all revolutionary anniversaries, placing portraits of Washington in all of the schools and giving prizes for essays on historical subjects.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. DAVID A. DEPUE,
State Regent.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Madam President and Members of the Seventh Continental Congress: So brief seems the interval since the account rendering of February, 1897, that one is tempted to wonder if electricity has not added to its manifold and unexpected manifestations in marvelous inventions and in almost incredible variety of propelling power, by seizing the slow wheels of Old Father Time, thereby compelling recurring anniversaries to confront one with this bewildering rapidity. Still, within the year, much has been accomplished. The New Hampshire branch of the National Society, in its own quiet way, has been faithfully and usefully busy. Its ranks have received generous accessions, and now thirteen Daughters of revolutionary soldiers are held with tender care and reverence within its membership. Never before has it been so well equipped, and never were its prospects brighter.

The Molly Stark Chapter, of Manchester, still holds precedence in numbers, and maintains its reputation for women of brilliant talent whose papers are of exceptional merit. It is honored by having five members whose fathers served with more or less distinction in the struggle for freedom. Within the year fifty-one valuable volumes of history have been donated for the high school library, accompanied by a recommendation that the study of American history be given greater prominence in the city schools. From the very first the Chapter has been fortunate in its Regents, and the thoughtful devotion of the new incumbent, Mrs. Isaac W. Smith, gives promise of continued prosperity under her care.

The Molly Reid Chapter, of Derry, reports unflagging interest and an increase of membership, which includes one Daughter of a revolutionary soldier. A most satisfactory "Colonial Reception and Loan Exhibit" aroused outside attention, and the Chapter's collection has been increased by several valuable gifts. A contribution to the Continental Hall fund has been made, but the work upon which she prides herself most is the "rescuing from fast gathering obscurity and ultimate oblivion the spot where Maj. Gen. John Stark was born." It is upon an orchard-crowned hillside in East Derry, and a substantial granite monument, suitably inscribed, has been erected. As August holds within its days the anniversaries of his birth, marriage and glorious success at Bennington, that month was chosen for the unveiling exercises, which were appropriately elaborate. Mrs. F. J. Shepard, who has held the Regency so acceptably during the three years of the Chapter's existence, is succeeded by the talented Mrs. George W. Bingham.

Mrs. G. Bartlett still guides the affairs of the Milford Chapter in Milford with the wisdom of experience. Meetings each month, with papers evincing fine literary taste and ability, followed by the social hour, visits to other Chapters, and a reception, to which the Sons of the American Revolution were invited, have made the year enjoyable and profitable. The especial outside work has been the placing of a substantial marker at the grave of each soldier of the Revolution who lies buried within the town's boundary. To this was added the sweet embellishment of flowers upon each grave on Memorial Day. These object lessons are most useful in their influence.

The Ashuelot Chapter, in the beautiful city of Keene, retains its efficient Regent, Mrs. S. G. Griffin, and at its annual meeting presented her with a silver-mounted gavel made of historic wood. Ten meetings have been held within the year, but not at stated intervals, nor with similar programs, but patriotic fervor and loyalty to the purposes of the Society abounded. The crown of the year's efforts was the placing of a tablet upon the house from which thirty men marched for Lexington in 1775. In those days it was the village tavern, and it still retains many of its ancient characteristics. Among the family portraits is one of a Tory ancestor, which, upon this occasion, was covered by an American flag, so that even his likeness might not be shocked by, nor participate in, the joyous occasion. An eloquent address was made by Gen. S. G. Griffin, which has been printed, and is in much demand.

The Margery Sullivan Chapter, of Dover, under the inspiring direction of Mrs. William D. Sawyer, continues to increase in membership and in the diffusion of purest patriotic influences. The city is rich in ancestral homes and treasures, and the loyal women brought together a rare collection of revolutionary valuables which received the admiring comments of the large company of visitors.

This awakened a genuine interest in the why and wherefore of the Society, and gives promise of the fruitage which was hoped for in the sowing. A reception and dainty refreshments added to the attractiveness of the occasion. Their monthly meetings are seasons of ever increasing enjoyment.

The bold grandeur of the mountain scenery round about North Conway seems to broaden the ideas of the inhabitants and to incite them to vigor of thought and action. How else can one account for the great convention held for nearly a week in July, under the auspices of the Anna Stickney Chapter. Every patriotic society in New England was invited to participate. The program was worthy of the occasion and admirably carried out. The credit of its conception belongs to the Chapter Regent, Mrs. L. J. Ricker, and in a great measure its success was due to her supervision and untiring efforts. Under the especial direction of Mrs. George H. Shedd a collection of ancient relics was exhibited during the week. It was of such richness and variety as to evoke the admiring surprise of all visitors, and the proceeds from this were contributed to the Continental Hall fund. This enterprising Chapter holds meetings fortnightly, and its efforts at present are turned toward procuring a pension for one of its two "real Daughters," who is blind, penniless and without relatives upon whom to depend. Under the protection of this Chapter the Waumbec Methna Chapter of the Children of the American Revolution has been formed.

In Newport the Reprisal Chapter rewards the efforts of its gifted Regent, Mrs. Arthur C. Bradley, with a healthy growth. Its accessions are those of real worth, and includes one Daughter of a revolutionary sire. Systematic study leading up from early colonial times enthuses the members, and the name of some woman who displayed heroism at the time of the struggle has been brought into prominence at each meeting. Not content with merely personal improvement and enjoyment, they have endeavored to shape the thoughts of the village children by presenting to the Richard's high school a large photogravure of Washington, while to each pupil in the grammar and intermediate schools a little booklet, "The Origin of our Flag," was given. The fallen headstone of a revolutionary soldier has been reset, and a most creditable and charming work is planned for execution when the soft winds shall have unwrapped from the earth its snowy covering.

The meetings of the Buntin Chapter, in Pembroke, are of peculiar interest and profit. Five questions pertaining to early American history are given out for study and research during the month and for discussion at their next coming together. At the close of the year a resumé of the queries and replies are considered and commented upon. A recent Loan Exhibit reflected much credit upon the Chapter. It was held at the spacious home of their popular

Regent, Mrs. J. H. Dearborn, where the decorations of the house and the quaint old costumes and powdered hair of the ladies formed an attractive picture. A reception, followed by dancing, filled the evening with enjoyment. A Chapter of Children of the American Revolution has recently been completed under the Presidency of one of the members of the Chapter.

Only a few days more than one year ago the Matthew Thornton Chapter was organized in the city of Nashua, with Mrs. George W. Perham as Regent. Her administration has been so full of winning tact and ability that the membership has more than doubled, and it now stands second in size in the State, having one honorary member whose father was in that noble stand for freedom. In its earliest days the Chapter announced its existence by an elaborate reception given by the Regent at her colonial home. Rare old books and papers, with a large variety of objects of antiquity were placed in one of the parlors, and contributed much to the pleasure of the guests. Two prizes in gold have been offered to the pupils in the high school for the two best essays upon the causes which led up to the War of the Revolution.

The Samuel Ashley Chapter, in Claremont, just rounding out its first year work, is composed of thirty-three women, eager in their efforts to search out and revive the memory of those valorous deeds which made sure and strong the foundation of our governmental superstructure. Stimulated by their Regent, Mrs. James E. Riley, whose whole soul is in the work, the Chapter gives promise of much usefulness. About half of the members are subscribers to the *AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE*, and a contribution has been made to the fund for the statue of Washington for France. Already the nucleus of a collection of historic articles has been formed.

Quite unique and appropriate was the tribute which Mrs. D. F. Wells paid to the memory of her grandfather, Lieut. Jacob Elliot, who was wounded at Bennington. At her request the State Regent arranged to have her acceptance to membership into the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution occur upon the anniversary of his birthday. To her judicious and earnest efforts as Regent is due the planting of the Exeter Chapter in classic old Exeter's soil upon the 13th of last April. An outing at the seaside during the summer was a pleasant break in the routine of their study, which is yielding an ever increasing interest.

The youngest Regent in the Granite State is Miss Mollie Grimes, of Hillsboro Bridge, who has worked with assiduous zeal to organize the Eunice Baldwin Chapter, which was accomplished the 22d of last month. Among the fifteen charter members is included Mrs. Eliza Hamilton Haslet, whose father was in the Revolution. A generous percentage of young ladies are entering this new field with a glowing enthusiasm which gives assurance of valuable results.

In several other localities Chapters are in process of formation with encouraging success.

This cursory glance over the general doings of the various branches in this State gives but a suggestive glimpse of the amount of thought and work involved, or of its twofold effect. I say twofold, for it is not only the multiform visible fruitage which follows from the reverent uplifting and honoring of brave deeds and pure thoughts, but also the ennoblement of one's whole nature, which inevitably follows conscientious work in these directions.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. JOSIAH CARPENTER,
State Regent.

NEW YORK.

Madam President and Members of the Seventh Continental Congress: During the past year eleven (11) Chapters have been added to those previously recorded. They are the Oneonta and Olean Chapters, the Willards Mountain, at Greenwich; Catharine Schuyler, at Belmont; Deo-on-ga-wa, at Batavia; Monroe, at Brockport; Kanistes Valley, at Hornellsville; Mary Weed Marvin, at Walton; Bronx, at Mount Vernon; Patterson, at Westfield, and the Gansevoort, at Albany. The last named has come to us from the Daughters of the Revolution.

The following Regents have been appointed to form Chapters:

Mrs. Samuel Sloan, New York City; Mrs. William Robinson, South Oyster Bay; Mrs. Wilmot Townsend Cox, Mill Neck, Long Island; Mrs. Adelaide L. Harrington, Lyons; Mrs. Peter Wolff, Gouverneur; Mrs. J. L. Hunt, Adams; Mrs. Walter B. Sheppard, Penn Yan; Mrs. Alonzo C. Jackson, Schenectady.

Mrs. Col. Lyster has been obliged to resign her commission as Regent in consequence of the death of her husband and her removal from Sackett's Harbor.

Our beloved Regent, who was the daughter of an officer of the Continental Army, and widow of Hon. Oline A. Morse, of Cherry Valley, has, in the fullness of years and of ripened experience, "entered into rest." Her life was a benediction to all who knew her.

The whole number of Chapters is forty-nine. In addition to this there are fourteen Regents commissioned to form Chapters.

In several places Chapters are practically complete, although not yet fully organized.

The State Regent has officially visited during the year, in the interest of the work of the Society, New York, Staten Island, Sing Sing, Newburg, Kingston, Hudson, Cohoes, Albany, Schenectady, Saratoga, Herkimer, Binghamton, Belmont, Castile, Rochester, Mount Morris, Albion, Batavia, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Fredonia, Jamestown, Auburn and Tarrytown.

She has also represented the State at the great Daughters of the American Revolution gathering at Nashville, Tennessee; at five meet-

ings of the National Board of Management, and at the Continental Congress.

Preliminary steps have been taken for the formation of Chapters at Nyack, New Rochelle, Middletown, New Paltz, Hamilton, Amsterdam, Baldwinsville, Leroy, East Springfield, Genesee, Potsdam, Iliion, Flushing and Lawrence, Long Island.

Each year makes it more impossible to do justice to the varied work of our increasing number of Chapters. It continues to be educational to a large extent. Efforts in this direction range from the supervision of a country school to the providing opportunities for the rarest culture in the line of American history. Prizes so generally offered to schools as an incentive to historical study and the development of patriotism as a principle; the formation and growth of children's societies, and the able papers prepared in many Chapters all tend in this direction. The Hendrick Hudson Chapter, as a result of its fine Loan Exhibit, which was in itself a study, has founded a free library. "Wiltwyck" is preparing to do so. Other Chapters have enriched local libraries by gifts of valuable works on American history. This is the special duty to which the Vassar College Chapter devotes itself. In this connection should be mentioned the calendar prepared by Miss Hopkins, of Geneva, which should be in general use among all who wish from time to time commemorate the great past of our Nation.

Graves of patriots who took part in the American Revolution have been found in large numbers all through the State. Historic Fishkill has, through the efforts of the Milzingah Chapter, erected a fine monument to perpetuate the memory of those buried there in the old churchyard.

Other Chapters are taking up this matter. Miss Wright, a member of the Ondawa Chapter, of Cambridge, has prepared for the consideration of our Society a beautiful design for a Daughters of the American Revolution marker, in the hope that it may aid in rescuing from oblivion the names and services of many heroes.

Several historic sites have been marked by tablets placed, with fitting ceremonies, where they can be a daily reminder of noble deeds.

The Mawanawesigh Chapter has, through the coöperation of friends, bought the house once the residence of Governor Clinton, and deserve warm congratulations on having preserved this historic building.

Many Chapters that had not previously contributed to the Continental Hall fund, have recently done so, in response to the request of the State Regent. Others have promised contributions early in the next year.

Cayuga Chapter, of Ithaca, includes in its report the following statement:

"Copies of the Declaration of Independence have been framed and presented to the Young Men's Christian Association, the Catholic

Parochial school, high school and all the public schools in the city, and one was also placed in the post office."

The distinctive work of the Buffalo Chapter has been the preparation of patriotic lectures, which have been translated into Polish and Italian and used with great success among the vast numbers of foreigners living in Buffalo. The Polish priest is most cordial in helping forward this movement, and considers it extremely valuable for his people.

Many public celebrations have been held on anniversaries of noted events, and do more perhaps than anything else to arouse general interest in our work. For these impress a whole community, and win it to higher thought, a wider outlook upon life, a sense that patriotism is a sacred duty owed to the future of the Nation. In many places the Sons of the American Revolution and members of the other great patriotic societies combine with the Daughters on such occasions. So the Sons of the American Revolution united with the Chemung Chapter in holding a religious service in the Auditorium at Elmira on Sunday, August 29th, the date of Sullivan's victory.

At Rochester these two Societies united in the gift to the University of a fine flag and flag-pole. The Children of the American Revolution assisted by holding the flag when the presentation was made on June 14th. The presence of the venerable Mrs. Pitkin, a "real Daughter," and our honorary State Regent, added to the interest both at that time and at the State Conference held the following day. This conference brought together many Chapters and large number of Regents forming Chapters. All felt the interchange of thought, the frank discussion of matters of mutual interest, to be most helpful.

The second State Conference was held at Washington on the evening of Saturday, February 19th. This time and place were chosen to meet the convenience of the delegates to the Continental Congress, and enable them to consider unitedly the many matters of importance awaiting the action of the Society.

This report would be incomplete did it fail to record the genial, gracious hospitality shown when the Daughters gather together. This is the more noticeable, because while women of the highest position are joining the Society in increasing numbers, there is a general disregard of merely social lines among the Chapters of the Empire State.

Altogether the year has been one of great devotion to our work throughout the State. Too much cannot be said of the earnestness and enthusiasm characterizing it, and of the religious principle upon which it is based.

In closing this report, which must necessarily be my last, it may not be out of place to express heartfelt appreciation of innumerable acts of encouragement, courtesy and personal kindness shown to the State Regent during the past three years. They have made these years de-

lightful to record and to remember, and have caused ties to be formed that no change of official relation can ever break.

This acknowledgment is due to the Chapters of the State of New York, to the National Board of Management, and to all who made a visit to Tennessee a pleasure that will always last.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY ISABELLA FORSYTH,
State Regent.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Madam President and Members of the Seventh Continental Congress: I have the honor to submit herewith my report as Regent of the State of North Carolina for the past year. There are many persons in North Carolina eligible for membership, but very few have joined the Society.

Miss Stringfield, of Waynesville, is now trying to form a Chapter in that town. If her efforts are successful it will be the first organized Chapter in the State. Attempts have been made in Charlotte, Asheville and several other places to organize Chapters, but in every case proved unsuccessful.

The following in North Carolina should be large, and probably will be when interest is aroused.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY D. R. SPRINKLE,
State Regent.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Madam President and Members of the Seventh Continental Congress: I desire to report through you that the work in my State, North Dakota, is making, I think, creditable advancement in the extension of the organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution. In December, 1896, I appointed a Chapter Regent for Fargo; later on one for Mandan, and more recently one for Grand Forks, and another for Carrington. The latter was at the time of her admission a resident of Jamestown, but changed her residence for the above-named, consequently I have placed her there. Fargo, by joining with other points in the more remote parts of the State has been able this winter to secure its number and organize a Chapter. Grand Forks also will very soon organize. My efforts in this city have been very satisfactory, especially to myself, considering the long distance. For the most, my work, in consequence, has been done by letters, through their dailies, and by personal correspondence. [Please imagine our State of a little less than 50,000,000 acres]. And throughout the entire State I believe that I have the work well under way, though results are not forthcoming as will be the case as the interest and a wider knowledge of the Society increases.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCES C. HOLLEY,
State Regent.

OHIO.

Madam President and Members of the Seventh Continental Congress:
It gives me pleasure to be able to submit the most gratifying report of the Ohio Chapters for the year past, and in submitting this record I do so with deep gratitude for the cordial support and sympathy afforded me in my position as Regent towards the success and aggrandizement of the organization. I would also express a deep appreciation of the confidence evidenced by my re-election to the office upon the occasion of our recent Congress in Washington.

First and foremost I have the honor of announcing, in addition to the twenty-four Chapters already in active operation in the State, no less than twenty-three new Chapters in progress of organization, making a total of forty-seven Chapters in all.

The rapid growth of our Society has been most gratifying, and its yearly increasing importance cannot fail to impress upon us the vast field and scope of the work. In this connection I would specially emphasize the universal interest and enthusiasm shown throughout by its members and the ready support in upholding my hands in the discharge of the trust imposed among the women of the State of Ohio.

One object very dear to my heart has been the establishment of a Continental Hall as a permanent home for the organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution, so planned as to allow of an appropriate room or gallery, for the preservation of revolutionary and colonial relics. Very many historical paintings and other articles of value have already been collected through the zeal and patriotism of the members, including a large number of contributions from outside. In this connection I would modestly remind you that through a letter of mine as State Regent calling attention to the Continental Hall project and asking for contributions to this end, Ohio to-day contributes a handsome donation to the fund. The contributions of the Chapters varying from \$15 to \$100, amounting in all to upwards of \$1,000, now in the hands of the Treasurer.

While the work already accomplished is most gratifying, let us not rest upon our laurels, or "sit in the shade of the trees" until we have yet more determinedly forged ahead towards the bringing about of that universal spirit of patriotism that has been the happy fortune of the Daughters of the American Revolution, acting in conjunction with the Sons of the American Revolution, to arouse among the youth of the country, encouraging that respect for historical associations so sadly neglected by young America during the past decade of national prosperity, so that in the words of our ex-Vice-President General, Mrs. Adlai Stevenson, the organization will be the "national bulwark" in deed and truth.

In conclusion I would say that owing to press of immediate work in many of our Chapters, comparatively few have as yet had time to prepare reports of the year closed, but those on hand will give a just

estimate of the noble achievements already accomplished and being accomplished by patriotic women throughout the State.

The Cincinnati Chapter, Miss Anna Laws, Regent. This Chapter has contributed during the year a number of most interesting papers, historical, and bearing upon current topics. Gave a brilliant reception and an Art Loan Exhibition of colonial and revolutionary relics, in conjunction with a vast amount of practical work tending to the advancement of the cause.

Cuyahoga Portage Chapter, of Akron, Mrs. Miner Allen, Regent, has made an exhaustive study of the American Colonies, and on January 11th last gave a delightful entertainment in honor of the members of the Western Reserve, at Barbetine Inn, including a luncheon, followed by some brilliant after-dinner speeches.

The Catherine Green Chapter, of Xenia, Mrs. John Beveridge, Regent, acting in conjunction with Mrs. Henry Eavey, held in October, 1897, a Loan Exhibition in commemoration of the Centennial Anniversary of the first settlement of Green County.

Upon this occasion the ladies of the county were invited to coöperate with members of the Chapter, with the result of a most interesting and valuable collection of revolutionary relics, including portraits, miniatures, china and quaint articles of furniture, muskets, swords and other war-like weapons.

Western Reserve Chapter, of Cleveland, Mrs. Barriss, Regent, has nearly doubled its membership within the past year, and to-day numbers upwards of two hundred members upon its rolls, many of whom are the descendants of the first settlers and the original builders of its foundation and prosperity.

Upon the occasion of the National Convention of the Sons of the American Revolution in Cleveland, this Chapter gave an elegant reception at the Colonial Club in their honor.

Under the Chapter's auspices a course of lectures upon "Parliamentary Law" were given by Mrs. Chas. Fox, of Detroit, to a class of over sixty. These lectures proved not only instructive and interesting to an exceptional degree, but netted a handsome sum of money. Prizes were offered the pupils of the public schools for the best essay on "Revolutionary Heroes," covering a wide field of research. This Chapter also showed its love for the founder, Mrs. E. M. Avery, by the presentation of her ancestral bars, in addition to making her a life member of the National Society.

Urbana Chapter, Prof. Worcester, Regent. This Chapter has taken for its distinctive work the fitting up and furnishing of a Daughters of the American Revolution alcove in the Public Library building, to serve as a depository of interesting Chapter properties, as well as an educational department, whose value cannot be too highly estimated.

Mahoning Chapter, of Youngstown, Mrs. E. Botsford, Regent. This Chapter has shown commendable zeal. Among the numerous

entertainments for the encouraging of sociability during the year closed an important feature was a Colonial Tea, held at the residence of Mrs. Hichcock. The rooms were artistically decorated with flags and spinning wheels. Many relics displayed added greatly to the effect of the decorations. Members of the Chapter in attendance wore the costumes of the early colonial period. The amount secured by the "Tea" was for the McMillan Library fund.

Ursula Chapter, of Toledo, Mrs. W. H. Smith, Regent. This Chapter gave an elegant dancing reception at the Collingswood last winter. The table was decorated in red, white and blue. Members and guests alike being in colonial costume, lent brilliancy to the occasion. Clever toasts were drank. Mrs. Smith gave the first, "To Our Guests." Other members responded to "Home and Country," "Ursula Woolcott," "The Spinning Wheel," "Love and Glory," "The Days of the Minuet," "The Aims of the Daughters of the American Revolution," etc. After the banquet gentlemen were invited and the minuet danced in costume. This feature of the evening was specially attractive.

Piqua Chapter, Mrs. Jas. Hicks, Regent. The members of the Chapter celebrated Flag Day most delightfully at the residence of the Regent. The State Regent was present and read an interesting article on the founders of the organization known as the "National Society." The reading was followed by music and other papers on some of the prominent women of Piqua. Last January the Chapter gave a Colonial Tea, at which living pictures, personated by members, proved an interesting feature of the occasion. This Chapter had also issued a very valuable book entitled "Early History of Piqua and Some of Its Pioneer Women."

It is with much regret that I close the Chapter reports of the year, and in so doing I would add that from personal information obtained I have no hesitation in saying that the condition throughout the State is most flourishing, each and all having practically proved their unabated interest in the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution, having contributed both practically and financially to the welfare of the Society.

No less that 138 members-at-large in the State have added their quota to the general good, and these scattered members cannot be too highly extolled in their efforts. All have taken up some special work in connection with the Society, and the present firm footing of our organization reflects much credit upon the methods used.

In addition to the Chapters already heard from, I would also make special mention of the following list whose zeal and patriotism cannot be too highly eulogized in the estimate of the work accomplished during the past year:

Chapters Organized.—"Cuyahoga Portage," Akron, Mrs. Mina Allen, Regent; "Cincinnati," Cincinnati, Miss Anna Laws, Regent; "Catherine Green," Xenia, Mrs. John Beveridge, Regent; "Dolly Todd

Madison," Tiffin, Mrs. Parker Willard, Regent; "Fort Findlay," Findlay, Mary Hyatt, Regent; "George Clinton," Wilmington, Mrs. C. C. Nichols, Regent; "Hetuck," Newark, Mrs. L. B. Wing, Regent; "John Reily," Hamilton, Mrs. Willis Hall, Regent; "Jonathan Dayton," Dayton, Mrs. E. R. Stillwell, Regent; "Mahoning," Youngstown, Mrs. E. Botsford, Regent; "Muskingham," Zanesville, Mrs. Edmund Brush, Regent; "Martha Pitkins," Sandusky, Mrs. J. O. Moss, Regent; "Nathaniel Massie," Chillicothe, Miss McClintock, Regent; "Mary Washington," Mansfield, Mrs. M. D. Harter, Regent; "Elizabeth Zane," Zanesville, Miss Katie Pinkerton, Regent; "Springfield," Springfield, Mrs. Chas. Thomas, Regent; "Piqua," Piqua, Mrs. Rexford Slauson, Regent; "Urbana," Urbana, Prof. S. Worcester, Regent; "Ursula Wolcott," Toledo, Mrs. W. H. H. Smith, Regent; "Walter Dean," Conneaut, Mrs. R. Hickok, Regent; "Western Reserve," Cleveland, Mrs. W. H. Barriss, Regent; "Waw-wil-a-woy," Hillsboro, Mrs. Richards, Regent; "Wyoming," Wyoming, Mrs. George Kinsey, Regent; "New Connecticut," Painsville, Mrs. Mary Stockerell, Regent; total, 24.

Chapters in progress of organization in Athens, Columbus, Cadiz, Cedarville, Canton, Brilant, Delaware, Eaton, Franklin, Greenville, Irongton, Marietta, Madison, Medina, Middletown, Napoleon, Oxford, Pomeroy, Portsmouth, Sidney, Troy, Washington Court House, Jefferson; total, 23.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. ESTES G. RATHBONE,
State Regent.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Madam President and Members of the Seventh Continental Congress: From the Daughters of the American Revolution in Pennsylvania I bring reports of unflagging interest, of increasing membership, and of unabated zeal in patriotic work. There are thirty-two (32) organized Chapters in the State, with one thousand five hundred and seventy-nine (1,579) members; five Regents appointed to organize Chapters; fifteen members not yet enrolled in Chapter; fifty-three (53) application papers accepted by local Registrars and waiting approval of the National Board. In all one thousand six hundred and fifty-two (1,652). Also a number of "members-at-large" throughout the State. Fourteen (14) members (in several instances charter members of Chapters), have died during the year; one, the representative of Susquehanna Chapter, was with us the last Congress; one member was dropped from the Chapter rolls on account of non-payment of dues. One Regent appointed has recently resigned because of ill-health and lack of necessary strength for the work, and several members have withdrawn from Pennsylvania Chapters to unite in other States. Four Chapters have been organized during the year. Presque Isle Chapter, of Erie, started at once into vigorous life, and its work suggested and approved will be "furnishing an alcove in the Public Library of Erie with Historical

Books." In each of these volumes there will be the State book plate of Pennsylvania Daughters of the American Revolution, Presque Isle Chapter. The charter of this Chapter substantially framed in wood from the old flag-ship "Lawrence," which after Perry's victory found a grave under the waters of Presque Isle Bay, was formally presented to the Chapter by the Regent on "the celebration of the anniversary of George and Martha Washington's wedding day." The outlook for this Chapter is bright with hope and promise.

Conrad Weiser Chapter was organized on the 18th of November at Selin's Grove, Snyder County. Among its charter members is a real Daughter, a circumstance in which much pride is felt. The line of work proposed by the members is literary, a thorough study of the history of our country and the lives of authors and their works.

Quaker City Chapter with its charter roll of seventy-two (72) members, and already numbering four-score, was organized in December, and is preparing for a very successful career.

Witness Tree Chapter was organized a month ago by fourteen members who, residing in Columbus and vicinity, desiring to hold meetings near their homes, withdrew from Donegal Chapter and applied for permission from the National Board of Management to form a Chapter, which was duly organized.

In the older Chapters work has, in many instances, been continued on established lines. Prizes awarded for best essays on historical subjects by pupils in public or high schools has become an annual custom in the Berks County, Sunbury, Harrisburg, Yorktown and Pittsburg Chapters. Other Chapters, notably Col. William Montgomery, Bellefonte, and Dial Rock, have taken great interest locating old forts, marking their sites and seeking, if possible, to become owners of them. Sunbury Chapter, knowing the great importance of Fort Augusta, would greatly enjoy becoming its guardian, but feel that in order to effect its purchase outside aid will be required, and a contemplating of ways and means is going on.

Dial Rock Chapter has in anticipation a very interesting and useful project, namely, preparing an index to the histories of the Wyoming Valley. There are nearly one hundred of these and much interesting and most careful study will be required in accomplishing this work. George Taylor Chapter, Northampton County, is still working for the possession of the Taylor House, and hope soon to move into it. A course of lectures has been given during the winter on revolutionary history which has been much enjoyed by members of the Chapter and their friends. Chester County Chapter, which has in its membership a real Daughter, recognized her ninety-fifth birthday by sending to her a very beautiful floral offering. This Chapter donated twenty-six dollars to the Ephrata Monument fund and recommended similar action to other Chapters throughout the State. Delightful social occasions, a charming feature of this Chapter's yearly life, marking his-

toric anniversaries, were enjoyed, and the regular meetings are always times of much interest.

George Clymer Chapter has offered a prize of Fisher's History of the Revolution (\$8.00) to the scholar in the high school who passes the best examination in United States history. Most attractive programs come from the meetings of this Chapter; reading them makes one feel it would be a delight to be there. Pittsburg Chapter, the largest in the State, besides giving prizes of thirty dollars to the graduating classes in Pittsburg and Allegheny high schools, presented to the Fifth Ward School of Allegheny twenty flags. The presentation took place on "Jubilee Day," the close of the school for the summer. When in September the school resumed its sessions, two more rooms having been opened, a request for two more flags was made and at once complied with. I wish I could take time to tell of the most interesting scene when the presentation of flags took place. The case of the Block House property and payment of the janitor is regular work for this Chapter, whose glory is to have on its roll nearly three hundred and fifty (350) members of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Allegheny County, to whom this most valuable property belongs.

Philadelphia Chapter has a committee for research work appointed this year. Their duty is the collecting of old portraits (if possible, originals) of prominent men of revolutionary times. These portraits are to hang in the banqueting room of the "Old Hall," where the city's valuable collection is now. This Chapter has had presented to it the original portrait of Edmund Pendleton, and also the chair of Mr. Joy which he used when sitting in Congress Hall during the first Congress. Most charming accounts of delightful excursions to historic places come from several Chapters. Delaware County Chapter and Valley Forge Chapter to Valley Forge, than which no more interesting spot can be found in our land. Marion Chapter to historic buildings and places, of which its locality is full. Wyoming Valley Chapter with its always thrilling 3d of July anniversary.

From other Chapters come reports of the exceeding interest taken in Chapter meetings where special attention is given to study of early local history, and a pleasant feature of the meetings is the "Social Tea," with which the hours are concluded. Donegal Chapter has taken up the lives of the "Signers." Shikellimo Chapter has taken up the early history of Pennsylvania, and Colonel Hugh White Chapter the histories of the Colonies. Phoebe Bayard Chapter has much enjoyed its social meetings, historical readings, the making of an old-fashioned quilt, on which chances will be sold in the interest of the Society, and the writing of a novel, the chapters of which are contributed anonymously by the different members, and which make interesting and useful entertainment. From Liberty Bell, Lebanon, Venango, Susquehanna, Cumberland, Colonel Crawford, Lycoming and Washington County Chapters come reports of delightful social gatherings, most attractive

and profitable meetings and always increasing interest. Most of the Chapters have contributed to outside work, the objects being Mt. Vernon fund, aid to Cuban sufferers, Continental Hall fund, etc.

It is not possible to give in one report a just idea of the full amount of work done in our State. If I could give the reports of Chapter Regents with all the detail as they come to me, my statement would show more plainly how much has been accomplished and how much is looked forward to being done. I have briefly noted each Chapter, and, in retiring from the State Regency (as after seven years of active work, I feel I have a right to do), I thank the Regents who by their aid in Chapter work have brought our State to the position in the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, which it holds among the States. Most of the Regents whom I, in the early years of the organization, had the pleasure of appointing, and who were co-workers with me when we walked by faith, have retired from active work; but others have entered into their labors and the good work goes on. And so may it go on until every county in our grand old Keystone State has felt the thrill of interest and enthusiasm which arouses to life and energy the descendants of those men and women, ancestors of the Daughters of the American Revolution, who gained for us this great possession. And so commending my successor to the loving regard with which you have ever encompassed me, I hand in my last report as Regent of Pennsylvania.

Respectfully submitted,

JULIA K. HOGG,
State Regent.

RHODE ISLAND.

Madam President and Members of the Seventh Continental Congress: The eight Chapters of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, located in Rhode Island, are composed of earnest, active women, alive to the interests of the Society. In each of the larger cities and towns of the State a Chapter is located; there remains only the outlying districts. The numbers are increasing rapidly, keeping pace with the growth of the National Society.

The entertainments offered by our Chapters are given some historical significance. It is getting to be well known that we aim to educate our youth in the history of their country and to encourage a spirit of original historical research.

The Bristol Chapter, the oldest in New England, held its usual gathering on the anniversary of the battle of Rhode Island, inviting the officers of each Chapter in the State to participate. The number of intensely interested listeners, of the age of three-score and more, in the audience was an extremely pleasant sight.

The Chapter for two or three years have been working with the Sons of the American Revolution in the State endeavoring to mark the graves of revolutionary soldiers in Bristol. Thus far thirty-five have

been located. The collection of relics has greatly increased, and one hundred copies of the Declaration of Independence, printed in red and blue on white card-board, have been placed in different post-offices and schools.

A Daughter of the Revolution, whose father served in the war for independence, was admitted into the Gaspee Chapter at their meeting held in December.

The Chapter have added materially to their Gaspee Chapter prize fund by an exhibition of original drawings prepared to illustrate "The Story of the Revolution," by Henry Cabot Lodge. The income of this fund, forty dollars, is presented each year to the student in the graduating class of the Women's College connected with Brown University, who shall present the best essay on "American History."

The Pawtucket Chapter is always working for some good, patriotic cause. It has contributed to the marking of patriots' graves, with six of the other Chapters of the State; has given one hundred dollars to the Continental Hall fund, twenty-five dollars to the Mt. Vernon Association, and has presented six small liberty bells to the public schools of the city.

The Woonsocket Chapter on June 19th invited many representatives from the Sons of the American Revolution and from each Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, in the State, to assist them in the exercises of the placing a memorial tablet marking the spot on Beacon Pole Hill, where a beacon was maintained during the Revolutionary War period. The Chapter has rescued and restored to its original place an old mile stone dated 1761, marking the old post road to Boston, the stone being unearthed when an electric road was being established.

An historical lecture by Colonel W. W. Ellsworth, "From Lexington to Yorktown," given before this Chapter and some four hundred others, is noteworthy, because an effort made to induce the attendance of the pupils of the public schools was successful, for they comprised nearly one-half the large audience, and were quiet and attentive listeners.

The younger Chapters of the State have also been busy in good work for the cause. All of the four have contributed to the marking of patriots' graves. Rhode Island should be placed on record for honoring the graves of its revolutionary patriots.

The Nathaniel Greene Chapter has given to the Mt. Vernon Association. The Narragansett Chapter on "Little Rest Hill" are always active. One of their worthy deeds was the erection of a unique monument of rubble stone to the memory of Major Ebenezer Adams, a veteran of the Revolution.

The Phoebe Greene Ward Chapter, like all the other Chapters, has made contributions of money to various causes, notably to Rhode Island Women's College.

The William Ellery, a Chapter one year old, has given a fine en-

graving of the head of Washington to the Coddington school; has contributed to the silver service for the gun-boat Newport and to the Cuban Relief fund.

Good traveling facilities in our small State make the attendance at the delightful entertainments of our Chapters easy, so that there is an intimacy in our social relations which has a tendency to develop and promote a spirit of harmony and good fellowship. The last notable gathering of our Chapters was at our Fourth Annual Conference on the 11th of February. As we listened to the reports of our different Chapters we could not help feeling that it was a great privilege to be "A Daughter of the American Revolution."

Respectfully submitted,

SUSAN A. BALLOU,
State Regent.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Madam President and Members of the Seventh Continental Congress: I deeply regret my inability to present in person this my fifth and last annual report to your honorable body in Congress assembled.

Though, in South Carolina, the patriotic fire has not burned with the same ardor that has animated many of her sister States, it gives me satisfaction to report that she has made commendable progress during my term of office.

When I was honored by the appointment of State Regent, four years ago, there were only a few Daughters of the American Revolution scattered throughout South Carolina. To-day, with a feeling of just pride, I present to you seven well organized Chapters which are established on a firm basis, with growing interest in the objects and aims of our great Society. I may safely say that the corner-stone is well laid, over which, I hope and believe, in time, a noble structure will arise to commemorate the brave deeds and heroic efforts of our forefathers in establishing for us the proud heritage of freedom in a truly great and glorious country.

During the year past there has been a steady growth of membership and the addition of two new Chapters to our organization, the King's Mountain and the Rock Hill Chapters, with Miss L. Witherspoon and Mrs. H. B. Buist as respective Regents, under whose management these infant Chapters bid fair to emulate the oldest in our State in rendering good service to our National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The next youngest, the Nathaniel Greene Chapter, of Greenville, shows decided progress of life and energy in doing her share of duty.

From the first day of their organization the Columbia, the Cowpens, and the Rebecca Motte Chapters have taken a front rank in patriotic work to advance the purposes and conception for which we are banded together. This work includes the celebration of patriotic anniversaries, the careful preparation of historical papers, the offering of

prizes for papers relating to the Revolution, the collection of and preservation of revolutionary relics, and, within the past year, the more ambitious projects of erecting monuments to some of our noted heroes and heroines of the Revolution have been entertained.

In November, at the call of the Columbia Chapter, the pioneer of our State, a convention assembled at Columbia with representatives from all of the Chapters of the State, to discuss these subjects and other matters of importance to our well-being and growth in the future. It was agreed to have yearly meetings for this purpose and the promoting of the general interests of our Society.

The Cowpens Chapter, of Spartanburg, claims the honor of having gained a true Daughter of the Revolution in Mrs. Frances Cleveland, to whom was presented the gold souvenir spoon from the National Society, with becoming ceremonies, at a beautiful reception in her honor.

Whatever success I have attained during my term of office is owing, in a large measure, to the very efficient aid I have received from the officers of the various Chapters throughout our State, who have upheld me in my work during the past four years. We have watered and planted the good seed, which I trust will continue to grow and fructify into a rich harvest worthy of South Carolina's high record in revolutionary annals.

In retiring from my office I wish to thank these Daughters of my State for their devotion to the cause and the intelligent manner in which they have sustained me in my State work.

Also I beg leave to offer my hearty acknowledgment of the uniform courtesy and consideration extended me, in the discharge of my official services, by the President and the National Board of Management, which has rendered the incumbency of my high office a pleasure as well as an honor, and causes me sincere regret at laying down my duties as State Regent of South Carolina.

Respectfully submitted,

R. C. BACON,
State Regent.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Madam President and Members of the Seventh Continental Congress: My appointment as State Regent was made less than one year ago, during an absence of six months from home. This absence very naturally delayed the work of organization, a work always of slow growth in a pioneer State, where libraries are few, where relics, records and ancestral attributes are all left at "home." Where grandmothers are not even known! I found no Chapter in the entire State, and the very embers of interest cold, but while as yet nothing brilliant is accomplished, encouragement is most gratifying, and before Spring I shall send in names for approval. The Western women, excelling in energy, cleverness, ambition, need only time and determined effort to

come to the vanguard of this noble organization. I beg the indulgence and patience of the President and other officials and faith in the future results of this new State. Among my prospective members is a descendant of Priscilla; another of the de Bingham of the thirteenth century; another the Moultons; another a daughter of Mrs. Brown, who has been honored with souvenirs from Washington for her peculiar position as a real Daughter, her father having been a revolutionary soldier. This is a priceless beginning, and I shall spare no effort in stirring the spirit of patriotism and in teaching the object of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Even a personality may often be effective. As when the question is propounded, "What good does this?" The answer, though personal, is an intelligent object lesson, "Why, dear Madam, my own ancestor, General William Davidson, was almost forgotten, when through this wave of patriotism last year Congress donated funds for a statue to be erected to his memory." This making a direct personal appeal to pride of family is like all personalities more effective than mere abstract questions.

The stringency of the times, the great delay in tracing records, may not be quite appreciated in older, more favored communities; but we are determined to succeed. My honored predecessor, Mrs. Burleigh, was quite hopeless; but with every obstacle there comes to me a stronger spirit of success, as if indeed the souls of the patriotic Davidsons and Rutherfords were working with me. Thus, in view of the short time of my Regency, there is no cause for despondency. And while the desire for all the fervor and interest of East and South is strong; while I long to see more of this fervor in the West, I can still sow the seed; can still stir the embers; can still take heart as I point to the long past and to its heroes. It is a beautiful work! If sleepless energy, great love for and ambition in the cause, all calling me to success, will avail, then indeed will South Dakota respond brilliantly during the coming year.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. ANDREW J. KELLAR,
State Regent.

TENNESSEE.

Madam President and Members of the Seventh Continental Congress: Perhaps the best and most effective work accomplished by the Daughters of the American Revolution of Tennessee in the past year was their concentrated effort in behalf of the Centennial. The Daughters of the American Revolution were the first to offer their services to the Men's Centennial Board of Management, asking for the Man's Building, History Hall, and were more than gratified and repaid by seeing one of their beautiful and honored members, Mrs. Van Leer Kirkman, president of the Woman's Board and Building, and Mrs. M. C. Pilcher, chairman of the Daughters of the American Revolution exhibits in History Hall. This line of work deserves more than a passing mention, as

it was conceived to be the finest and rarest exhibit ever collected and massed together at any one display outside the Smithsonian Institute. The Daughters of the American Revolution of the North had been equally generous in sending their precious historic heirlooms as those of the South, and nothing could be in higher proof of the sincere friendship and warm hand-clasp of the women of the North and South, or more expressive of the deep interest and faithful coöperation than was evidenced by the placement and blending of these historic heart treasures in cases in History Hall, Daughters of the American Revolution Department. This exhibit won a medal. Mrs. Joseph Washington, our Vice-President General, from Tennessee, was the perfection of highest dignity and graciousness in our National work, and presided with queenly grace at our celebrations and Congress, and no one did more for the success of our National Day, October 19th. Most of the Chapters did nobly in contributing to the general fund, and by their attendance. The able addresses made by our distinguished guests from a distance along different lines of National work is already bringing success. Unfortunately very little of the National purposes had been brought into Chapter life, and for this reason the desire was so great for the infusion of National spirit into the State. Every branch of work was made so plain and necessary to the successful existence of our Society by our able speakers that a general interest was awakened. The Continental Hall has become a necessity; Washington's instructions for the National University must be carried out; relics shall be gathered in and placed in a home for safe keeping; rare old historic books should be collected and placed in our National Library, and the report for another year will chronicle great work in these various lines. The Centennial gift of over three hundred dollars for the Continental Hall fund and the beautiful medallion bust of Andrew Jackson, sculptured and presented by Miss Ellenor Wheatley, of Memphis, for the same building, is a slight indication of our interest.

One of the first Chapters in the State making its report was the Chickamauga, of Chattanooga, Mrs. H. S. Chamberlain as Regent, and it comes direct as made by the Regent of this model Chapter. "I am glad to report the Chickamauga Chapter in a most satisfactory condition. Its membership is increasing and the enthusiasm and harmony of its members is a constant cause of congratulation to me. The attendance at regular monthly meetings is large and the interest marked. According to the Treasurer's report the Chapter has forty-one (41) members. Since last Congress we have sent to the National Treasury \$54, as follows: Annual dues for 38 members, \$38; 6 new members, \$6; initiation fees for 6 members, \$6; fees and dues for two applicants not yet accepted, \$4; total, \$54. Not one delinquent is to be found in our membership, our Treasurer is so superior and prompt in the reports sent to Washington that the only comment of the National Treasurer is 'absolutely correct.' We will contribute to the

Continental Building fund and books for the library as soon as the site for the building is selected. Rest assured my best effort has been for the good of the work, and my loyalty to you and my enthusiastic desire to be worthy of the trust and confidence you imposed in me when you first appointed me Regent.—AMELIA CHAMBERLAIN, Regent.

Regent Margaret Gaston Chapter, Lebanon, Tenn., Mrs. Susan B. Parver reports one death, dues all paid to National Treasury; hoped for an increased membership and awakened interest. Contributed \$25 to Continental Hall fund.

Miss Susie Gentry, Regent of Old Glory Chapter, of Franklin, celebrated the first Flag Day in the State in 1895, and the name Old Glory was suggested as a name for her Chapter by that day's celebration. This is perhaps the most interested Chapter in the State. They began by having one meeting monthly, but the growing interest has changed it to bi-monthly. At each meeting two papers are read and discussed, one on some period in history and another on a noted character of that time. Dues have all been sent to the National Treasurer.

Chapter Count Pulaski, of Pulaski, Mrs. John S. Wilkes, Regent, reports her Chapter in fine working order. National dues all paid. Our beautiful charter is a great inspiration.

No report from the Jane Knox Chapter, of Columbia.

Campbell Chapter, of Nashville, Mrs. Eugene C. Lewis as Regent, through its Treasurer, Mrs. Fanny C. Bonner, makes the following report: Members at last report, 63; received since last October, 13; transferred to Shelby Chapter, 1; transferred from Columbia, South Carolina, 1; members in good standing, 76. Campbell Chapter contributed to Continental Hall fund \$100.

Shelby Chapter, of Shelbyville, has made no report.

Cumberland Chapter, Nashville, Mrs. Nathaniel Baxter, Jr., as Regent, reports the membership greatly increased; no deaths or transfers; two happy marriages, being Miss Anna Plater to Mr. M. Clarke Williams, of New York, and Miss Bessie Lindsley to Mr. Hugh Dallas, of Nashville. This Chapter did grand work for the Centennial in History Hall, and at the National Day, October 19th, contributed \$60 to the Continental Hall fund.

Bonny Kate Chapter, Knoxville, Miss Mary Boyce Temple, Regent, with fifty members, dues all paid to National Treasurer, reports four resignations and one death. Bonny-Kate contributed \$25 to the Continental Hall fund.

Wautauga Chapter, Memphis, Mrs. Kellar Anderson, Regent, makes the following report through its Treasurer, Mrs. Luke E. Wright: Last report recorded 59 members, 12 new members accepted by National Board, four resigned, three transfers, membership 64.

Hermitage Chapter, Memphis, Mrs. Anna Randolph Sterling, Regent, reports 72 members, 4 resignations, 1 transfer, dues paid sufficiently to have representation of Regent and one delegate at Con-

gress; sent fine collection of exhibits to Hall of History at Centennial and donated generously to general fund for same and National Day.

All the above Chapters are chartered. Chapters are now being organized by the following commissioned Regents: Mrs. John McGuire, McMinnville; Mrs. Annie Dudley Davis, Harriman; and Mrs. Jonathan Tipton, Cleveland, with encouraging prospects.

After six and a half years of love and labor for the cause of patriotism, I turn my work into the hands of one of my most loyal and faithful co-laborers, Mrs. Margaret Campbell Pilcher, organizer and Regent of Campbell Chapter, Nashville, who will discharge with fidelity the duties of her office and reflect great honor from Tennessee to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Respectfully submitted, MILDRED SPOTSWOOD MATHES,
State Regent.

TEXAS.

Madam President and Members of the Seventh Continental Congress: I have the honor to present to you a report which is very encouraging when all the circumstances are considered. When I was appointed to the State Regent's position there were three members of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Texas, one in Galveston, one in Denison, and one in El Paso, and they were separated by prairie land and mountain from five hundred to nearly a thousand miles. I have overcome these distances by the aid of the United States mail, and the stream of missives from the Regent's office has been like the flutter of white wings about a dove cote in the Spring.

There are now two organized Chapters of fifty members each, seven Regents of unorganized Chapters, while isolated members have been enrolled in various localities. Regents have recently been appointed in Waco, Paris and Stephenville, and from the patriotism and intellectual activity of these officers we hope for best results.

Last Summer I suggested that a day be set apart, during the State Fair at Dallas, for a convention of the Daughters of the American Revolution, that plans might be matured for a more systematic prosecution of patriotic work. Among other things it was proposed to gather all scattered members into one central Chapter, as coöperation is necessary to success. The day was cheerfully set apart by the officers of the Fair, and I was furnished with one thousand circulars for distribution. These were sent out to the patriotic societies throughout the State, accompanied by letters from myself addressed to the presiding officers, asking their coöperation. There was a fair prospect of success, as papers for the day's program were promised by the State President of the Sons of the American Revolution, by the State Chairman of the Colonial Dames, and others, but before the appointed day, October 30, the yellow fever had invaded parts of our Southland; an epidemic of dengué prevailed in our own State, and rigid quarantine

regulations cut off a large proportion of our population from all social and business intercourse. Under these circumstances we could no longer hope to realize the enthusiasm of a great patriotic assembly, but did the best that was possible. Very excellent papers were read, setting forth the history and purpose of the patriotic societies now claiming so large a share of public attention, and these published in the Dallas "News," have awakened interest and prompted inquiry in new directions. We hope for at least one Chapter as the direct result of the paper on "The Aims and Purposes of the D. A. R.," written for this occasion, and are also encouraged to believe that another time the convention during the State fair may realize all that was anticipated by the most sanguine from the first effort.

During my stay in Dallas, in fact on the very day set apart for our convention, the angel of death entered the home of the Regent, Mrs. John L. Henry, and summoned her venerated mother from our midst. Suddenly she who had been so interested in all our plans, was removed from us by the infinite distances of the unseen world. Mrs. Cooper was a beloved member of the Jane Douglass Chapter. She was also a lovely Christian woman, one of the pure in heart who shall see God.

This Chapter has elected delegates to the Continental Congress and I trust that no untoward event will deprive it of representation.

The George Washington Chapter, of Galveston, did not hold its first meeting until the prevailing epidemic had subsided and quarantine restrictions had been removed. At this meeting, in December, the sum of one hundred dollars was donated by the Chapter to the Mount Vernon Association, Mrs. T. S. Maxey, the Texas State Regent for the association, being present to receive the gift. This Chapter has been called upon to mourn the death of Mrs. Ballinger, the mother of their gifted Secretary, and an old resident of Texas.

In the city of Houston there have been some accessions, but not enough for the organization of a Chapter.

Austin has made some progress. The few added to the Daughters of the American Revolution membership are ladies of influence who will render efficient service. The pending organization of the "Colonial Dames of America in Texas" has occupied the attention of a number who are pledged to the organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and have only postponed the one until the other business is satisfactorily completed.

With assurance of my best endeavors for the interests of the Society in the future as in the past,

Respectfully submitted,

FLORENCE ANDERSON CLARK,

State Regent.

VERMONT.

Madam President and Members of the Seventh Continental Congress: Vermont is slowly but surely progressing, not as much as I intended on account of my great affliction. We have organized two new Chap-

ters, one at St. Johnsbury and one at Woodstock. Have at present fifteen organized Chapters, and four hundred and two members, with eighteen blanks out to be accepted. We have also three Chapters that will have the required number at an early date. I have found three real daughters this last year—one in St. Johnsbury, Mrs. Sarah Tilden Hazen; one in Coultney, Mrs. James Mason, and one in Arlington, Mrs. Clarissa Beebe Oatman. Reports from Chapters show a healthy, vigorous growth. They are having lectures, studying history, marking graves and sites of revolutionary fame, offering rewards in schools for the best written articles on revolutionary subjects, etc. Who does not feel proud to say they came from the good old Green Mountain State, Vermont.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. J. BURDETT,
State Regent.

VIRGINIA.

Madam President and Members of the Seventh Continental Congress: In giving this, my seventh annual, report to the Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, I desire to extend to it greetings from my Chapters in Virginia. This year has passed very quietly and pleasantly, but I regret that I cannot report a gain in the number of Chapters, though there has been decided addition to the list of members, and some new Chapters are being organized. Regular work has been undertaken, and good progress has been made in preserving the records and monuments of the past. The most important event of the year was the meeting of the State Conference, held January 12 to 14, 1898, in Richmond. Two delegates were invited from each Chapter, and they were the guests of the Old Dominion Chapter. All twelve Chapters were represented except the Massanutton, of Harrisonburg, Virginia. The first day addresses of welcome were delivered by the State Regent and the Regent of the Old Dominion Chapter, and a graceful response on the part of the delegates was made by the Regent of the Dorothea Henry Chapter from Danville. Each Chapter made a report of its work. It was generally regretted that their members were not more enthusiastic in the study of history, and that their business meetings were not so well attended as the social functions. The conference adjourned for a luncheon, at which a number of patriotic sentiments were given and delightful responses made. In the evening the delegates listened to Miss Elizabeth Gould, of Boston, who addressed them on the National University and the history of George Washington's bequests to it. A series of views of the old homes in Virginia were also seen. The next day was taken up with the reading of very interesting papers from the different Chapters, and discussions for the good of the Society. The new amendments were also discussed at length. The conference formally resolved to support Mrs. Daniel F. Manning, of New York, as their candidate for Presi-

dent General, and also to extend a reception to Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, the retiring President General. It was resolved that the next State Conference should take place in Norfolk, where the delegates will be the guests of the Great Bridge Chapter. In ending this, my last, report as State Regent of Virginia, I cannot forbear to express the pleasure I have had in my association with the National Board since they did me the honor to make me the State Regent of Virginia at their meeting in April, 1891. The best wish that I can make for the incoming Regent is that these same pleasant relations may continue to exist between the Board and herself. I fully appreciate the courteous and considerate manner in which they have always treated me, and it is with regret that I sever my connection with them. The increased work in Virginia demands stronger and more efficient hands for the good of the Society.

Respectfully submitted,

LUCY GRAY HENRY,
State Regent.

WASHINGTON.

Madam President and Members of the Seventh Continental Congress: I have the honor of transmitting to you my first report as State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution for the State of Washington. Bearing so illustrious a State name, we hope to show to you that our patriotism is of like quality. Our first Chapter was formed in 1893 at Tacoma, and now numbers nearly fifty members. The second Chapter was formed in Seattle in 1896, and has now over twenty members. We have also two societies of children, whose officers will report about them. The great extent of our State has been unfriendly to the cultivation of social relations between the cities and Chapters. The extent is 66,800 square miles; measured from east to west, 330 miles, with the Cascade range of mountains dividing the State into two portions unlike each other. Over this mountain range run two lines of railroad, connecting the Puget Sound country with the grain producing lands of the east. Puget Sound, with an area of two thousand square miles, has on its shores the cities of Seattle, Tacoma, Olympia, Port Townsend, and several smaller cities. Eighteen hours away by rail are the cities of Walla Walla and Spokane, where a sufficient number of eligible women live who might join our Society. It is hoped and expected that they will soon take the decisive step and become part of our national organization.

We have had in the Mary Ball Chapter two real daughters. During the past month one has left us, and, at the age of ninety-five years, has joined the "innumerable throng." The Sons have been invited to our public meetings, and have contributed to our history many interesting and valuable papers. National songs are sung, patriotic speeches made, and we have separated with the consciousness that we were better citizens for what we have experienced as members of the Daughters of the

American Revolution. Our Chapters have contributed money as prizes to scholars who have written on patriotic subjects; have sent money to "Cuba libre;" have sent money also to Continental Hall; have planted rose beds in the city park and commenced a Historic Grove, each member bringing some shrub or tree from her home in the East, and at the present time they are preparing to erect a drinking fountain in the City Park. We have contributed to the Mary Washington Monument fund and to the Whitman College fund.

Respectfully submitted,

MARTHA A. G. GRIGGS,
State Regent.

WISCONSIN.

Madam President and Members of the Seventh Continental Congress: The State Regent returned to Milwaukee after the Congress of 1897 full of enthusiasm and hopeful of improved results. During the year four new Chapter Regents were secured before the vacation season, and the October 19 reunion of the Milwaukee Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, together with the Sons of the American Revolution, a brilliant reception, in commemoration of Cornwallis' surrender, became the occasion for the calling together of the twenty-one Chapter Regents of the State, as guests of the Daughters of the American Revolution; and while only a part accepted the invitation, there was a conference between the State and Chapter Regents who attended, and plans were laid for a conference in June, 1898, which should include all the Regents, and prove both profitable and pleasant. In November a great sorrow came to the State Regent, and the plans for extension in new places had to be abandoned; but all demands for aid or information have been met, and the entire ground of twenty-one Chapter Regents has been recently covered by correspondence, as a preparation for months of absence abroad, on the part of the State Regent, and the probable necessity of giving up the work.

Last year's report was full, including the list of officers of the six organized Chapters of Milwaukee, Janesville, Kenosha, Beloit, La Crosse, and Oshkosh, hence the names of officers will be omitted, unless there has been a change. In May, 1897, the Milwaukee Chapter elected the following officers: Regent, Mrs. G. H. Brown; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Edward Ferguson; Recording Secretary, Mrs. F. P. VanValkenburg; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Walter Kempster; Treasurer, Mrs. J. M. Fox; Registrar, Mrs. J. V. Quarles; Historian, Miss Josephine Hustis.

Regular monthly meetings have been held (except during the vacation season), a business program alternating with a social and literary one. The papers have been on patriotic themes, but unlike the two previous seasons, the activity has been within Chapter lines, although the interest in the National Continental Hall was shown by sending two hundred dollars to the fund last March, while the Chapter honored

the State Regent by making her a life member of the National Society. The Chapter proved its loyalty to the National Daughters of the American Revolution interests by sending four delegates to the Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, and the acceptance by the Congress of the Chapter resolutions to prevent the desecration of the National flag, together with a draft of a bill, was appreciated.

There have been two large semi-social and patriotic demonstrations during the year, a lecture by Mrs. Custer having been followed by a brilliant evening reception; also the reception of October 19, previously mentioned, which included music, addresses by Rev. Rufus W. Clarke, D. D., of Detroit, and Rev. Dudley Rhodes, of Detroit, both Sons of the American Revolution. The Chapter was the guest of the John Rogers Clarke Chapter of the Children of the American Revolution in November—a colonial tea, music, patriotic papers by the Children of the American Revolution, held at the residence of Mrs. H. C. Payne. The above record has been summarized from the report of the Secretary, and may be completed by the statement that the exercises of the year, of whatever kind, have been marked by ability and appropriateness.

The Janesville Chapter presents almost an entire change of officers, viz.: Regent, Mrs. J. P. Wright; Vice-Regent, Mrs. C. S. Jackson; Secretary, Mrs. Emma P. Veeder; Treasurer, Miss S. A. Jeffries; Registrar, Mrs. W. M. Eldridge; Historian, Miss M. W. Pease. Monthly meetings during the Daughters of the American Revolution season, with papers, followed by social features, have been the order of exercise, and the Chapter has showed a marked interest during the year (as also its first year) in instituting measures to stimulate the enthusiasm of the general public in the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution, as well as a general inculcation of patriotic ideas. A special feature of the past year has been the offering of prizes—\$5—to the eighth grade public schools for the two essays on the battles of Lexington and Concord, and later, in April, the anniversary of the battle was made the occasion of the conferring of the prizes, of which event the press spoke as worthy to rank among the most important in our city's history. The exercises were held in a large church, beautifully decorated, and presided over by the Chapter Regent, Mrs. Lovejoy. These included, besides the essays, patriotic addresses, music, etc. The prizes were presented by the Honorable State Regent, Mrs. E. O. Kimberly. Great enthusiasm prevailed, and the house was literally packed, showing the appreciation of the public at large.

The State Regent has failed to receive a special report from the Kenosha Chapter, Mrs. J. H. Kimball, Regent; but there has been no special change in the official management, and the regular meetings have been of interest, and, through a study of American history, intended to inculcate patriotism.

The Beloit Chapter held its first annual meeting in October, and, be-

lieving in rotation in office, elected new officers, as follows: Regent, Miss Salmon; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Dowd; Secretary, Mrs. Brittan; Treasurer, Mrs. Forbes; Registrar, Mrs. Merrick; Historian, Miss Sherwood. The order of exercises of the Beloit Chapter is similar to those already given, as regards number of meetings, papers, social features, etc.

The La Crosse Chapter at its first annual meeting in December re-elected every officer, but the Regent, Mrs. Angus Cameron, having been absent, the Vice-Regent, Mrs. Van ———, has charge of affairs. La Crosse has quite a number of non-resident members, which prevents as large an attendance at the meetings, but the exercises are reported as of great interest, and at each monthly meeting original papers have been given on some of the leading events of the Revolutionary War which occurred during that month.

The Oshkosh Chapter, Mrs. E. P. Sawyer, Regent, was organized in February, 1897, hence this is the initial year, and, while the officers modestly refrain from claiming results, there are indications of an active and influential Chapter.

Chapters were expected in three other places, but there are not yet the requisite twelve members. There is also the nucleus of Chapters in many other places, but the making out of papers, and the difficulty of securing verified ancestral records, deters some, while the vigorous woman's club movement is a more potent one. However, the Daughters of the American Revolution plant is growing, if slowly.

A list of the Regents without Chapters must be included to do justice to all: Mrs. George C. ———, Chippewa Falls; Mrs. Bertin Ramsey, Appleton; Mrs. F. W. Woodward, Eau Claire; Mrs. C. Rusk Craig, Viroqua; Mrs. George W. Wing, Kewanee; Mrs. Virginia Roulkes, Fond du Lac; Mrs. J. W. Dunham, De Pere; Mrs. R. P. Perry, Riedsburg; Mrs. D. A. Olin, Racine; Mrs. G. E. McDill, Stevens Point; and since February, 1897, Mrs. Henry J. Bamford, Plymouth; Mrs. Charles S. Marris, Berlin; Mrs. Arthur C. Flanders, Portage; Mrs. George D. Cline, Hadson. Valuable work has been done by these Regents, if as yet unable to organize Chapters; and in closing the State Regent would again express her belief in the future of the work in Wisconsin.

Respectfully submitted,

ELLEN M. H. PECK,
State Regent.

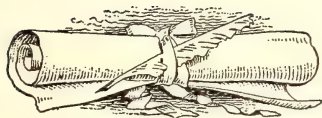
WYOMING.

Madam President and Members of the Seventh Continental Congress: While the older States of the East bring their reports of new members by the score and Chapters many, I have no such glowing account of the results accomplished in Wyoming. The difficulties to be met in a Western State are first isolation. Thus we do not receive the impetus and inspiration from our surroundings which is true of the more thickly

settled States of the East. We are obliged to act independently, or from information obtained at long range. In the East the people from different towns intermingle, talk of their progress in the Daughters of the American Revolution or other organizations, and incite each other to effort. In the West the desire to espouse a new organization must be aroused by individual effort among a few; then with these to assist the work may progress more extensively as the years roll by. Secondly, in the Eastern States the proportion of the people having revolutionary ancestors is greater than in the West, where the country is settled with persons from many countries, with, of course, a fair percentage of population from the older States. Time is required to bring success to any new movement, and this is true of the Daughters of the American Revolution organization in the West. Still, some progress has been made, though the past year may be considered rather as a time of "seed sowing" than harvest. My object has been to talk and write about the organization, thereby inspiring an interest which I trust will have results in the near future. I have accomplished something, inasmuch as several ladies have expressed their willingness to become Daughters and are looking up their ancestry with that end in view. Hoping that the Daughters of the American Revolution will consider the difficulties that hinder me, also trusting that Wyoming may have more progress to report for the year 1898, which shall be doubled and trebled in succeeding years, I have the honor to submit my report as State Regent for Wyoming.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. F. E. WARREN,
State Regent.



OFFICIAL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL SOCIETY

902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

OF THE

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

National Officers 1898

President General.

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Vice-President General in Charge of Organization.

MRS. ALBERT D. BROCKETT,

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Vice-Presidents General.

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MRS. ELEANOR W. HOWARD,

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Cleveland, Ohio; "The Arlington," Washington, D. C.

MRS. ANITA NEWCOMB MCGEE, M.D.,

Iowa; 2010 Wyoming Ave., Washington, D. C.

* Died March 14, 1898.

- MRS. ELLEN MASON COLTON, San Francisco, California; 1617 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C.
- MRS. CHARLES O'NEIL, Massachusetts; "The Grafton," Washington, D. C.
- MISS MARY BOYCE TEMPLE, 316 W. Cumberland St., Knoxville, Tennessee.
- MISS ANNA CAROLINE BENNING, 1420 Broad St., Columbus, Georgia.
- MRS. CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS, Indianapolis, Indiana; 1800 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C.
- MRS. GREEN CLAY GOODLOE, Kentucky; 23d and Q Sts., Washington, D. C.
- MISS MARY ISABELLA FORSYTH, Kingston, Ulster County, New York.
- MRS. CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN, 2009 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C.
- MRS. ABNER HOOPES, West Chester, Pennsylvania.
- MRS. ANGUS CAMERON, La Crosse, Wisconsin; Washington, D. C.

Chaplain General.

MRS. CHARLES AVERETTE STAKELEY,
1301 Yale St., Washington, D. C.

Secretaries General.

- Recording Secretary General. Corresponding Secretary General.
- MRS. ALBERT AKERS, Nashville, Tennessee; "Colonial Hotel," Washington, D. C.
- MRS. KATE KEARNEY HENRY, 902 F St., Washington, D. C.

Registrar General.

MISS SUSAN RIVIÈRE HETZEL,
Virginia; 902 F St., Washington, D. C.

Treasurer General.

MRS. MARK BURCKLE HATCH (SARAH H. HATCH),
902 F St., Washington, D. C.

Historian General.

MRS. MARY JANE SEYMOUR,
1012 13th St., Washington, D. C.

Assistant Historian General.

MRS. ROBT. STOCKWELL HATCHER,
Stockton Place, Lafayette, Indiana, and
Washington, D. C.

Librarian General.

MRS. GERTRUDE BASCOM DARWIN,
1524 28th St., Washington, D. C.

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER.

Any woman is eligible for membership in the NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a patriot man or woman who aided in establishing American Independence, *provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society*. Family tradition alone in regard to the services of an ancestor, unaccompanied by proof will not be considered.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the *National Society*, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into local Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Application Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the "Corresponding Secretary General" at headquarters, 902 F street, Washington, D. C.

Applications should be made out in *duplicate*, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The application must *be endorsed by at least one member of the Society*. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to "Registrars General, D. A. R., Room 52, 902 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C."

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars.

The sum (Three Dollars) should be sent by check or money order, *never by cash*, to "Treasurer General, D. A. R., Washington, D. C."

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.

THE DIRECTORY FOR 1898.

The recent Continental Congress ordered a new Directory of the Daughters, to bear date June 30, 1898. As this will be prepared from the records at headquarters it is important that changes of address, marriages, deaths, etc., should be known to us. The Secretary of each and every Chapter is therefore earnestly requested to send every such change which has occurred since the issue of the last Directory, February, 1896 (two years ago), addressed to "Compiler of Directory, N. S. D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C." The compiler hopes, for the sake of accuracy, that replies to this appeal will be returned at the earliest possible moment. Information will be gladly received from any one, whether Chapter officer or not.

Mrs. S. V. White's motion, as amended by Mrs. Joy, of Michigan, and Mrs. Tittmann, of Washington, District of Columbia: "I move that the full minutes be printed in the Magazine, the word 'minutes' to be defined as a record of the work done, including all motions offered, whether carried or lost, but not including debate." Carried at Sixth Continental Congress.

MINUTES OF NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

THURSDAY, *February 3, 1898.*

The regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management was held on Thursday, February 3, at ten o'clock a. m., the President General, Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, presiding.

Members present: Mrs. Brackett, Mrs. Brockett, Mrs. Alger, Mrs. Dickins, Mrs. Lindsay, Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Thurston, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Hatcher, Mrs. Stakely, Mrs. Main, Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Taplin, Miss Johnston, Mrs. Darwin, and of the State Regents, Miss Miller, of the District of Columbia, and Mrs. Rathbone, of Ohio.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Chaplain General. The proceedings of the previous meeting were read by the Stenographer, and, with a few slight corrections, stood approved.

The Recording Secretary General read the minutes as prepared for publication, which were approved.

REPORT OF THE RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL for January.—Charters issued: "Green Woods," Winchester, Connecticut; "Spencer," Spencer, Indiana; "Koussinoe," Augusta, Maine; "Haddonfield," Haddonfield, New Jersey; "Putnam Hill," Greenwich, Connecticut. Total, 5. Charter applications issued, 6; charters in the hands of the engrosser, 2; letters written, 108; postals, 158; circulars of proposed amendments, 1,000. These circulars left the office promptly January 18, the earliest possible date that they could be mimeographed after the January Board meeting, and thirty-three days prior to the meeting of the Continental Congress.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
Recording Secretary General.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL.—Blanks issued, 5,034; Constitutions, 858; Caldwell's circulars, 438; letters received, 229; letters written, 116.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MRS. ANDERSON D. JOHNSTON,
Corresponding Secretary General.

Report accepted.

REPORTS OF THE REGISTRARS GENERAL.—Mrs. Seymour reported: Applications presented, 92; applications on hand unverified, 5; badge permits issued, 26; applications on hand verified, awaiting dues, 19.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MARY JANE SEYMOUR,
Registrar General.

Mrs. Brockett moved: "That the Registrar General in returning these papers shall tell the member that no action is ever taken under such circumstances, but that the Registrar General express sympathy, making it purely a personal letter." Carried.

Mrs. Taplin reported: Applications presented, 99; applications on hand unverified, 28; badge permits issued, 31; resignations, 10, and deaths, 21.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

LILLIE TYSON TAPLIN,
Registrar General.

The Recording Secretary General was instructed to cast the ballot for these applicants.

It was moved and carried that the resignations be accepted and the announcement of the deaths be received with regret.

Upon motion, the reports of the Registrars General were accepted.

REPORT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION.—*Madam President:* The following Chapter Regents have been appointed by respective State Regents: Mrs. P. Underwood Woodrow, Pontiac, Illinois; Mrs. Josephine Percy Walker, Thomaston, Maine; Mrs. Helen E. Seabury Kilham, Beverly, Massachusetts; Mrs. Jennie Floyd Jones Robinson, South Oyster Bay, New York.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

HATTIE NOURSE BROCKETT,
Vice-President General in Charge of Organization.

Report accepted.

Report of the Treasurer General was given and accepted.

Contributions to Continental Hall, since March, 1897:

New York,	\$613 75
Kentucky,	115 00
Georgia,	25 00
Tennessee,	25 00
Minnesota,	135 00
Rhode Island,	200 00
Connecticut,	60 00
Massachusetts,	52 00
New Hampshire,	35 00
District of Columbia,	178 65
Ohio,	15 00
Pennsylvania,	95 00
Illinois,	187 00
Alabama,	25 00
Maryland,	50 00
Vermont,	10 00
Mrs. Hazen,	25 00
Mrs. Hopkins,	10 00
Total,	\$2,096 40

REPORT OF LIBRARIAN GENERAL, February 3, 1898.—*Madam President:* Since last report I have written thirty-two letters, and eight hundred catalogue cards.

The books which were in the hands of the binder last month have been returned, and can be inspected on the library shelves.

I have ordered the blank paper for filing the newspaper cuttings, and hope to have them all in order before the Congress.

The following additions to the library have been made since January 6, 1898: 1. "The Founders of the Massachusetts Bay Colony," by Sarah Saunders Smith, from Mrs. E. J. Hill. 2. "Prison Letters and Sea Journal of Caleb Foote," written during 17—17. 3. "Gravestone Records of Rowley, Massachusetts," by George B. Blodgett. (These two came from the Essex Institute, Salem, Massachusetts, by exchange.) 4. "Year Book of the City of Charleston, South Carolina, for 1897," from the Mayor of the city, at my request. 5. Annals of Iowa, third series, volume III. 6. AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, volume X. 7. AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, volume XI. 8. The Johnson Memorial, from the author, James Brown Johnson, at my request. 9. History of "Nine Little Partners, of North East Precinct and Pine Plains, New York," by Isaac Huntling, from the author, at my request. 10. New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, volume XXVIII. 11. Lineage Book of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, volume V. 12. Another copy of the interesting story "King Washington," from one of the authors, Adelaide Skeel.

Unbound Volumes.—By-laws and Program of the work of the Western Reserve Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, from Mrs. P. H. Sawyer. 2. Program of the work of the Lexington (Kentucky) Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, from the Chapter. 3. Program of work and list of members of the Sa-go-ye-wat-ha Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, from the Chapter. 4. History of the New York City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, for 1896. 5. History of the New York City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, for 1897, from the Historian of the Chapter, Emma G. Lathrop. 6. Bibliography of the historical literature of North Carolina, from the author, Stephen B. Weeks. 7. Aboriginal Remains in Verde Valley, Arizona. 8. Casa Grande Ruin. 9. Repair of Casa Grande Ruin. These last three are by Cosmos Mindeleff. 10. "The Battle of Lexington, as looked at in London, before Chief Justice Mansfield and a Jury, in the Trial of John Horne, Esq., for Libel on the British Government," by John Winslow. 11. "The Date of the Settlement of the Colony of New York," by George Rogers Howell. 12. "Roll of Officers and Members of the New York Society of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America." These three came from the New York Society just mentioned. 13. Complete Roster of Colonel David Waterbury, Jr.'s Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers, from A. H. Clark, in ex-

change. 14. Fargo Souvenir. 15. Another copy of the dedicatory ceremonies in memory of the heroic women of Bryant's Station, combined with the history of the battle of the Blue Licks, from the president of the Filson Club, Louisville, Kentucky, in exchange. 16. The Beginning of the Connecticut Towns, by Charles M. Andrews. 17. First Presbyterian Church of Hartford, Connecticut; an historical address, by Rev. J. A. Hodge. These two from C. C. Darwin.

Periodicals.—Knox County, Maine, Historical and Genealogical Magazine, August, 1896; William and Mary College Quarterly for January, 1898; AMERICAN MONTHLY for February, 1898.

Book-plates.—Seven book-plates, from Mr. H. E. Deats, of Flemington, New Jersey.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,
Librarian General, D. A. R.

Report accepted.

Miss Johnston moved: "That the Corresponding Secretary General be authorized to write Mrs. Bullock, ex-Chaplain General, conveying the sympathy of the Board in her bereavement." It was so ordered.

The President General presented a photograph of the statue of Columbus at Genoa. The thanks and appreciation of the Board were expressed by Mrs. Brackett.

It was moved and carried to adjourn until two o'clock.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, *February 3, 1898.*

Pursuant to call, the adjourned meeting was opened at two o'clock p. m., the President General in the Chair.

Miss Miller moved: "That Nichols' bill for work done be paid at once." Carried.

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—*Madam President:* The regular meeting of the Executive Committee was held on Tuesday, February 1, at ten o'clock a. m., the First Vice-President General, Mrs. Rose F. Brackett, presiding.

Members present: Mrs. Dickins, Mrs. Main, Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Taplin, Mrs. Hatch.

The Recording Secretary General brought to the attention of the committee the matter of the member in Minnesota against whom certain charges had been made, and with whom the Recording Secretary General had been instructed to correspond. A copy of the letter written by the Recording Secretary General on January 12 to this was read, and the statement made that the same had been sent by registered mail, a receipt for which had been returned, proving that the letter had been duly received, but that no answer had been made by the member exonerating herself from said charges.

After some discussion of the matter the committee decided to refer this to the National Board of Management with the recommendation:

"That inasmuch as this member has been given ample opportunity to defend herself, according to Statute 183, and has made no explanation or defence of the charges above mentioned, although the receipt for registered letter proved that the same had been duly received, this member be expelled from the National Society, her name to be placed upon the list of expelled members kept in the office, according to a resolution passed at a recent meeting of the Board."

Letters addressed to the Recording Secretary General, and to the Registrar General, Mrs. Seymour, were read, containing a proposition in regard to marking the graves of revolutionary soldiers.

Instructions were given the Recording Secretary General for replying to these communications.

The Recording Secretary General presented various letters, or papers, from Miss Lawson, soliciting the acceptance of the National Society of a design for tablets to be used in the decoration of Memorial Hall.

The committee decided that the matter, as presented, would involve much time and labor in carrying out the idea embodied in Miss Lawson's design, and in consideration of the short time intervening before the next Congress and the unusual pressure of work incident upon the finishing up of the business of the year, the committee declined to take any action in the matter.

Mrs. Hatch called the attention of the committee to certain discrepancies that had been discovered, by means of the Ancestor Catalogue, in the ancestry of an applicant to membership in the National Society. The discovery was made by a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, a relative of the ancestor in question, who requested permission to write and inform the applicant that she had entered under the wrong ancestor.

The committee recommend that this member of the Sons of the American Revolution, finding the error above named, be given permission to communicate with the applicant, with a view to correcting her lineage.

The Corresponding Secretary General read a letter from the Helman-Taylor Publishing Company stating conditions upon which a certain book offered for sale at the rooms of the Daughters of the American Revolution would be made.

This was referred to the Administration Committee, who had in the first place dealt with the matter.

Several other letters were read, which will be submitted to the Board by the officer presenting the same.

At the close of the meeting the First Vice-President General said that in severing her connection with the committee she desired to ex-

press the pleasure that these meetings had always given her, having been conducted with harmony and good feeling throughout.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ROSE F. BRACKETT,
Acting Chairman.

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
Recording Secretary General.

At the close of the reading of this report it was moved to go into executive session—2.30 p. m. At 2.45 p. m. the regular order of business was resumed.

It was moved and carried that the report of the Executive Committee with its recommendations be accepted.

The President General stated that Mrs. Thurston would be temporary chairman of the Auditing Committee, but in case Mrs. Churchman comes to Washington she will resume her place as the regular chairman of the committee; and that the names of Mrs. Mathes, Mrs. Brockett, Mrs. Henry, and Mrs. Johnston be added to the Auditing Committee.

The Vice-President General in Charge of Organization presented the names of two more Chapter Regents, Mrs. Samuel Sloan, of New York City, and Mrs. Inez F. H. Clark, of Missouri. Mrs. Dickins moved: "That the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization be empowered to appoint these Regents." Carried.

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.—The Finance Committee reports that the usual bills have been approved. The committee recommends that all moneys received by the Treasurer General after February 8 be deposited by her as received.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MARGUERITE DICKINS,
Chairman.

Report accepted.

The report of the Printing Committee was given, and it was moved and carried that the acceptance of this report be deferred until tomorrow.

REPORT OF ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE.—*Madam President and Ladies:* The Administration Committee has the honor to report that it has, since its appointment in February, 1897, held regular meetings, and attended faithfully and carefully to the work of the office and the clerks employed by the Society. Their meetings have been characterized by perfect harmony and good feeling, and the members of the committee trust that their successors will find everything in good running order. We can most heartily commend to their kind offices the clerks who have so faithfully and patiently attended to the duties assigned them. The Administration Committee has nothing but words of praise for each and all of the young ladies so employed.

The committee has authorized the placing on sale of several books and other articles, offering a handsome percentage for permanent fund of Continental Hall, among them Mrs. Messenger's book of poems, "In the Heart of America," and Mrs. Dickin's "Along Shore," and they recommend the acceptance of the offer of the Helman-Taylor Publishing Company to place an Anniversary Book of the American Revolution on sale at the rooms of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ROSE F. BRACKETT, *Chairman,*

KATE K. HENRY,

JESSIE DAVIS STAKELY,

MARGUERITE DICKINS,

VIRGINIA MILLER,

Secretary to Committee.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Henry moved: "That the Recording Secretary General issue commissions to all ex-State and present State Regents, with all other National officers." Carried.

It was moved to go into executive session at 3.15 p. m.

The regular order of business was resumed at 3.25 p. m., when Mrs. Hill moved: "The proposition of the photographer be carried out both in the spirit and the letter." Carried.

Upon motion, Mrs. Dickins was assigned by the Board to prepare a list of the "real daughters" for the annual report to the secretary of the Smithsonian Institute.

It was moved and carried that the Historian General prepare a list of the days we celebrate, to be arranged in chronological order; and that Mrs. Brackett take charge of the work of copying the Ancestor Catalogue for the same report.

Mrs. Brackett moved: "That a set of the Lineage Books be sent to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution." Carried.

A letter was read by the Recording Secretary General from Mrs. S. V. White, of Brooklyn, accepting the appointment of the President General to a position on the "Committee on Prison Ship Lists."

The Recording Secretary General moved: "To amend the motion made on December 2, by substituting '200' for '500' for the number of Statute Books to be printed." Carried.

It was also moved and carried that the Statute Book be indexed.

At 4.30 p. m. the Board resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole.

At 5.10 p. m. the committee rose and reported progress.

The regular order of business was resumed, and the Registrar General presented additional names for membership in the National Society.

Mrs. Johnston moved: "That the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for these applicants." Carried.

At 5.20 p. m. it was moved and carried to adjourn until Friday morning at ten o'clock.

FRIDAY, *February 4, 1898.*

Pursuant to call, the adjourned meeting was opened at 10 o'clock a. m., the First Vice-President General, Mrs. Rose F. Brackett, presiding.

The Chaplain General led in prayer.

The report of the Printing Committee was again read and Mrs. Brockett moved: "To recommit the report to the committee." Carried.

The chairman of the committee arriving, made some slight changes and submitted the following:

REPORT OF THE PRINTING COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the Committee on Printing of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held January 12 at 902 F Street, N. W., all members being present. The proof of the new certificate had been sent to Mrs. Thurston, and she presented it to the committee, said committee declares that as a work of art the proof is admirable. The matter will be brought before the Board meeting of January 27th, also before the Congress. The purchasing of the plate or the ordering of the certificates do not concern the Committee on Printing.

A meeting of the Committee on Printing was called January 14th at 902 F Street, N. W., at 10 a. m., a quorum being present.

Three varieties of printed postal cards were asked for, bids secured and contract made as follows: (See bids, etc., on file in office.)

Goods delivered and bill approved by the chairman.

Also, January 17th, the bill of Harrisburg Publishing Company for 2,000 "Rates of Advertising," approved by Miss Lockwood, was approved by the chairman, and mailed to the chairman of the Finance Committee.

January 31st the chairman signed an order on the Treasurer General for \$90.00 for the Curator to purchase 2,000 long and 2,000 short stamped and printed envelopes.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MRS. JOHN M. THURSTON, *Chairman*,
 GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER,
 KATE KEARNEY HENRY,
 LILLIE TYSON TAPLIN,
 MRS. ANDERSON D. JOHNSTON.

Report accepted.

It was moved and carried to adjourn until the 19th of February.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
Recording Secretary General.

SATURDAY, *February 19, 1898.*

A special meeting of the National Board of Management was held on Saturday, February 19th, at 10 o'clock a. m., the President General, Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, presiding.

Members present: Mrs. Brackett, Mrs. Brockett; Mrs. Avery, Mrs. Manning, Mrs. Dickins, Mrs. Lindsay, Mrs. Jewett, Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Thurston, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Hatcher, Mrs. Hull, Mrs. Stakely, Mrs. Main, Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Taplin, Mrs. Hatch, Miss Johnston, Mrs. Darwin; and of the State Regents, Mrs. Kinney, of Connecticut; Mrs. Churchman, of Delaware; Miss Miller, of the District of Columbia; Mrs. Cooley, of Iowa; Mrs. Jackson, of Maryland; Mrs. Newport, of Minnesota; Mrs. Shields, of Missouri; Miss Forsyth, of New York; Mrs. Rathbone, of Ohio; Mrs. Hogg, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Burdette, of Vermont; Mrs. Warren, of Wyoming.

Caldwell & Co. submitted, for the approval of the Board, a new and cheaper style of Daughters of the American Revolution Insignia. Voted upon and lost.

Miss Forsyth moved: "That a committee of seven be appointed to consider the proposed project of teaching history in the schools." Laid on the table.

Mrs. Lindsay, chairman of the Committee to Select Medals, presented the report of this committee. It was moved and carried to go into executive session at 11.15 a. m. The regular order of business was resumed at 11.30, when Mrs. Dickins moved: "That the report of the chairman of the Committee to Select Medals be accepted with thanks." Carried.

It was moved and carried that Mrs. Lindsay present these medals to the Founders.

The State Regent of Missouri moved: "That this Board of Management endorse a resolution to be offered to the Congress to the effect that Mrs. Mary Virginia Ellet Cabell be made an honorary Vice-President General." Carried.

Report of the Business Manager of the Magazine:

AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, per Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution, in account with Lilian Lockwood, Business Manager.

RECEIPTS.

December 1, 1897, to January 31, 1898.

To subscriptions as per vouchers and Cash Register,	\$556 50
To sale of extra copies,	9 67
To advertisements,	163 50
To cut in Magazine,	5 00

Amount delivered to Treasurer General, \$734 67

Bills presented to Treasurer General for payment:

Printer's bill, December number,	\$324 67
Printer's bill, January number,	250 46
Maurice Joyce, cuts, October, November and December numbers,	61 25
Maurice Joyce, cuts, January number,	9 95
Editor, salary, December and January,	166 66
Business Manager, salary, December and January,	100 00
Harrisburg Publishing Co., printing 2,000 folders,	7 00
Office Expenditures (two months) as per Cash Book and itemized account rendered and attached,	17 90
Total,	<u>\$937 89</u>

ITEMIZED ACCOUNT OF OFFICE EXPENDITURES.

Paid by the Treasurer General, December 1, 1897, to January 31, 1898.

To mailing extra copies, second-class matter, as per vouchers,	\$5 87
To postage, two months,	5 07
To postage for Editor, two months,	2 00
To freight and cartage, December numbers,	1 22
To freight and cartage, January numbers,	1 09
To expressage to Harrisburg, plates and MMS.,	1 50
To special delivery to Harrisburg,	10
To messenger to advertiser,	20
To messenger to Mrs. Rathbone,	10
To one gross of pens,	75
Total,	<u>\$17 90</u>

Letters written, 176; postals as receipts, etc., 479; Magazines wrapped and mailed, 853.

The mailing list now numbers 2,921, compared to 2,500 at the time of the last Congress.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

LILIAN LOCKWOOD.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Mary Sawyer Thomas moved: "That the visiting Daughters be given invitations to this reception." Lost.

Mrs. Taplin moved: "That the invitations to the Daughters in the District be recalled owing to the great crowd anticipated at the reception." Lost.

Mrs. Hill moved: "That when we adjourn this room be given to the State Regents for an informal meeting for the discussion for the good of the Society." Carried.

Mrs. Thurston moved: "That the Recording Secretary General be allowed to have the paper containing the signatures of the first eighteen members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolu-

tion, lithographed for the Annual Report of the National Society in course of preparation for the Smithsonian Institution." Carried.

It was moved and carried to adjourn at 12.45 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN.
Recording Secretary General.

REPORT OF TREASURER GENERAL.

FROM JANUARY 26 TO FEBRUARY 8, 1898.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand January 26th,	\$320 28	
Fees and dues,	4,918 00	
Charters and life members,	139 00	
Blanks,	30 42	
Interest,	75 00	
Continental Hall,	188 95	
Magazine,	108 87	
Rosettes,	5 70	
Directory,	1 50	
Lineage,	72 20	
Record Shields,	19 00	
Pins,	498 00	
Spoons,	12 17	
	<hr/>	\$6,389 09

DISBURSEMENTS.

Dues refunded,		\$86 00
<i>Seventh Continental Congress.</i>		
Postage,	\$35 00	
Printing,	9 25	
Emergency Fund,	50 00	
	<hr/>	94 25

Magazine.

Office expense, December and January,	17 90
Spoons,	35 65

Permanent Fund.

Record Shields,	\$19 00	
Pins,	498 00	
Interest,	75 00	
Lineage,	72 20	
Directory,	1 50	
Charter and life members,	139 00	
Continental Hall,	188 95	
Rosettes,	5 70	
	<hr/>	999 35
Bills payable,	600 00	
Ribbon,	9 00	

General Office Expenses.

Office expense,	\$80 00	
Postage, 4,000 envelopes,	90 00	
Postage on Lineage,	15 00	
Printing,	19 00	
Typewriting, President General,	5 00	
Clerical services,	17 00	
Stationery,	12 97	
Interest on loan (\$600),	6 90	
	<hr/>	245 87

Treasurer General.

Paper,	\$1 10	
Typewriting,	6 00	
	<hr/>	7 10

Registrars General.

Postage,	\$42 00	
Binding,	18 00	
Engrossing,	35 10	
3,500 Certificates,	239 77	
	<hr/>	334 87

Recording Secretary General.

Paper	\$4 40	
Engrossing,	7 00	
	<hr/>	11 40

Historian General.

Postage,	\$15 00	
Cuts,	76 00	
	<hr/>	91 00

State Regent's Postage.

Indiana,	\$5 00	
Kansas,	5 00	
Massachusetts,	12 00	
Pennsylvania,	4 00	
Ohio,	1 00	
	<hr/>	27 00

Corresponding Secretary General.

Postage,	15 00	
Balance on hand, February 8th,	\$3,814 70	
	<hr/>	\$6,389 09

ASSETS.

Current Investment,	\$4,465 00
Permanent Investment,	26,184 51
Current Fund,	3,814 70
Permanent Fund,	3,626 23
	<hr/>
	\$38,090 44

SARAH H. HATCH,
Treasurer General.

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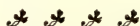
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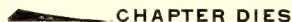
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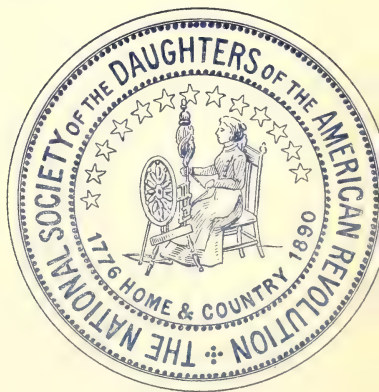
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MAY, 1898.



EDITOR

MARY S. LOCKWOOD



PUBLISHED BY

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American Monthly Magazine

VOL. XII.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY, 1898.

NO. 5

NATIONAL SOCIETY

—OF THE—

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

ROLL OF THE SEVENTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

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Regent, Mrs. Anna S. Hawley.

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Regent, Miss May Rogers. Miss A. McDoel.

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Regent, Mrs. Minnie H. Nave.

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Omaha Chapter, Omaha.

Regent, Mrs. Elma L. Jaynes.

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Regent, Miss Mary Carr. Grimes.

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Regent, Mrs. Sarah J. J. Wells. Mrs. George F. Richards.

Chapter, Farmington.

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Regent, Mrs. J. W. Smith. Mrs. P. C. Cheny,

Miss Harriet J. Hall, Mrs. George Eastman,

Mrs. N. P. Hunt. Mrs. Z. Foster Campbell.

Reprisal Chapter, Newport.

Regent, Mrs. A. C. Bradley.

Samuel Ashley Chapter, Claremont.

Regent, Mrs. Anna M. Riley, Mrs. Minnie Glidden.

NEW JERSEY.

Boudinot Chapter, Elizabeth.

Regent, Mrs. E. G. Putnam. Mrs. Campbell.

Broad Seal Chapter, Trenton.

Regent, Mrs. Leroy H. Anderson. Miss Gummere.

- Buff and Blue Chapter, Hoboken.
 Regent, Mrs. Coleman Kissam.
 Camp Middlebrook Chapter, Boundbrook.
 Regent, Mrs. John Olendorf. Miss Herbert.
 Captain Jonathan Oliphant Chapter, Trenton.
 Regent, Mrs. Beulah A. Oliphant.
 Continental Chapter, Plainfield.
 Regent, Mrs. Mary S. Myers.
 Eagle Rock Chapter, Montclair.
 Regent, Mrs. Israel Crane. Mrs. S. A. Swenarton,
 Miss Caroline Hobart.
 General David Forman Chapter, Trenton.
 Regent, Mrs. Olivia G. Moses. Mrs. Julia W. Blackfan,
 Miss M. Chambers.
 General Frelinghuysen Chapter, Somerville.
 Regent, Miss E. Ellen Batchellor. Mrs. Wm. L. Van der Veer.
 General Lafayette Chapter, Atlantic City.
 Regent, Miss Sarah N. Doughty. Mrs. William Glenn.
 Haddonfield Chapter, Haddonfield.
 Regent, Mrs. Henry D. Moore. Mrs. Henry Rogers,
 Mrs. J. F. Tatem,
 Miss Mary P. Tunnelle.
 Jersey Blue Chapter, New Brunswick.
 Regent, Miss Kate Deshler. Mrs. W. C. Butler.
 Morristown Chapter, Morristown.
 Regent, Mrs. J. W. Revere.
 Nassau Chapter, Camden.
 Regent, Miss Ellen Mecum.
 Nova Caesarea Chapter, Newark.
 Regent, Mrs. Chas. Borchesling. Mrs. J. D. Bedle,
 Mrs. W. W. Shippen, Mrs. H. Atterbury,
 Mrs. James F. Rusling, Mrs. S. W. Carey,
 Mrs. A. H. McGregor. Mrs. F. A. Vinson.
 Princeton Chapter, Princeton.
 Regent, Mrs. Josephine W. Swann. Mrs. Paxton.
 Trent Chapter, Trenton.
 Regent, Mrs. A. F. Jamieson. Miss Annetta Quimby,
 Miss Kate A. Mott.

NEW MEXICO.

- Sunshine Chapter, Santa Fe.
 Regent, Mrs. Francis R. Cross.

NEW YORK.

- Astenrogen Chapter, Littlefalls.
 Regent, Miss Clara H. Rawdon.

Baron Steuben Chapter, Bath.

Regent, Mrs. Charles F. Kingsley. Mrs. Helen G. Beekman.
Batavia Chapter, Batavia.

Regent, Mrs. Gardner Fuller. Mrs. H. F. Tarbox.
Bronx Chapter, Mt. Vernon.

Regent, Miss Susan M. Stone.
Buffalo Chapter, Buffalo.

Regent, Mrs. Mary N. Thompson.

Mrs. John Horton, Mrs. J. A. Wayland,
Mrs. H. C. French, Miss Bullis.

Mrs. S. S. Spalding,

Mrs. R. L. Fryer,

Mrs. J. G. Monroe,

Mrs. J. Peterson,

Mrs. Mary Prentiss.

Camden Chapter, Camden.

Regent, Mrs. Emma S. Frisbee. Miss Mary E. Conant.
Catharine Schuyler Chapter, Belmont.

Regent, Mrs. Hamilton Ward, Mrs. W. F. Jones,
Mrs. Frank S. Smith.

Cayuga Chapter, Ithaca.

Regent, Mrs. Martha S. Grant.

Chemung Chapter, Elmira.

Regent, Miss Mary Park.

Cherry Valley Chapter, Cherry Valley.

Regent, Miss Lucy L. Smith.

Fort Greene Chapter, Brooklyn.

Regent, Mrs. Samuel B. Duryea. Mrs. Haley,
Mrs. S. V. White, Miss Sherman,
Mrs. A. C. Barnes, Mrs. S. P. Ferree,
Mrs. D. P. Clapp, Mrs. Higgins,
Mrs. E. W. Birdsall. Mrs. T. J. Barbour.

Fort Plain Chapter, Fort Plain.

Regent, Miss Anna M. Whitwell.

Fort Stanwix Chapter, Rome.

Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth R. H. Bright. Mrs. James H. Searles,
Mrs. F. A. Ethridge. Miss Sarah Hammond.

Gansevoort Chapter, Albany.

Regent, Mrs. Katharine Learned. Mrs. Albert Vandever,
Mrs. A. C. Curtis. Mrs. James A. Holroyd,
Mrs. Wallace.

General Nicholas Herkimer Chapter, Herkimer.

Regent, Mrs. Frances C. Prescott. Mrs. Ellen S. Munger.

Hendrick Hudson Chapter, Hudson.

Regent, Mrs. Margaret M. Collier.

Irondequoit Chapter, Rochester.

Regent, Mrs. William S. Little. Mrs. William Eastwood.

Mrs. L. L. Stone,	Mrs. Henry C. Brewster,
Miss Jane Brewster,	Mrs. Louis Chapins,
Miss Marion Wright,	Mrs. Wm. H. Perkins.

Kanesteo Valley Chapter, Hornellsville.

Regent, Mrs. Margaret M. McConnell.

Keskeskick Chapter, Yonkers.

Regent, Mrs. Ralph E. Prime,	Miss Katharine Prime.
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Knickerbocker Chapter, New York.

Regent, Mrs. R. H. Green.	Mrs. John L. Meeker,
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Mrs. Fred Hasbrouck.

Mrs. Simon Baruch.	Miss Edna M. Green.
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Le Ray de Chaumont Chapter, Watertown.

Regent, Mrs. Norman Stiles.

Mrs. Louis S. Lansing.

Mahwenawasigh Chapter, Poughkeepsie.

Regent, Mrs. Edward A. Atwater.	Mrs. J. W. Pelton,
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Mrs. J. L. Moore,	Miss May Reynolds,
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Mrs. D. C. Foster.	Mrs. Arnold.
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Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, New York.

Regent, Miss Mary V. Vanderpool.	Mrs. Benj. S. Church,
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Mrs. J. Heron Crosman,	Mrs. J. S. Wise,
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Mrs. A. G. Mills.	Mrs. J. C. Hazen.
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Mary Weed Marvin Chapter, Walton.

Regent, Mrs. Eliza F. M. Bassett.

Melzingah Chapter, Fishkill on the Hudson.

Regent, Mrs. K. R. Wolcott Verplanck.

Mohawk Chapter, Albany.

Regent, Mrs. A. H. Baldwin.	Mrs. C. D. Gregory,
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Mrs. E. W. Wetmore,	Miss Martha Irwin,
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Mrs. A. M. Irwin.	Mrs. W. P. Irwin,
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Miss Alice Irwin,

Mrs. George P. Wilson.

Mohegan Chapter, Sing Sing.

Regent, Mrs. Annie Van R. Wells.	Mrs. Henry S. Brown,
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Mrs. Hanford,

Mrs. R. Branbreth.	Miss Gertrude Meade.
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Mrs. Harris,

Mrs. Secor,

Mrs. Parsons.

Monroe Chapter, Brockport.

Regent, Mrs. Helen S. Sylvester.

New York City Chapter, New York.

Regent, Mrs. Donald McLean.

Mrs. R. O. Doremus,	Mrs. V. M. Davis.
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Mrs. Edward Hall,	Mrs. W. Brookfield.
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Mrs. C. Postley,	Mrs. John Stanton,
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Mrs. James Fairman,	Miss Springer.
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| Mrs. G. V. C. Hamilton, | Mrs. Gardner, |
| Mrs. J. LeDuc, | Miss Ingraham, |
| Mrs. E. J. Lathrop, | Mrs. Donoghue, |
| Mrs. John Russell Young. | Miss Martin. |
- Olean Chapter, Olean.
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| Regent, Mrs. Anna McL. Strong. | Mrs. Mary Horner. |
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- Ondawa-Cambridge Chapter, Cambridge.
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| Regent, Mrs. Margaret Moneypenny. | Mrs. Mary N. Hubbard, |
| | Mrs. Mary W. Law. |
- Oneida Chapter, Utica.
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| Regent, Mrs. W. S. Wolcott. | |
| Mrs. Sheffield, | Miss Wolcott. |
| Mrs. C. G. Crittenden, | |
| Miss Brayton, | |
| Mrs. Proctor. | Mrs. Peckham. |
- Oneonta Chapter, Oneonta.
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| Regent, Mrs. Juliette Toll Blakely. | Mrs. W. S. Whipple. |
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- Onondaga Chapter, Syracuse.
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| Regent, Mrs. Mary B. McCarthy. | Mrs. Irwin G. Vann, |
| Mrs. James M. Belden, | Mrs. Thomas Emery, |
| Mrs. George Crouse. | Mrs. Wm. K. Pierce. |
- Otsego Chapter, Cooperstown.
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| Regent, Mrs. Abby C. Turner. | Miss K. E. Jarvis, |
| Mrs. F. E. Whitbeck, | Mrs. C. B. Shipman, |
| Mrs. F. R. McLaughlin. | |
- Owahgena Chapter, Cazenovia.
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| Regent, Miss Amanda Dows. | |
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- Owasco Chapter, Auburn.
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| Regent, Mrs. Julia P. Osborn. | Miss Cox. |
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- Patterson Chapter, Westfield.
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| Regent, Mrs. Frances D. Patterson. | |
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- Philip Schuyler Chapter, Troy.
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| Regent, Mrs. Charles Alden. | |
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- Quassaick Chapter, Newburg.
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| Regent, Miss Alice Hasbrouck, | Mrs. Samuel E. Shipp. |
| Mrs. Lida Vanamee. | Mrs. Russell Headley. |
- Sa-go-ye-wat-ha Chapter, Seneca Falls.
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| Regent, Mrs. Leonard G. Sanford. | |
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- Saranac Chapter, Plattsburg.
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| Regent, Mrs. Margaret P. Meyers. | Miss Margaret Fuller. |
| Mrs. Chauncey Stoddard. | |
- Saratoga Chapter, Saratoga.
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| Regent, Miss Elizabeth Brown, | Mrs. E. A. Walworth, |
| Mrs. James Mingay, | Mrs. A. C. Hayden, |
| Mrs. Jasper Cairns. | Mrs. J. W. Houghton, |
| | Mrs. G. T. Church, |
| | Mrs. Emily A. Morton. |

Seneca Chapter, Geneva.

Regent, Mrs. Ernest C. Coxe.

Swe-kat-si Chapter, Ogdensburg.

Regent, Mrs. Harriet L. S. Hasbrouck. Mrs. Mabel P. Dawley.

Tuscarora Chapter, Binghamton.

Regent, Mrs. Kate M. Bartlett, Miss Minnie E. Woodbridge

Mrs. Caroline S. Phelps, Miss Sallie E. Brandt,

Mrs. Cora T. Farnham. Mrs. Susan D. Crafts.

Vassar College Chapter, Poughkeepsie.

Regent, Miss Lucy M. Salmon.

Washington Heights Chapter, New York.

Regent, Mrs. Ferdinand Earle. Mrs. Franklin.

Willard's Mountain Chapter, Greenwich.

Regent, Miss Abbie W. Sherman. Mrs. Jobe G. Sherman.

Wiltwyck Chapter, Kingston.

Regent, Mrs. Wm. Lawton, Mrs. H. B. Snyder,

Mrs. James D. Wynkoop, Mrs. G. D. Hasbrouck,

Mrs. F. J. R. Clarke. Mrs. C. M. Preston.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Fargo Chapter, Fargo.

Regent, Mrs. Sarah B. Lounsberry. Mrs. Mary Anna Pinney.

OHIO.

Catharine Greene, Xenia.

Regent, Mrs. J. A. Beveridge.

Miss Emma King,

Miss T. F. King.

Cincinnati Chapter, Cincinnati.

Regent, Miss Anna Laws,

Mrs. Henry Yeageron,

Miss Mary Harrison,

Mrs. John W. Bailey,

Mrs. J. Thoms,

Mrs. Howard Hinkle,

Mrs. Harry Probasco,

Miss Ida Doane,

Mrs. H. Robbins,

Mrs. J. M. Crawford.

Mrs. J. Murphy.

Cuyahoga Portage Chapter, Akron.

Regent, Mrs. Minor Allen.

Mrs. A. C. Voris.

Dolly Todd Madison Chapter, Tiffin.

Regent, Mrs. Parker Willard.

Mrs. Sneath.

Elizabeth Zane Chapter, Zanesville.

Regent, Miss Kate Pinkerton.

Mrs. Allen.

Fort Findley Chapter, Findley.

Regent, Mrs. Mary K. Hyatt.

Miss Marian Stephenson.

George Clinton Chapter, Wilmington.

Regent, Mrs. C. C. Nichols.

Mrs. Katherine Foos.

Hetuck Chapter, Newark.

Regent, Mrs. L. B. Wing.

Mrs. Martha Wright.

- John Reily Chapter, Hamilton.
 Regent, Mrs. Willis E. Hall. Mrs. Walter Toby,
 Mrs. M. E. Murphy.
- Jonathan Dayton Chapter, Dayton.
 Regent, Mrs. Silas R. Burns.
- Mahoning Chapter, Youngstown.
 Regent, Mrs. J. L. Botsford. Mrs. W. J. Hitchcock.
- Martha Pitkin Chapter, Sandusky.
 Regent, Mrs. Fanny G. B. Moss. Mrs. Rush R. Sloane,
 Mrs. John T. Mack.
- Mary Washington Chapter, Mansfield.
 Regent, Mrs. Mary T. Avery.
- Muskingum Chapter, Zanesville.
 Regent, Mrs. Edmund C. Brush. Mrs. Spangler.
- Nathaniel Massie Chapter, Chillicothe.
 Regent, Miss Mary P. McClintock. Mrs. Taylor Douglas.
- New Connecticut Chapter, Painesville.
 Regent, Mrs. Mary A. A. Stockwell. Mrs. C. C. Viall.
- Piqua Chapter, Piqua.
 Regent, Mrs. Rexford Slawson.
- Chapter, Portsmouth.
 Regent, Mrs. Mary Slocum Cotton. Mrs. Louise G. Leete.
- Springfield Chapter, Springfield.
 Regent, Mrs. A. S. Bushnell.
- Urbana Chapter, Urbana.
 Regent, Prof. Sarah A. Worcester.
- Ursula Wolcott Chapter, Toledo.
 Regent, Mrs. Julia W. G. Smith. Mrs. F. Welch.
- Wah-wil-a-way Chapter, Hillsboro.
 Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth Richards.
- Walter Deane Chapter, Conneaut.
 Regent, Mrs. Sarah D. Hayward.
- Western Reserve Chapter, Cleveland.
 Regent, Mrs. Wm. H. Barriss, Mrs. James A. Stephen.
 Mrs. E. C. Pechin, Mrs. P. H. Sawyer.
 Mrs. O. J. Hodge, Mrs. W. R. Warner.
 Mrs. E. A. Handy, Mrs. W. D. Kearfoot.
 Mrs. Andrew Squire, Mrs. B. D. Babcock.
- Wyoming Chapter, Wyoming.
 Regent, Mrs. George Kinney. Mrs. R. Waldo.

OREGON.

- Multnomah Chapter, Portland.
 Regent, Mrs. Mary Montgomery. Mrs. Kate S. Bingham.

PENNSYLVANIA.

- Bellefonte Chapter, Bellefonte.
 Regent, Mrs. Caroline W. C. Furst. Miss Elizabeth L. Piper.

Berks County Chapter, Reading.	
Regent, Mrs. G. A. Nicolls.	Mrs. Daniel Ermentrout.
Chester County Chapter, West Chester.	
Regent, Mrs. John P. Logan,	Mrs. Martha Stille,
Mrs. Edward H. Gheen.	Mrs. Abner Hoopes.
Colonel Crawford Chapter, Meadville.	
Regent, Dr. Susan Fisher Rose.	Mrs. Mary Goff Smith.
Colonel William Montgomery Chapter,	Danville.
Regent, Mrs. Sarah E. Lightner.	Mrs. Laura Magill.
Conrad Weiser Chapter, Selin's Grove.	
Regent, Mrs. Laura E. R. Shoch.	Miss Annie R. North.
Cumberland County Chapter, Carlisle.	
Regent, Mrs. M. L. Paulding.	Mrs. Walter Beall.
Delaware County Chapter, Media.	
Regent, Mrs. Richard Peters.	Mrs. L. K. Lodge.
Dial Rock Chapter, Pittston.	
Regent, Mrs. Elvira A. Fear.	Mrs. Thomas Ford.
Donegal Chapter, Lancaster.	
Regent, Mrs. Henry Carpenter.	Mrs. Amos H. Mylin,
Miss Sarah Watson Walker.	Miss Grace Woods.
George Clymer Chapter, Towanda.	
Regent, Mrs. Rodney A. Mercur.	Mrs. John W. Coddling.
George Taylor Chapter, Easton.	
Regent, Mrs. H. D. Maxwell.	Mrs. Frank E. Edgar.
Harrisburg Chapter, Harrisburg.	
Regent, Mrs. Robert A. Lamberton.	Miss Caroline Pearson,
	Mrs. A. J. Herr.
Hugh White Chapter, Lockhaven.	
Regent, Mrs. Louis A. Scott.	Mrs. L. C. Kress.
Lebanon Chapter, Lebanon.	
Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth C. H. Hoffer.	Mrs. A. E. Gilroy,
	Miss Mylie.
Liberty Bell Chapter, Allentown.	
Regent, Miss Minnie Mickley.	Mrs. Alfred Saeger.
Lycoming Chapter, Williamsport.	
Regent, Mrs. Mary W. Emery.	Miss Burrows.
Merion Chapter, West Philadelphia.	
Regent, Mrs. Dora H. Munyon.	
Philadelphia Chapter, Philadelphia.	
Regent, Mrs. Charles C. Harrison,	Miss Fannie Magee,
Mrs. Edward T. Bruen,	Mrs. Penn. Gaskill Skillern,
Mrs. Wm. P. Ellison,	Mrs. Wm. F. Dreer,
Mrs. J. Nicholas Mitchell,	Mrs. Wm. J. Latta,
Mrs. Alfred Whelan,	Mrs. Herman Hoopes,
Mrs. J. Bolton Winpenny.	Mrs. Wm. T. Carter.
Phoebe Bayard Chapter, Greensburg.	
Regent, Mrs. Nancy Jack Wentling.	Mrs. George F. Huff.

Pittsburg Chapter, Pittsburg.

Regent, Miss Matilda Denny,	Miss Kate C. McKnight,
Miss Julia M. Harding,	Mrs. Roberts Franks,
Mrs. Sullivan Johnson,	Mrs. Charles Bassett,
Mrs. Jarvis Adams,	Miss Grace Gormley,
Mrs. E. F. Earle,	Mrs. S. Ammon,
Mrs. O. D. Thompson,	Mrs. Howard Morton,
Mrs. James Gayley,	Mrs. J. B. Herron,
Mrs. Wm. Herron.	Mrs. Charles Albree.

Presque Isle Chapter, Erie.

Regent, Mrs. L. A. Morrison.	Mrs. Charles Clarke.
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Quaker City Chapter, Philadelphia.

Regent, George W. Kendrick, Jr.,	
Miss E. E. Massey,	Miss Roney,
Mrs. C. S. Fisher.	Mrs. W. Ernst.

Shikelimo Chapter, Lewisburg.

Regent, Mrs. George G. Groff.	
Miss Ida Frick.	

Sunbury Chapter, Sunbury.

Regent, Miss Mary R. Shuman.	Miss Isabelle Whitmer.
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Susquehanna Chapter, Clearfield.

Regent, Mrs. Nannie I. Weaver.	
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Valley Forge Chapter, Norristown.

Regent, Mrs. Margaret S. Hunsicker,	Mrs. Rebecca McInnes.
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Venango Chapter, Franklin.

Regent, Mrs. Sarah T. McCalmont.	
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Washington County Chapter, Washington.

Regent, Miss Helen W. Haslett,	Miss Rebecca J. Johnson,
	Miss Anna G. Quail.

Witness Tree Chapter, Marietta.

Regent, Miss Lillian S. Sevens.	
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Wyoming Valley Chapter, Wilkesbarre.

Regent, Mrs. W. N. McCartney,	
Mrs. Murray Reynolds,	Mrs. Estella Larrabee,
Miss Annie B. Phelps.	Miss Martha Moffett.

Yorktown Chapter, York.

Regent, Mrs. H. D. Schmidt.	Mrs. Henry A. Ebert.
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RHODE ISLAND.

Bristol Chapter, Bristol.

Regent, Mrs. Sarah P. Hasbrouck.	Mrs. C. B. Rockwell.
Miss H. A. Boynton.	Miss C. P. Church.

Gaspee Chapter, Providence.

Regent, Mrs. Walter A. Peck,	Miss Ann Stockbridge.
Miss Mary A. Green,	Mrs. Samuel S. Douglas,
Miss Eliza Barker,	Mrs. W. S. Chambers.
Mrs. A. M. Eaton,	Miss Annie C. Cushing,

Mrs. Wm. Tillinghast,	Miss May Talbott.
Mrs. Ella Ballou.	
General Nathaniel Greene Chapter, East Greenwich.	
Regent, Mrs. M. A. Brown.	Miss Mary E. Wightman.
Narragansett Chapter, Kingston.	
Regent, Mrs. Emily P. Wells.	Miss Emily L. Lane.
Pawtucket Chapter, Pawtucket.	
Regent, Mrs. Wm. Park,	Mrs. C. E. Longley,
Mrs. Ida Beede.	Mrs. E. L. Johnson.
Phebe Green Ward Chapter, Westerly.	
Regent, Mrs. Edwin R. Allen.	Mrs. Gilbert Johnson.
William Ellery Chapter, Newport and Jamestown.	
Regent, Mrs. Eliza N. Alexander.	
Woonsocket Chapter, Woonsocket.	
Regent, Mrs. John W. Ellis.	Mrs. S. P. Cook.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Andrew Pickens Chapter, Edgefield.	
Regent, Mrs. Kate W. Cheatham.	
Catawba Chapter, Rock Hill.	
Regent, Mrs. Eliza F. W. Buist.	
Columbia Chapter, Columbia.	
Regent, Mrs. Clark Waring.	Mrs. T. C. Robertson.
Cowpens Chapter, Spartanburg.	
Regent, Mrs. Kate B. Carson.	Mrs. George Nicols,
	Mrs. Wm. A. Law.
Esther Marion Chapter, Aiken.	
Regent, Mrs. George W. Croft.	
King's Mountain Chapter, Yorkville.	
Regent, Miss Leslie Witherspoon.	Mrs. Samuel E. White.
Nathaniel Green Chapter, Greenville.	
Regent, Mrs. E. W. Mayberry.	
Rebecca Motte Chapter, Charleston.	
Regent, Mrs. F. M. Jones,	Mrs. Ernest O. Patterson,
Mrs. Francis S. Nash.	Miss Anna Hacker.

TENNESSEE.

Bonny Kate Chapter, Knoxville.	
Regent, Miss Mary B. Temple,	Mrs. Isabella Boyd,
Mrs. John Frazee.	Mrs. McCue.
Campbell Chapter, Nashville.	
Regent, Mrs. E. C. Lewis,	
Mrs. James M. Head,	Mrs. E. P. Bronson.
Mrs. Mary Hoss.	
Chickamauga Chapter, Chattanooga.	
Regent, Mrs. H. S. Chamberlain.	Mrs. H. V. Boynton.

Cumberland Chapter, Nashville.

Regent, Mrs. Nathaniel Baxter,
Mrs. Mary C. Dorris.

Mrs. J. P. Drouillard,
Miss Lizzie Atchison.

Hermitage Chapter, Memphis.

Regent, Mrs. Julia A. R. Stirling.
Mrs. Massie.

Jane Knox Chapter, Columbia.

Regent, Mrs. Anna D. Robinson.

Margaret Gaston Chapter, Lebanon.

Regent, Mrs. Susan S. Tarver.

Old Glory Chapter, Franklin.

Regent, Miss Susie Gentry.

Mrs. Jennie K. Collins.

Pulaski Chapter, Pulaski.

Regent, Mrs. Florence B. Wilkes.

Mrs. S. E. R. Hampton.

Shelby Chapter, Shelbyville.

Regent, Mrs. Abbie W. Scudder.

Mrs. Carrie Nooe Wardlaw.

Watauga Chapter, Memphis.

Regent, Mrs. Kellar Anderson.

Mrs. T. J. Latham,

Mrs. C. B. Bryan.

Mrs. Luke Wright.

TEXAS.

George Washington Chapter, Galveston.

Regent, Mrs. Julia W. Fontaine.

Miss Mary Davis.

Jane Douglas Chapter, Dallas.

Regent, Mrs. John L. Henry.

Mrs. Gatriell H. deJarnette.

UTAH.

Spirit of Liberty Chapter, Salt Lake City.

Regent, Mrs. Margaret B. Salisbury.

VERMONT.

Ann Story Chapter, Rutland.

Regent, Mrs. H. H. Dyer.

Mrs. Mary Roberts.

Ascutney Chapter, Windsor.

Regent, Mrs. Helen E. J. Davis.

Bellevue Chapter, Saint Albans.

Regent, Mrs. Edward C. Smith.

Bennington Chapter, Bennington.

Regent, Miss Jennie A. Valentine.

Brattleboro Chapter, Brattleboro.

Regent, Mrs. J. J. Estey.

Mrs. A. G. Cobb.

Brownson Chapter, Arlington.

Regent, Mrs. E. Delbert Stone.

Mrs. Amos G. Draper.

Ethan Allen Chapter, Middlebury.

Regent, Miss Katherine E. Wright.

Miss Ada B. Callender.

Mrs. Ruth P. Albee.

Green Mountain Chapter, Burlington.

Regent, Miss Mary Roberts.

Mrs. Karl Rohrer.

- Heber Allen Chapter, Poultney.
 Regent, Mrs. F. B. Barrett. Miss Tuttle.
 Lake Dunmore Chapter, Brandon.
 Regent, Mrs. Frances D. Ormsbee. Mrs. Helen C. Harrison.
 Marquis de Lafayette Chapter, Montpelier.
 Regent, Mrs. Minnie J. Adams.
 Ormsby Chapter, Manchester.
 Regent, Mrs. S. E. Thayer. Mrs. John Blackmer.
 Ottauquechee Chapter, Woodstock.
 Regent, Mrs. Ada E. S. Gillingham. Mrs. G. F. Harves.
 Ox Bow Chapter, Newbury.
 Regent, Mrs. Louise P. Wheeler. Miss Nellie Kimball.
 St. John de Crevecoeur Chapter, St. Johnsbury.
 Regent, Mrs. P. V. Hazen.

VIRGINIA.

- Albemarle Chapter, Charlottesville.
 Regent, Mrs. Mary G. M. Wallace. Mrs. John R. Sampson.
 Beverley Manor Chapter, Staunton.
 Regent, Miss Maria P. Duval.
 Blue Ridge Chapter, Lynchburg.
 Regent, Miss Elvira Miller. Mrs. Peter J. Otey.
 Dorothea Henry Chapter, Danville.
 Regent, Mrs. James G. Penn,
 Mrs. Swanson.
 Fort Nelson Chapter, Portsmouth.
 Regent, Mrs. Charles R. Nash. Mrs. J. C. Cresap.
 Great Bridge Chapter, Norfolk.
 Regent, Mrs. Hugh Nelson Page.
 Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter, Roanoke.
 Regent, Mrs. S. W. Jamieson. Mrs. G. R. Henderson,
 Mrs. R. H. Fry.
 Massanutton Chapter, Harrisonburg.
 Regent, Mrs. K. S. G. Paul.
 Montpelier Chapter, Orange.
 Regent, Mrs. Kate M. Williams. Mrs. Anna W. Hopper.
 Mount Vernon Chapter, Alexandria.
 Regent, Mrs. Robert Hunter. Mrs. Nannie Mason Davis.
 Old Dominion Chapter, Richmond.
 Regent, Mrs. Benjamin Purcell, Mrs. S. L. Alfred,
 Miss Virginia M. Pleasants, Mrs. James Lyons,
 Miss Mary Lewis. Mrs. L. S. Lewis.
 Stuart Chapter, Wytheville.
 Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth S. Gravely. Miss M. Grason Williams.

WASHINGTON.

Mary Ball Chapter, Tacoma.

Regent, Mrs. James C. Harvey. Mrs. Harriet T. Foster.
Rainier Chapter, Seattle.

Regent, Mrs. Emma M. Cole.

WISCONSIN.

Beloit Chapter, Beloit.

Regent, Mrs. Isabel C. Cole.

Janesville Chapter, Janesville.

Regent, Mrs. Fanny H. Wright.

Kenosha Chapter, Kenosha.

Regent, Mrs. E. M. Kimball.

Miss Anna Kimball.

La Crosse Chapter, La Crosse.

Regent, Mrs. Angus Cameron.

Mrs. Low.

Milwaukee Chapter, Milwaukee.

Regent, Mrs. Thomas H. Brown,

Mrs. D. H. Johnson.

Mrs. Henry C. Paine,

Mrs. E. C. Wall,

Mrs. J. V. Quarles,

Mrs. W. L. Mason,

Mrs. Ann Hazleton.

Mrs. E. C. Gray.

Oshkosh Chapter, Oshkosh.

Regent, Mrs. Edgar P. Sawyer.

HAWAII.

Aloha Chapter, Honolulu.

Regent, Mrs. Agnes D. Judd.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SEVENTH CONTINENTAL
CONGRESS, NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN
REVOLUTION.

The Seventh Continental Congress of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution convened in Washington, District of Columbia, at the Grand Opera House, corner of Fifteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, Monday, February 21, 1898.

MORNING SESSION, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1898.

Congress called to order at 10.40 o'clock, Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, President General, in the Chair.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Congress will please come to order. Will the audience rise while the Chaplain General opens the Seventh Continental Congress with prayer?

CHAPLAIN GENERAL. Let us pray. O thou God of our salvation, God of our fathers, and our God, we come before Thee with gratitude and praise for Thy manifold favors to us individually and as a people. Especially do we thank Thee for the marked success which has attended the labors of this Society during the year just past. We rejoice that through the fidelity and enthusiasm of the women here represented a revival in patriotism is beginning to show itself in the homes as well as in the hearts of the people, and we recognize Thy hand in it all. Impress us more and more with our responsibility as descendants of those who sacrificed nobly for our country's Independence, and may the principles so dear to them become even more precious to us.

Meet with us and direct us in our deliberations to-day, we humbly beg in the name of Him who hath taught us to say Our Father which art in heaven, hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil: For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever. Amen.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Music is the next thing on the program.

"America" was sung by the members of the Congress, led by Mr. Foster, the precentor.

PRESIDENT GENERAL (reads her address of welcome):

Ladies of the Seventh Continental Congress: When Rome, the Eternal City, ruled the then known world from her illustrious hills, it was the custom of that imperial people to place upon the top stone of their steps the simple word, "Salve"—Welcome. It is not upon the marble slab where your footsteps linger that we would write "Salve," but upon the lintels of the door posts of the homes in this capital city, that wherever your eyes may rest you may know how gladly, how proudly, all would say "Welcome."

As we assemble once more, to renew pleasant friendships, to report the progress of the work of the past year, and to make new plans for the future, reverently, tenderly, we recall the loved ones, who since our last meeting have "Embarked upon that shoreless sea, whose glassy waves have never known the shadow of a homeward sail." They are not dead.

"There is no death—

What seems so is transition.

This life of mortal breath

Is but the suburb of the life elysian

Whose portal we call death."

In the report of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters (Mrs. H. V. Boynton) to the Second Continental Congress, she states: "The first Chapter of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was organized in Chicago, Illinois, March 20th, 1891." Mrs. Boynton further reported that there were on that date twenty-four State Regents, ninety-seven Chapter Regents, and a total membership of twenty-seven hundred.

It was at this time that, untutored and undisciplined, I entered into your service to obey your commands, however with many misgivings, having been elected to the high office of President General by the Second Continental Congress, in February, 1893. While the pathway has not always been strewn with roses, "nor the streets of pure gold, nor the gates of pearl, nor the foundations of jasper," yet I am grateful that somewhere, concealed within the heart of my "Daughters" (for such you will ever be to me) has been the great broad mantle of charity with which you have been wont to envelop your President General from the earliest to the closing hours of our association. I have deemed it, not only my bounden duty, but my high privilege to bring to the Board, and to the Congress as able parliamentary ruling as this country can afford; I refer to the decisions of Col. Henry M. Robert, the ac-

cepted parliamentary authority of the National Society, and Mr. W. E. Spencer, from whom I have sought counsel in reference to almost all points which it did not seem wise to trust to my own inexperience.

In the interim between my terms of service, and by the Fourth Continental Congress, Mrs. John W. Foster was elected President General. Mrs. Foster served you with distinction and marked ability, and would have succeeded herself had she yielded to the wishes of the Congress.

In 1896 I again entered upon the duties that fall to the lot of the presiding officer of the National Society. To-day it is my great privilege to report 47 State Regents, 624 Chapter Regents, an increase in membership since last year of over 5,000 and a total membership of 23,097.

Nor has your work stopped at the "water's edge." In traveling abroad it was no infrequent sight to catch the gleam of your insignia as one passed hurriedly through galleries and palaces. No further introduction was necessary, and the simple badge told the story of the strong tie that binds us to a common cause. The English lady asks with reserved but curious interest as to the meaning and intent of the remarkable organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution. In Geneva, where there is always a large resident American colony, the Regent appointed by your Board was enthusiastic in her hope of organizing a Chapter. In Rome a charter member of your Society donned her badge and called to renew her loyalty to the cause she loved in its infancy and still cherished. In Naples there is a Regent, but I should doubt the ability of the most enthusiastic "Daughter" to accomplish aught on Italian soil, as the stay of Americans there is, in the main, brief. In Hawaii there is a Chapter, and in Johannesburg, South Africa, we have one representative.

Most heartily, and with emphasis, I congratulate your Officers, and State and Chapter Regents, upon their splendid achievements. Nor should it be forgotten that it has been mainly through the unwearied efforts of the "brain and sinew" of the National Society (the Chapter Regents) wisely directed by the prudence and discretion of the State Regents, that these magnificent results have been accomplished.

It was almost a startling fact to learn, as stated at the last Congress, "that the Chapter Regents and Chapter Delegates formed almost four-fifths of the Continental Congress." As the Congress is the legislative body of the National Society, and is composed of the officers elected by Congress, the State and Chapter Regents and the duly elected delegates to the Congress, a respectful observance of their will and obedience to their orders is most necessary.

Colonel Robert in his "Rules of Order" states: "It is usual in deliberative assemblies, to have all of the preliminary work in the preparation of matter for their action done by means of committees." Under this rule the work of the National Society is performed. There are four standing committees, the National Executive Committee, and

there have been twenty-four other working committees since February last. Under the provision of the By-Laws of the National Society, Article III, Section 1, the four standing committees are appointed by the President General: "Finance," "Auditing," "Printing," and "Revolutionary Relics" committees. The "National Executive Committee" of nine is elected by the Board, according to Article VI, Section 3, of the Constitution, and its duties are: "To transact such business as shall be delegated to it by the National Board of Management." This committee can do nothing more. All other committees save those selected to arrange for the Continental Congress are appointed by the President General, at the request of the National Board of Management, or by the order of the Congress; all of these committees are of great importance, and eminently worthy of mention, but some of more general interest than others.

Perhaps the committee which will elicit the most interest is the one appointed by the order of the Sixth Continental Congress, to "Select medals for the Founders of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution." Its work will be reported by the chairman. There is no woman who would disassociate one of these distinguished ladies from the grand work of organization. Honor and recognition is not only due them; it is theirs.

Again rises in attractive proportions our pet scheme, our "castle in the air," but as yet I trust not a "castle in Spain." Of the progress made the chairman will speak, and make another plea for the Continental Hall. There is nothing that so quickly and so forcibly attracts the attention of the wayfarer in foreign lands as the monuments, statues and memorials that other nations rear to their illustrious dead. Why should we be such laggards in this work? Let us have this Continental Hall, and let us give to it the best in art that this country can offer, whether it be wrought in stone or painted on canvas. Let us remember, ladies, that "the deed begun is half accomplished."

Nor of less interest and importance is the National University Committee. Recently a new awakening impetus has been given this subject. "Ninety-eight years ago George Washington left in trust to Congress a fund for the purpose of a National University. It has been estimated that the fund would now yield a sum not exceeding four million five hundred thousand dollars (\$4,500,000)." It is earnestly to be hoped that ere long the fulfillment of Washington's suggestion, contained in his Farewell Address to the American people, may be a living and a vital influence.

The committee appointed to draft a bill to present to Congress "to prevent the desecration of the National Flag" is so significant as to suggest without comment the full import of its object and work. I cannot, however, forbear a word in behalf of our "Star Spangled Banner." The flag of each nation is the emblem and seal of the rights and privileges of its people, and is held by them too sacred to allow it for

a moment to float heavenward, with aught but the nation's distinctive mark. Let us see to it that our own National Flag waves "o'er land and sea" pure and unsullied, the emblem and seal of "an indivisible union of indestructible States."

Committee on Prison Ship Lists—This Committee brings forcibly to mind the strong paper read by Mrs. S. V. White, to the Fifth Continental Congress, and by which she awakened the first interest among the Daughters in the martyrs of the Prison Ships. In that paper Mrs. White reviewed the capture of four thousand colonial troops at the battle of Long Island, in August, 1776, by the British Army. Most graphically did she describe the sufferings by day and night of these heroic men. It is estimated that over eleven thousand (11,000) of these brave men died on the "Old Jersey" alone. Death came swiftly to their relief, crowded into the holds and between decks, without food, light or air. Their bodies were carried ashore and buried in trenches in the sand. To erect a monument to these heroes, not one of whom betrayed his country's trust, perhaps you will be asked to contribute, be it great or small, to mark the resting place of the martyrs of the Prison Ships.

Ever and anon the inquiry is made, "What are you doing in the National Society? What are your objects?"

The objects are so lucidly and concisely explained in the Constitution that any further exposition would be superfluous. To state what the Chapters have done in patriotic work would require a volume of vast proportions.

The most notable and interesting event of the past year was the celebration of the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, at the Tennessee Centennial, October 19th, 1897. The observance of this anniversary of October 19th, 1781, was intended to be of a national character, and the National Board of Managers had accepted the courteous invitation extended by the President of the Woman's Board, and the distinguished State Regent of Tennessee, Daughters of the American Revolution. However, exaggerated rumors of the yellow fever and quarantine regulations compelled the Board at a later date to decline the proffered hospitality. With quick decision and wonderful pluck the day was converted into a State affair, and right nobly did the Tennessee Daughters observe it. The objects and aims of the National Society were fully discussed, its methods, rules, etc. Special attention and impetus were given to the National Society Children of the American Revolution. The noble State of Tennessee can well congratulate herself upon such capable "Daughters."

In the history of the organization perhaps there has been no more valuable work done than by the Philadelphia Chapter. From the distinguished Regent of this Chapter, whose energy and zeal did much toward carrying through successfully the project of restoring the Banqueting Room of Independence Hall, I learned some very interesting

facts. The first plans for the restoration of this historic old room were made in the fall of 1895. There were many difficulties to surmount, and some opposition to overcome. However, nothing daunted, and with a perseverance worthy of Revolutionary sires, finally the Philadelphia Chapter rejoiced in the more than fulfillment of their arduous undertaking. In her report, Mrs. Harrison says: "Most interesting was the finding of the original English brick in the hearths, enough of them being found in good condition to enable the architect to complete the southwest fire-place with them, and then, too, you can see the Revolutionary soot clinging to the bricks in the back of the fire-places. The original locks were found in a corner of the cellar; they were cleaned and put on the doors. Thus our work progressed." On February 19th, 1897, in the presence of a distinguished audience, the Regent, in behalf of the Philadelphia Chapter, returned to the City of Philadelphia, through His Honor the Mayor, and Gentlemen of Councils, the keys of the Banqueting Room in Independence Hall, restored in all its pristine beauty and simplicity.

With pardonable pride I refer to the work done by the Chapter at my home, Bloomington, Illinois. An enthusiastic Daughter writes: "We offer three prizes in each of the public schools; the schools have different topics, so they do not compete with each other; the topics were selected by a committee from the Chapter and the Superintendent of the Public Schools; the topics are as follows: 'A Winter at Valley Forge,' 'The Debt we Owe France and Frenchmen,' 'Heroines of the American Revolution,' 'England's Treatment of the Colonies; Was it a Crime, or a Blunder?' 'Paul Jones and the American Navy.' Committees for the Chapter are to be judges. The children are working like beavers; we have engaged the Grand Opera House for February 22d, when the prize essays will be read, and all prizes awarded."

Much more in the same general line has been done successfully in other Chapters.

The Illini Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Ottawa, Illinois, was the first Chapter in the west to mark the grave of a hero of the Revolution. That Chapter erected a granite monument to the memory of Joseph Wisner; the ceremonies taking place at Ottawa, June 14th, 1897.

The George Rogers Clark Chapter, of Oak Park, Illinois, has endowed and will support a Department of American History in the Public Library of that town.

In Kentucky, the Lexington Chapter has placed a portrait of Washington in each of the seven public schools of that city. The most important work accomplished by that Chapter was the completion and dedication of a memorial to the Pioneer Women of Bryan's Station. In placing this memorial the Chapter has not only commemorated one of the most important events in the history of the State, but has

erected one of the first memorials ever raised in this country to women, by women.

The New York City Chapter has done a grand work in establishing a Chair of American History in Barnard College; too much cannot be said in commendation of this distinctive work.*

The Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, New York City, on January 18, 1898, unveiled in the post office of New York a bronze tablet which commemorates an interesting event in the history of the city. The tablet bears this inscription: "On the common of the city of New York, near where this building now stands, there stood, from 1766 to 1776, a Liberty Pole, erected to commemorate the repeal of the Stamp Act. It was repeatedly destroyed by the violence of the Tories, and as repeatedly replaced by the Sons of Liberty, who organized watch and guard. In its defense the first martyr blood of the American Revolution was shed, January 18, 1770."

In Georgia an effort is being made to purchase the Meadow Garden Farm, and we shall hope to hear a favorable report from this Committee.

Another interesting anniversary observed was "Tea-Party Day" by the Old South Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, at the Old South Meeting House in Boston. The devotional exercises were conducted (so says the report) by the Chaplain of the Chapter, Dr. Barton, who first read a few verses from the Bible which had been the property of Francis Rotch (owner of the famous tea ships), and which had been used by him daily in family prayer. This Bible was printed in 1759 and presented to Dr. Barton by Mrs. Mary Rotch Allen, a relative of the original owner. Dr. Barton spoke of the slight thing a tax on tea seemed to be, and yet what great things came from it. He also spoke of the women, and the glory it was to them that they vowed to do without tea as long as the world stood, if necessary. He gave a graphic account of the first Tea-Party and the causes which led up to it, reading from a facsimile of a letter sent out by the Committee of Correspondence, arousing the people to a proper feeling of the tyranny of the Mother Country, and accounts of the meetings held in the Old South Meeting House on the subject of determining the proper method to prevent the unloading, receiving, and "vending of the detestable tea."

One work has been done that I am sure will commend itself to the grateful hearts of all Americans. The grave-yards, so long neglected and forgotten, have in many places been reclaimed from the reign of bramble, bush and brier, and with stones replaced, enclosed and

* This statement, which may be premature, was made upon information believed at the time to be correct. See below extract from letter of Emily James Smith, Dean of Barnard College.

LETITIA GREEN STEVENSON.

"Chapter began three years ago to collect funds for the chair in Barnard College. Do not know present intentions. * * * The New York Chapter this year supported a scholarship in Barnard College."

adorned with shrubs and flowers, have become the fit resting places for our heroic dead. "Mrs. Margaret H. Mather has the honor of having removed the reproach of undergrowth from the Topanemus Burying Ground at Marlboro, New Jersey. She has had the place cleaned of briars and weeds, but there is still work to be done; a handsome iron fence will enclose the ground and beautiful flowers will adorn the resting place of the brave men buried there."

There is still another outgrowth of the National Organization, more potent in its effects and perhaps more far-reaching in its results than any other. I refer to the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution; this is the child of the original Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. Daniel Lathrop was the first to advance the idea of a Children's organization.

In February, 1895, Mrs. Lothrop was elected President of this organization for a term of four years. She has been ably assisted by an efficient Board and enthusiastic promoters, and has met with phenomenal success. The Children's Society now numbers 3,345. Into the keeping of these children, in a large measure, must soon be committed the welfare and government of our Republic.

Let us teach them not only love for the National Flag, and reverence for their ancestors, but first of all a strict regard for the personal rights of others; a proper deference for the "powers that be" and obedience to the laws of the land. Let them learn that freedom is not license, but that freedom, in its highest sense, is liberty regulated by just laws. Nor should these children ever forget the motto under which they have enlisted, "For God and Country."

In all ages, under all conditions, and in all climes, the influence and power of woman have been felt, but not always recognized. It was Mary the Mother, and Christ the Child, that gave to Raphael's brush the inspiration that brought forth the Sistine Madonna. It was Mary the Mother, and Christ the Crucified, that gave to the world the "Pieta" of Michael Angelo, the almost living, breathing statue so revered in St. Peter's Cathedral. It was "the mother of the Gracchi who took the ashes of her murdered sons, and calling upon the avenging gods, flung toward heaven, and from it sprang Caius Marius."

In these earnest, glorious days it is a joy to every serious, thoughtful woman's heart to realize that "one of the encouraging signs of the times is the increase of the altruistic spirit amongst women." Women have advanced beyond the mere search for self-gratification and self-aggrandizement. They think of higher, nobler things than "What shall I eat? What shall I wear? How shall I be happy?" It has been said, "there is in man a higher than love of happiness. He can do without happiness, and instead thereof find blessedness." Sir John Lubbock, in his charming book, "The Use of Life," says: "To help the soul, aid energy, inspire hope and blow the coals into a useful flame, to redeem defeat by new thought, by firm action, that is not easy. That is the work of divine man." Then rather let the women of to-day seek how

to lift the fallen, help the weary and heavy-laden, and do that which will uplift and better the condition of her sex and, in helping others, find happiness and blessedness.

As the time fast approaches when the tie which has bound me with strong fetters to the "Daughters" in every State and Territory in our broad domain must be broken, I find it exceedingly hard to render an account of my four years' stewardship.

However, in these closing moments, when "the tide goes out," and I shall in a few brief hours lay down the gavel for the last time, I would fain, like the old sun dial, "mark only the hours which shine."

During the four years it has been my honor and privilege to serve you to the utmost of my strength and ability. I have been keenly alive to the grave responsibilities of the office, and have fully appreciated the exacting nature of its manifold duties. These duties and responsibilities I shall lay aside without regret, except that I have been so imperfectly able to attain unto the accomplishment of many cherished plans, and the high standard inspired by the objects of the National Society. But "a man's reach should be beyond his grasp," and the future will fulfill the dreams which have not been realized.

To-day, as I bid you a formal farewell, with heart overflowing with gratitude for your unfailing forbearance in times of perplexity and grave doubt, and for your support and approval, evinced in repeated re-elections, for oft-spoken, and many times written, words of cheer and encouragement, I beg to give this public expression of my sincere acknowledgments.

"With malice toward none, and kindness toward all," I now commit you in his keeping, whose judgment erreth not. [Great applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, I have the honor to present to you Mrs. Mathes, the State Regent of Tennessee, who will deliver the reply.

Mrs. MATHES (responds, as follows):

Madam President and Daughters of the American Revolution: [Applause.] Other nations and climes have their methods and forms of "welcome" in private life and upon grand occasions—the Roman people had it upon the door-step of their homes, and the Russians of to-day invite their guests to take a pinch of salt at the threshold, as an expression of good faith and hospitality. These were and are cherished social customs. None, however, could be more cherished or significant of sincerity or patriotism than the words of truly American welcome to which we have just listened; our hearts respond even more readily from the fact that our gracious speaker and leader has just recently returned from a protracted visit to the old world and is surely more than ever in love with her own country and its institutions. There may be a written or unwritten statute of limitation as to her official term of

office, but certainly none as to our personal affection for her, and respect for the work she has done!

We are glad to be assembled here in this the Seventh Annual Congress, and delighted with the mission calling us together, as well as honored by this brilliant reception and splendid welcome. In this the Mecca city of patriotic America we feel thoroughly at home, realizing as we do, that we are here for a grand purpose and a mighty cause.

We are all imbued with the spirit of that cause, and can testify to the same experience of our President General—a steadily increasing enthusiasm in the objects of our Order. Can we not all from our hearts declare that since our becoming Daughters of the American Revolution, life has acquired for us a fresh significance, a new radiance, emanating from the lofty purposes with which we are inspired?

We have come together to-day, and will continue to meet during the remaining days of the Congress, to discuss the various objects of our Society individually and collectively; more specifically, to review the past, rejoice in the present, and plan for the future. We are now thoroughly organized. From the small beginning of a band of patriotic workers, to which many members here present can look back, we are grown into a vast body of women, whose numbers alone would entitle it to the world's consideration, and whose noble work is now winning the gratitude of all true lovers of America.

Much has been done. We have just heard briefly outlined some of our tangible achievements; but this is only the beginning of what we shall attain in the future. The past has been years of sowing—we are still sowing, but the first fruits of the harvest are at hand. Each day as we scatter the seeds in the land of promise, we see tall, graceful vines springing up before us, and can point to results of our labors so immediate as to seem almost magical.

We have listened with the keenest interest to the report of our President General. The fair surface of her chronicle of the Society's successes bears no reflection of the harassing difficulties with which she was often beset, nor of the grave responsibilities attached to the honor of the position. Bravely and conscientiously she undertook the responsibilities, with apparent ease she has surmounted the difficulties, and in her administration has conferred honor both upon herself and her office. For all of her efforts and sacrifices in our behalf, our Society will ever hold beloved the name of Letitia Green Stevenson.

We are thoroughly satisfied with every plan outlined by our President, and await with eagerness the report of those committees who are soon to give their accounts of the progress made.

I voice the sentiments of this vast assemblage when I say that, excepting the honoring of the founders of the National Society and the preserving unsullied our American flag, no other projects inspire us with such zeal as the establishment of the National University and the Continental Hall. Like unfortunate Mary Tudor of England in speak-

ing of Calais, we truly declare that the words "Continental Hall" and "National University" will be found written on our hearts. Only I pray that, unlike those of Mary Tudor, the letters may stand for the light of patriotic achievement instead of the darkness of mourning, and may be symbolic of a splendid attainment which will signalize the spirit of our body and make it honored among all men.

Reference has been made in our President's report to the Convocation of Daughters and Children of the American Revolution at the Tennessee Centennial in Nashville on the 19th and 20th of last October. Grim pestilence at that time was hovering on the borders of the far South, and it seemed as if they must indeed be courageous who would respond to an invitation under such circumstances.

But there were many who answered the call, and the occasion passed gloriously. Every State is made glad by the entrance of your banners, and Tennessee feels particularly honored in recalling the National Daughters of the American Revolution Day at her Centennial.

Even more auspicious was the rally of the Children of the American Revolution, the first of its kind ever undertaken in the State. They met in the historic old capital city, where are preserved many of the most shining landmarks of the Nation's past—the homestead of that staunch patriot and warrior, who was the lad-patriot of '76 and the hero of the War of 1812—General Andrew Jackson, whose ancient mansion, "The Hermitage," furnished nearly exactly as it was in his day, stands as a suggestive object lesson to all young Americans.

It may be appropriate just here to pause in my historic recital sufficiently long to call attention to and to present to this National Society a medallion bust of this grand old national hero, Andrew Jackson, sculptured and presented by Miss Eleanor Wheatley, a young, talented, and most worthy member of the Hermitage Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Memphis, Tennessee. A similar medallion bust hangs in the halls of the "Hermitage," which is to Tennessee what Mount Vernon is to the Nation.

In Nashville is also the home and tomb of another President of the United States, James K. Polk; the Legislative Halls, where from earliest times were molded the laws of that Commonwealth; the Chamber of the Supreme Court, quaintly columned and balconied, and gorgeously canopied in crimson, where many a brave contest has been waged for the maintenance of justice; museums teeming with colonial and revolutionary relics so vivid as to seize the spectator from the prosaic present and transport him to that most heroic era in our national life—to that time when men, holding as naught the inglorious ease of servitude to the Mother Country, lived, fought, bled and died for the cause of Liberty. We cannot overestimate the ennobling influences such surroundings have upon the youthful mind, particularly if viewed at a time when its whole attention is concentrated upon the subject of devotion to country. We are confident that their intelligent survey of scenes like these will be productive of beneficial results.

The ancient Athenians, whose civilization is the most brilliant and original that the world has ever known, received but little of their instruction in the schools; they gleaned it from attending the Olympic games, from the questioning of wise men like Socrates on the streets, from the incomparable beauty of the human form divine revealed by the works of Phidias and Praxiteles, from listening to the orations of Pericles in eulogy of the heroes of Marathon, and of Demosthenes in behalf of his beleaguered country.

Ancient Rome looks down upon this assemblage of American women and glories in the culminating of that womanly prowess for which she herself was so eminently distinguished. The name of "Roman Matron" is a figuration, to the world, of virtue, courage and patriotism; but half of her influence was lost to her country because she was not conscious of her strength. Had Roman matrons known such an organization as this, Rome had not fallen—or had not fallen so ingloriously!

Let us thank God for this union among the descendants of the proud spirits of that freedom-searching age which has made possible the liberties of this present day; for the perpetuated characteristics which, endowing their children, will make them as sterling as their illustrious forefathers, whose foreheads wore the insignia of a new nation and of the world's highest freedom.

Brave women, for brave at heart you are, spirited in time of danger, and foremost in the day of advancement as you are gentle and gracious in this lull of the battle-drum, you cannot but realize that a solemn obligation rests upon us in this Congress—to work with the unity that shall destroy the disunity, in many places threatened, to Americanism; to set ourselves resolutely for all that tends to restore the simple virtues of the early Republic, and for all that will clarify the voice of freedom; to ignore petty struggles and undertakings; to clamor for the great living issues, the solution of which will make us as much a bulwark of the Nation as the Army or the Navy; and finally to bear in mind that our greatest achievement must be the promulgation of the fundamental principles of the Constitution, so that the generations to come, proud of their country and grateful for their heritage, may be the more fervent in love of country and the practice of those virtues in the administration of public affairs which alone can continue the American people the leading nation of the earth.

We meet under auspicious circumstances and better equipped and informed than ever before for the real work before us. Let it be hoped that a spirit of harmony will prevail and that we will make a good and lasting impression upon the times in which we live and especially upon the rising generations.

In conclusion, permit me to say that it is a great privilege and pleasure to meet so many friends and co-workers here from all parts of the country and to unite with them in promoting the rapid progress of so grand a cause.

Madam President, we greet you with the love of loyal hearts, and will ever cherish a fond remembrance of our association and friendship. Long may you live to participate in these patriotic reunions and to witness the golden harvest and the full fruitage of the seed sown under your guidance and brave, well-directed efforts. [Great applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will now have the "Star-Spangled Banner" sung, the audience standing. Immediately after, the audience will take their seats, while some announcements are being read.

("Star-Spangled Banner" sung.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A resolution has been sent to the Chair with the request that it be read now. It is a little out of order, but inasmuch as it refers to the very sad disaster to the "Maine" the Chair will ask permission of the Congress to allow that it shall be read. All in favor will designate it by saying "aye," those opposed "no." The ayes seem to have it, the ayes have it, and the resolution will now be read.

READER (reads resolution offered by Mrs. Jennie D. Garrison):

WHEREAS, The Daughters of the American Revolution are preëminently a patriotic society in touch with all that concerns the interest and welfare of our country; and

WHEREAS, It is fitting and proper that we unite in the general expressions of sorrow at the calamity which has befallen the Nation in the recent disaster to the battleship "Maine" in the harbor of Havana, and the attendant loss of so many of the brave defenders of our country and its honor: Therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Daughters of the American Revolution in annual Congress assembled,

That we regard with feelings of profound sorrow this appalling disaster and the sad and untimely death of the officers and seamen of the American Navy who perished thereby;

That we extend our warmest sympathies to the bereaved families and relations of the deceased and also to those now suffering from wounds received in this dire calamity.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Secretary of the Navy. [Applause.]

Mrs. FOWLER. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, the motion has been made

and seconded. It is open to any remarks that you would like to make.

A MEMBER. I call for a rising vote, Madam President.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A rising vote is called for. All in favor of adopting this resolution will please rise. There is no reason to count the vote. It is unanimously adopted. Announcements will now be made.

READER gives notices of receptions, teas, etc., tells of the loss of a bundle of letters and to whom they are addressed, also requests of various delegations for meetings during the day and to-morrow of their own delegations.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All business of the morning session has been finished. Is there any motion to adjourn? Before we adjourn, the Chair will say that she has a very cozy little nook at the back of the stage, and will be glad to see any ladies there for the next fifteen or twenty minutes.

A MEMBER. I move that we adjourn.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved that we adjourn. All in favor of that motion will say "aye," contrary "no." The "ayes" have it, and the motion to adjourn is carried.

Adjourned at 11.45 o'clock.

Afternoon Session, Monday, February 21, 1898.

The session was called to order at 2 o'clock. The First Vice-President General, Mrs. Rose F. Brackett, in the Chair.

CHAIRMAN. Please be seated. We are waiting so that we can have the report of the Credential Committee. If the ladies at the door will tell those outside that we are waiting and will have the report of the Credential Committee, it will oblige us very much. The chairman of the Credential Committee will read her report.

Mrs. HATCH (reads Report of the Credential Committee):

Madam President and Members of the Seventh Continental Congress: In compliance with the decision of the Board of Management, your Committee sent a circular letter in November last to each Chapter Regent and Treasurer, asking for a correct list of the members of her Chapter, and stating the basis of representation for the Seventh Continental Congress and the last day on which elections for delegates and alternates could be held in accordance with Article V, Section 2, of the

Constitution, and of No. 5, Article XI, of the By-Laws, which read as follows:

"Each Chapter having fifty members may elect one delegate to the Continental Congress in addition to its Regent, and each Chapter having seventy-five members may elect a second additional delegate. Other delegates may be elected in the proportion of one to every fifty members over and above the first seventy-five. Only members who have paid their dues for the official year then current shall be entitled to representation."

"Regents and delegates unable to attend the Congress must be represented by duly elected alternates."

(5) * * * * "the delegates must be elected on or before the first of February preceding the Continental Congress."

Claims of Chapters for recognition based on elections held after the first day of February have been considered by the Committee and its decision that all elections held after that date are illegal has been sustained by action of the Board of Management, to whom it was submitted.

We have 23,097 members, 31 active officers, 46 State Regents, 420 organized Chapters represented by 420 Chapter Regents and 287 Delegates, making a total of 784 members entitled to vote in the Seventh Continental Congress.

As many Chapters have not been heard from, the Committee recommends that only names of the Chapter and number be called, until Wednesday next, when a correct list of names of accredited delegates can be had.

Your Committee has been faithful to its charge, and trusts that no mistakes have been made.

Respectfully submitted,

SARAH H. HATCH, *Chairman*.
HATTIE NOURSE BROCKETT.
LILLIE TYSON TAPLIN.
GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER.
ELIZABETH BRYANT JOHNSTON.

CHAIRMAN. You have heard the report of the Chairman of the Credential Committee. You know it is not complete until the roll is called. We will get a correct roll call, but there is a recommendation in this report. What will you do with it?

Mrs. FOWLER. I move that it be accepted.

A MEMBER. Madam Chairman, may the recommendation be read?

CHAIRMAN. The recommendation will be read.

READER. "As many Chapters have not been heard from, the Committee recommends that only names of Chapter and num-

ber be called, until Wednesday next, when a correct list of the names of the accredited delegates can be had."

CHAIRMAN. What will you do with it, ladies?

Miss MILLER. Madam President, I move the acceptance of the recommendation.

Seconded.

Mrs. McLEAN. Madam Chairman, can this Congress proceed to business until it is regularly organized?

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that the report of the Credential Committee be accepted, and discussion is now in order.

Mrs. McLEAN. Can it proceed to be regularly organized until the names of its delegates are upon the rolls?

CHAIRMAN. Heretofore the Congress has proceeded to business with the roll call which was furnished. It is for this Congress to say whether it will make an exception this time. You will be called upon to-night to vote—the program, I think, is for to-night—and you know that you can do no voting until you have your list of voters. The list is not here, but you who have attended Congresses heretofore know what has been the custom—to accept what we have and to add the names of those who come.

Miss CHENOWETH. I should think that we should proceed with the roll call and those names not on the roll be added afterward.

A MEMBER. I second that motion.

CHAIRMAN. I understood that to be the recommendation of Mrs. Hatch, that we should proceed with what we have and add the others as they come.

Mrs. FOWLER. Madam Chairman, I will withdraw my motion.

Miss CHENOWETH. I move that we proceed with the roll call.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved that we proceed with the roll call. Those in favor will say "aye," opposed "no." The ayes have it. The motion is carried.

READER. Do I understand that you wish the entire roll call of all delegates?

CHAIRMAN. Yes.

READER reads roll call,* interrupted.

Mrs. SARGENT. Madam Chairman, there seems to be a doubt. Some of the ladies do not understand, I think, that this roll call is for the week, for those who are to vote, and not a roll call for the day. Should not they answer if they are here to vote for the week, and if not here that their friends answer for them?

CHAIRMAN. Yes. Is there no way to induce those who come into the room to take their seats as soon as possible? If they only knew how difficult it is to hear I think they would do so.

Mrs. SCRIBNER. Madam Chairman, I understand this lady, at the last of her remarks, to say that we would answer for those who are to vote for the week.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair did not understand it so.

Mrs. SCRIBNER. Do I understand the last of her remarks that we were to answer for those who were to vote for the week?

CHAIRMAN. They will have to send up their names.

READER continues roll call; interrupted.

Mrs. BEAMAN, of Oregon. I think I should have answered for Mrs. Montgomery if the voting is to take place.

CHAIRMAN. Is the State Regent present?

Mrs. BEAMAN. No. I am her representative to vote, I suppose. State Regents have no alternates, have they?

CHAIRMAN. No; they are members of the National Board, and the Chair is under the impression that that is the decision always, that State Regents have no alternates for voting.

Miss MILLER. That has been my understanding, Madam Chairman.

CHAIRMAN. Is this lady a delegate?

Mrs. BEAMAN. I am the representative of Oregon.

CHAIRMAN. You are a delegate, are you?

Mrs. BEAMAN. Yes; from the Chapter and State.

READER continues roll call; interrupted.

Mrs. SARGENT. Will you make it clear to the ladies present whether this roll call is a roll call of delegates, or a roll call simply for the day?

*This roll call, having been incomplete, is not published here. See first page of Magazine.

CHAIRMAN. This is a roll call of the delegates, the call which must be made before the report of the Credential Committee can be called complete. This is the roll call of delegates, the names that were sent into the Credential Committee, the State and Chapter Regents and their delegates; those who are entitled to vote according to their paid-up membership. This is what came to the Credential Committee and the committee is now presenting those names to you.

Mrs. SARGENT. I asked this question because I thought the ladies here whose delegates were not present should not answer for them. Some did not understand it, and I wished to facilitate matters by having them answer correctly.

CHAIRMAN. Thank you. The Chair is under the impression that you cannot answer for a person who is absent. They should be here, and if they are not their names will be added when they arrive.

Miss PIKE. There seems to be a misapprehension in the minds of some persons that the alternates should not answer, but the alternate is the delegate when her delegate is absent.

Mrs. TIBBALLS, of Connecticut. I did not answer as a delegate, simply because my name was not called correctly. I was called as an alternate and my name should have been called as a delegate.

CHAIRMAN. That correction will be made. Will the ladies who come in be seated and we will proceed with the roll call.

READER. Mrs. Tibballs, will you please state just what your position is? You are down here as Regent's alternate.

Mrs. TIBBALLS. I am not.

READER. I suppose, Madam Chairman, I may say for myself that I am reading the list as it is given to me, and if there are inaccuracies it is because of the difficulty in getting them straight.

Mrs. HATCH. I would like to say to the Congress that the credential list is prepared according to the credentials sent to me by the Chapters. A great many names have been sent to me, telegrams have come in up to last night making changes in the representation. The list is not prepared correctly, and that was the reason I asked you to wait until Wednesday, until we could have a complete roll call.

CHAIRMAN. That is the reason we are calling the roll now, and we will get the roll call as nearly complete as possible so that we may have proper voting when the time comes.

Miss LATHROP. Madam Chairman, I ask for information; whether the alternates who are on the floor are expected to answer if their principals are also here.

CHAIRMAN. Certainly.

Miss LATHROP. Is it expected that both the delegates and alternates will answer?

CHAIRMAN. Certainly; we want to know if they are present.

Miss LATHROP. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair will state that after you have organized, the alternates have seats reserved for them in the upper balcony, and they will go up there, but we want to know that they are present, that they are in the House, that they are in town, and this is the roll call for that purpose, and as soon as we organize they will take their seats. After the Regents have selected the seats for the delegates, the alternates will take their seats upstairs.

READER continues roll call; interrupted.

A MEMBER. Twelve delegates from Chicago. All present. [Applause.]

READER proceeds; interrupted.

A MEMBER. Madam Chairman, my name is spelled B-u-r-r-s. [Laughter and cries of "Louder!" "Louder!"]

CHAIRMAN. Ladies, if you will just be quiet we will proceed to business. It is important to hear when you answer.

READER continues roll call.

Mrs. Jewett, Vice-President General, here takes the Chair.

READER. I am requested by the Chair to announce something very important. As soon as this roll call is completed, you will draw for your places in this House. It is very important that you will all remain, that the numbers of your delegations may be ascertained, so as to know just how many chairs are to be reserved for you as you draw. You make a great mistake in leaving; you will not know where your chair is tomorrow morning. (Completes roll call.)

Mrs. HATCH. If there are any corrections to be made in the

credential list, will you please call at the office and make them, as my list must be correct, and this is the correct list that the Reader will have to read after this. As I told you this morning, the list that she has read is not correct to-day. If you will make the corrections at the office they will be corrected properly and be on the list so that she can read them properly when she calls the roll for Wednesday's vote.

READER. I am requested by the Chair to state that when State Regents wish to leave, and leave some one to do their drawing for them, it must be a duly authorized person in their own delegation. You cannot give it to some one else outside of your own delegation to draw for you. If you leave and do not delegate some one, you will not be drawn for.

A MEMBER. Madam Chairman, must it be in writing, or can we leave a verbal authorization?

CHAIRMAN. It must, because one lady has been asked to draw for a number of States, and the Chair thinks this is not correct.

A MEMBER. Can a State Regent appoint a member of her delegation to draw for her?

A MEMBER. I would like to hear that ruling, please, as to drawing of States. The Illinois delegation has an important business meeting. Can that be delegated only to a member of the Illinois delegation, or can some one in the House draw for them? They are needed for an important business meeting at half past four. Can one of our alternates for Illinois do the drawing for the State?

The First Vice-President General here resumes the Chair.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair wishes to oblige you in every way. It was by vote of the last Congress that this system was adopted. The State Regents are to draw for the State, and it must be a properly authorized person, because if you come tomorrow and find that you are seated in the back part of the House and make a complaint, we want to be able to say that the drawing was done by your own authorization.

A MEMBER. I desire to ask if the State Regent is not present, who does the drawing for the State?

CHAIRMAN. If the State Regent is not present, has she not delegated some one?

• SAME MEMBER. The State Regent is not present, and she has not delegated any one.

CHAIRMAN. Is there some one from her State present?

SAME MEMBER. Yes; a number.

CHAIRMAN. Then one of those can do the drawing. The roll completes the report of the Credential Committee. It is now before you ladies for action. What will you do with the report of the Credential Committee?

Mrs. FOWLER. I move that the report of the Credential Committee be accepted.

A MEMBER. I second that motion.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that the report of the Credential Committee be accepted. All in favor please say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it and the motion is carried. Next on the program is the drawing for seats. This will be done by the State Regents or their representatives. A great many have left. Now you must decide whether this drawing shall be final. You do not want to repeat this to-night or in the morning. The Chair wants to know that you are going to be satisfied with the drawing of these seats. A motion might be put if you think necessary.

Miss MILLER. The selection of seats will be done by drawing a number, the one drawing number one having the first choice, will it not?

CHAIRMAN. The drawing will take place alphabetically—that is, States will be called alphabetically; then number one of course will have the choice of any part of the House that number one prefers. If number one is not drawn first, then you will have to wait till number one is drawn. We will expedite it as much as possible. If there is nothing further, and you are ready, Mrs. Hatch will call the names of the States and you will please step forward and draw. The Chair wishes to ask the House if, in the absence of any appointed delegate to draw, you are willing that the Chair should name some one to draw.

Several voices: "Yes."

CHAIRMAN. Is there any objection to this?

Several: "No."

(Drawing takes place at 5.05 p. m.)

CHAIRMAN. The drawing is completed, ladies.

Mrs. HATCHER. The banners ought to be brought in now, oughtn't they, Madam Chairman?

CHAIRMAN. Certainly the banners ought to be brought in now. Mrs. Hatch, please get the banners. Now the only fair thing to do is when you get your numbers you will take your seats just as they come to you, as many as are needed; nothing else is just.

Mrs. CRESAP. I make a motion that it be put to vote, as to whether the seats should be taken on a line back of one another or across.

A MEMBER. I second that motion.

CHAIRMAN. There is a motion, ladies, and it has been seconded. The lady's name, please?

MEMBER. Mrs. James C. Cresap, of Virginia.

A MEMBER. Madam Chairman, may I speak to that motion? The Chair has already decided that we take our seats as the numbers come.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair prefers to put the motion. You can settle this now if you wish. Ladies, a motion is put, and the lady's motion is—you will please state it, Mrs. Cresap.

Mrs. CRESAP. My motion is that there shall be a system one way or the other adopted by all.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair rules that there be such a system and that it should be put to a vote whether the delegates of one State shall sit across or back of one another.

MEMBER. Madam Chairman, may I understand your sense? Will the motion sustain the decision of the Chair?

CHAIRMAN. The Chair was sustained in the motion. All in favor will please say "aye," opposed "no." The ayes have it. The motion is carried. The seats will be taken as the numbers come.

(The ladies choose seats. Some time passes.)

CHAIRMAN. There has not been any motion to adjourn from this afternoon session. Is there a motion to adjourn?

A MEMBER. I move that we adjourn.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. A motion has been made to adjourn the afternoon session. All in favor will say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it and the afternoon session is adjourned.

Adjourned at 8.30 o'clock.

Evening Session, Monday, February 21, 1898.

The session was called to order at 8.30 o'clock. The President General in the Chair.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The House will please come to order.

Mrs. HATCHER. A number of the States have not chosen their seats. Shall we go on with the selection of seats?

A MEMBER. I move, Madam President, that we leave this until to-morrow morning and that we go on with the exercises. Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that we go on with the evening exercises, and that the rest of the delegation be seated to-morrow morning. All in favor will please "aye;" contrary, "no." The ayes seem to have it, the ayes have it, and the motion is carried.

Mrs. HATCHER. As Chairman of the House Committee, I desire to ask all those who have not seats to meet me here to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock and select their seats.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If the ladies will come and occupy their seats we will begin the regular order of business. It is getting late, ladies, and if you will be seated we will begin. We will now have the report of the Program Committee, Mrs. Daniel Manning, Chairman. [Great Applause.]

Mrs. MANNING reads the following report:

REPORT OF THE PROGRAM COMMITTEE.

Madam President, Ladies of the Seventh Continental Congress: The Committee appointed to prepare the Program for the Seventh Continental Congress has the honor to report.

The Program was submitted to the National Board of Management, and by them amended and accepted and ordered printed in the February number of the Magazine, and is hereby submitted for your consideration.

Very respectfully,

M. MARGARETTA MANNING,
Chairman.

MARGUERITE DICKINS.

Mrs. J. M. THURSTON.

Mrs. JOSEPH E. WASHINGTON.

Mrs. THOMAS ROBERTS.

Mrs. WALKER. Madam President, I move that the discrimination between the First Vice-President General and the other nineteen Vice-Presidents General be discontinued and that the

designation "First Vice-President General" be hereby abolished.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, do you hear the motion? The Official Reader will read it again.

READER. Moved "that the discrimination between the First Vice-President General and the other nineteen Vice-Presidents General be discontinued and that the designation 'First Vice-President General' be hereby abolished,"

A MEMBER. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to hear it again for information? The Official Reader will read it again. This motion is open for discussion.

A MEMBER. Madam President, don't we accept the report of the Program Committee first in order?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is next in order to accept the report of the Program Committee; that takes precedence of everything this evening.

Mrs. McLEAN. Madam President, I merely rise for information. I want to hear the resolution and ask that it be read again for information.

READER. Moved "that the discrimination between the First Vice-President General and the other nineteen Vice-Presidents General be discontinued and that the designation 'First Vice-President General' be hereby abolished."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are there any remarks upon this motion?

Mrs. WILES. Madam President, it seems to me that this motion is clearly out of order at this time. The program says that we are to hear the report of the Program Committee. This is not the time now for new business, and I know personally that there are a great many delegations who are interested in this question and wish to discuss it and who are not here to-night. There is nothing on the printed program to suggest its coming up to-night. It seems to me clearly out of order.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair thinks it not out of order; and decides that it is not out of order.

A MEMBER. Pardon me for interrupting the Chair—it was merely a request for information. I have been here for some

time and have not been able to find where the delegation from Vermont is.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is according to arrangements made last year. Officers have done all in their power, but until tomorrow morning all cannot be properly seated. I do not know where Vermont is; I hope the ladies are in the House. Mrs. Nash do you wish to speak?

Mrs. NASH. I wish to know what is before the House; I have just gotten in.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A motion is before the House made by the lady from the District, Mrs. Walker. Do you wish to speak on the motion?

Mrs. NASH. I would like to know what it is. I cannot speak until I know what it is.

READER (reads motion). "That the discrimination between the First Vice-President General and the other nineteen Vice-Presidents General be discontinued and that the designation 'First Vice-President General' be hereby abolished."

Mrs. NASH. I should only like to say, Madam President, that I hold a motion to that effect in my hand which I would have offered, if that had not been already offered. I think the office is opposed to our Constitution—that it is in direct contradiction to one of our requirements. I do not think the office ought to exist, as it is not in accord with our Constitution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is it your wish, ladies, to consider this motion to-night, or postpone it? (Cries of "Postpone! Postpone!")

Dr. MCGEE. Madam President, those who are here that were at the Congress last year will remember that, in accepting the program, we accepted everything that was printed under that head, including this list of officers. Therefore, when the time came for election, a motion to abolish this office of First Vice-President was ruled out of order. That is the reason for bringing the motion in to-night; the other reason is that we abolish the office now and not leave it until the last moment to decide whether we shall have the office, or shall not have it. In regard to the motion directly before the House, your attention has already been called to the fact that the Constitution provides for twenty Vice-Presidents who shall act in the ab-

sence of the President General. It has been a question with many as to whether it would be better to have twenty Vice-Presidents General, or to have one Vice-President and nineteen Second Vice-Presidents. In practice, it is one Vice-President and nineteen ladies on the Board. In my opinion, it is impossible to find ladies here to act as Vice-President during the whole of the Congress, when the President is absent; and it seems to me that it should be in the power of the President General to select one she wishes to preside, and not delegate it to one, and make a distinction between that one and the other nineteen.

Mrs. WALWORTH. Madam President and Ladies: I would say that we have had what was the equivalent of the First Vice-President, as a distinct office, since the beginning of the organization. We had first a President, with a Vice-President, the Vice-President presiding in the absence of the President, then we changed it. Some of you will remember that Mrs. Foster in the early days of the Congress recommended it strongly, giving reasons why it was important to restore this, and have this office of a distinctive character, so that some one would always be ready to fill the place of President when she should be absent, and to open meetings of the Board when she was not in Washington. It seems to me that this question is a very important one, and that we should not, with only a few of us present, decide such an important matter. And I therefore move that the matter be postponed until to-morrow at eleven o'clock.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded, ladies, that the matter under consideration be postponed until to-morrow. It is open to discussion.

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President, may I ask a question? If we accept the program, then we leave this in abeyance. If this motion is carried, in accepting the program we leave the question of the First Vice-President General in abeyance. Will it be perfectly in order to discuss the question at eleven o'clock to-morrow?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair thinks so without doubt. You will have the liberty to take this vote to postpone it, with

the understanding that you will have an opportunity to discuss it to-morrow morning. All in favor will say "aye," opposed "no." The ayes seem to have it, the ayes have it; the motion is carried. The next question is on the adoption of the program. You are all familiar with it; you have seen it, and have it before you. What action will you take?

A MEMBER. I move it be accepted.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion is seconded. All in favor of this motion will say "aye," opposed "no"—(interrupted).

Mrs. McLEAN. Does the acceptance of the program entail the acceptance of the general information that is given in the back of it?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think not.

Mrs. McLEAN. I only refer to some notes on the back of the program marked "General Information." I am under the impression that each house makes rules for its own government. I simply rise to request an opinion on this point as to whether we accept the general information also. Occasions may arise when this information which we have accepted would not be desirable to carry out later on in the program.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you designate to what you object?

Mrs. McLEAN. I do not object to anything. I only want to know whether we must in accepting the program accept the items of general information on the page next to the last. I would not have thought of it being considered, only it is that we must accept the names; I mean the general information. I think that each house makes its own rules. I do not mean parliamentary rules—I mean for its own acts. I have no motion to offer with respect to it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What will you do with the page next to the last, general information? What disposition will you make of it? Will you accept it as a whole or accept part of it? What action will you take? There is a motion before the House, ladies, and that is, that the program be accepted.

A MEMBER. Does that mean the program for the day?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It means the entire program for the week as printed.

Mrs. JOY. I move to amend the motion by substituting the words "for the days," that is, day by day.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The amendment is to accept the program day by day. All in favor of this amendment—(interrupted.)

Miss LATHROP. I want to offer to the Seventh Continental Congress the lecture of William L. Ellsworth of New York, on the American Revolution, illustrated, if it can be held in this building either Friday afternoon or Friday night.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You are out of order just now. You may make the suggestion some other time—after we finish discussing—(interrupted).

Miss LATHROP. But, Madam President, it would come in with the program.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We are discussing now the amendment. Please bring it up just a little later; that is, after we get through with the amendment. The question is open for discussion, ladies. The amendment is that you will accept the program as printed day by day. It has been suggested by the parliamentarian that the program be accepted, that the vote be taken on the amendment with the exception of this general information, that to be voted on afterward. The motion will be read for information. The amendment is "for the leaving out all printed matter except the program for the days."

Mrs. WALKER. Madam President, I move that the parliamentarian's suggestion be accepted. It would be proper to take the program day by day and not occupy valuable time. I move leaving out all printed matter except the program for the days.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A motion is before the House. We cannot possibly consider another motion.

Mrs. NASH. Madam President, I move to amend the amendment by substituting the words "in toto" instead of "day by day."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Now the amendment to the amendment. There is an amendment to the amendment by Mrs. Nash. The amendment to the amendment is before the House. The Chair would like now to enforce the rule that no lady shall

make a motion until she has written it and sent it to the platform to be read. If the ladies who have offered these motions and the amendments will send them in writing to the Chair, then we can put them before the House, otherwise it will be impossible to do it. Ladies, Mrs. Joy, of Michigan, who has just handed up her first amendment in writing, says she means by it the addition of the words "for the days," that part of the program that pertains to the days only, and leaving out that part relating to officers and to instructions, in toto for the days only. With this understanding that perhaps the lady's amendment to the amendment would not be offered.

Mrs. NASH. In that case I will withdraw the amendment. I understood it meant day by day.

Mrs. FOWLER. Madam President, may I speak to that amendment? Those ladies who were present at the last Continental Congress will remember the program was not followed—Thursday put into Tuesday, Friday into Wednesday, and so on. Matters of business for which the members came from a great distance were relegated. If I were able I would turn the entire program end for end; that the work assigned for the last three days, the good of the Society, amendments to the Constitution, etc., which most concerns the hundreds of members who are here from great distances, at great expense and sacrifice, might be acted upon before many are obliged to return to their homes; and the work of the first days, which only vitally concerns local matters and consists of reports that can be read, be considered during the last days. As half a loaf is better than none, I favor the amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion is upon the amendment, ladies. You have heard the amendment.

Miss PIKE. May I ask that the amendment be read once more, with the explanation?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The original motion was to accept the program. Mrs. Joy amends it "for the days," which excludes the first and last of the book. Are you ready for the motion? (Cries of "Question!")

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President, the previous question has not been called. If we vote to pass this amendment of Mrs. Joy's, that the days on the program be accepted as regards

the days, we make, in my opinion, one very grave mistake. For that reason I offer the following amendment to the amendment: Adding the words, in accepting the program, "That Thursday be substituted for Wednesday, and Wednesday for Thursday." If you notice in the program here, Wednesday is given to the nomination and election of National Officers. If you notice, the program for Thursday is "Consideration of Amendments." One of the amendments, which was considered of sufficient importance by the Revision Committee to be introduced in the proposed revision of the Constitution, is the substitution of one Registrar General for two Registrars General. Now, if we on Wednesday elect our officers and elect two Registrars General, how shall we decide which one is to step out on Thursday, and which fill the position? Then at 2 p. m. there is the report of the Committee on Recommendations of National Officers. Each national officer is at liberty to present to this Congress any recommendation which she may like to present, in regard to the work to be undertaken by her successor. We have seen from the newspapers that there are to be several important recommendations brought up by different officers. It has been openly discussed that some ladies, eligible for positions of a great deal of importance—that many of the national officers will not take the positions unless certain recommendations have been carried. For instance, that of Registrar General. There is a motion, I understand from the newspapers, for a recommendation for a Genealogist. A lady might be willing to become Registrar General, who would be an honor to the Board and do a great deal of good work there, who would not be willing to take the place unless she had a thorough expert Genealogist's knowledge. (Interrupted.)

Mrs. WALWORTH. Madam President, I rise to a point of order.

Mrs. DRAPER. I ask the Chair to say whether I am in order or not. A national officer has the right to recommend anything that she chooses.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair decides that you are in order.

Mrs. DRAPER. Then, Madam President, if the question be decided upon, on Wednesday we have the business of electing

our officers, and on Thursday discussing our amendments and the recommendations of national officers. Now I am sure that every national officer would prefer that her report would be discussed the evening before her successor is elected. Therefore, Madam President, I have to make an amendment to the amendment, that Thursday be substituted for Wednesday, and Wednesday for Thursday.

A MEMBER. I second the amendment to the amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the amendment to the amendment, ladies.

Mrs. LINDSAY. Do you mean the evenings are also to be changed? We have the report of the Medal Committee on Wednesday night, and on Thursday night we have the presentation. Are we to present the medals before the report is made?

Mrs. DRAPER. The day does not necessarily include the evening. I am speaking of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, are you ready for the question? Do you understand the amendment to the amendment? The motion, with amendment, will be read for information.

A MEMBER. May I ask Mrs. Draper, Madam President, if that referred to the morning and afternoon session?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I understand that Mrs. Draper means only morning and afternoon business, not evening.

Mrs. DRAPER. The amendment refers only to morning and afternoon.

READER. "I move that Thursday be substituted for Wednesday, and Wednesday for Thursday, in accepting this program."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The amendment is before you, ladies. All in favor of the amendment to the amendment will say "aye," contrary "no." (Interrupted.)

A MEMBER. Madam President, I call for a rising vote.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of the amendment will please rise. (Two ladies delegated to count voters.)

Mrs. FOWLER. What is the understanding in regard to the motion? I would like to turn the program end for end if we can get amendments before the motion is put. That is what I wish to do.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is what Mrs. Draper wants to

do. Order, ladies, please. The result of the vote for the amendment to the amendment is 98 for and 86 against. The Chair declares the motion, amendment to the amendment, carried. [Applause.] You are now ready for the original motion as amended. Vote upon the amendment now, for the days.

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President, I think the amendment as amended should be read as the amendment to the amendment was passed.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The amendment as amended will be read for information.

READER. "For the days, that Thursday be substituted for Wednesday, and Wednesday for Thursday." (Calls for a rising vote.)

A MEMBER. Madam President, the ladies in our part of the House do not understand for what they are voting.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The vote is being taken upon the amendment as amended. The Official Reader will read it again.

A MEMBER. Madam President, is there a quorum present?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair thinks so.

A MEMBER. We will have it decided. We will have the roll called. (Cries of "No!" "No!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will appoint Tellers to count those present. (Designates one lady for each aisle.) Will you count the ladies and see how many members there are, and report as rapidly as possible?

Dr. McGEE. How many constitute a quorum?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We are trying to find out now. There are 784 accredited delegates; a majority is 393.

(Tellers report 247 voting delegates on floor.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, there is nothing in your Constitution to decide what a quorum is of your body. The Chair decides that a majority of those who have come with accredited certificates is a majority. On the floor you have 247. How many delegates have you with credentials? This is undoubtedly a majority of those ladies who have come. There are more delegates than that, but they have not come. They are not present and you cannot count people who are not in Washington, so that the Chair would rule that there is a quorum

present. [Applause.] The question is now upon the amendment as amended. The Official Reader will again read for information the amendment as amended. You have accepted the amendment to the amendment, now comes the amendment as amended.

READER. "For the days, that Thursday be substituted for Wednesday and Wednesday for Thursday."

Mrs. MILLS. Does that mean the entire day, or the first two sessions, the morning and afternoon? That, I think, should be stated in the motion. This substitutes the whole day of Thursday for the whole day of Wednesday, whereas the sense of Mrs. Draper's amendment is to substitute the first two sessions of Wednesday for Thursday, and Thursday for Wednesday, leaving the sessions as they now stand.

Mrs. DRAPER. May I change the amendment to mean that the first two sessions of Thursday be substituted for Wednesday, and the first two sessions of Wednesday for Thursday?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It was understood that way, Mrs. Draper, but you may make the change. We will now read the amendment as amended.

READER reads: "For the days, that the first two sessions of Thursday be substituted for Wednesday, and the first two sessions of Wednesday for Thursday."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the amendment as amended. Are you ready for the question? (Cries of "Question!")

Mrs. WALKER. Madam President, there is still some doubt. Please have that amendment read again.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The question is upon the amendment as amended, not the whole motion as amended, but the amendment as amended. The original motion was that the program be accepted. The first amendment was for the days. The amendment to the amendment was that the first two sessions of Wednesday be substituted for the first two sessions of Thursday, and the first two sessions of Thursday be substituted for the first two sessions of Wednesday. Having voted upon the amendment to the amendment, we have reached the amendment as amended. (Cries of "Question!")

A MEMBER. Madam President, I call for a rising vote.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A rising vote is called for. All in favor will please rise. (Designates two ladies to count.) Now, those opposed will please rise. The vote stands 112 in the affirmative and 74 in the negative. The amendment is carried. [Applause.] The question now is upon the motion as amended. Will the Reader please read the motion as amended?

READER. "I move that the program be accepted for the days, the first two sessions of Thursday to be substituted for Wednesday, and the first two sessions of Wednesday for those of Thursday."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard the motion as amended; are you ready for the question? (Cries of "Question!")

Mrs. WARD. I think it is not the proper time to-night to take a vote upon such an important question. Very many of our members are not here who would like to vote upon that subject. It seems to me that we have plenty of time during the day, from ten to two, to do important business, and not to do the important business in the evening; I think many of our members are voting on both sides. [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair remembers that the Congress voted to go on with the work; that was the motion, was it not? I think the Chair stated that the amendment had been carried and the question settled. You have heard the motion read; will you hear it again? (Cries of "No!" "No!") All in favor will please say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it; the motion as amended is passed. [Applause.]

Miss LATHROP. I have to offer to the Continental Congress an illustrated lecture on the American Revolution by Mr. Ellsworth, if it can take place in this building either Friday afternoon or evening. It will take about an hour.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard this very pleasant offer of the New York City Chapter. What will you do with it?

A MEMBER. I move it be accepted.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded. All in favor—(interrupted).

Mrs. MILLS. * * *

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair did not understand you. Will you please come forward?

Mrs. MILLS. I ask for information. I understand the invitation was either Friday afternoon or Friday evening, and I think we have just accepted the program, including Friday afternoon and Friday night. My impression is, ladies, that we have three sessions on Friday, and that we have accepted the program. Is it not impossible to accept the invitation, although it would be desirable if we could? I ask for information.

Miss LATHROP. I had offered the invitation before this amendment was offered.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Other business took precedence.

A MEMBER. I find from my program that Friday evening is set down for the "Good of the Society." Having very recently heard this lecture, I think this Society could not have a greater good than listening to this lecture. It is most instructive. After listening to it I thought that I never before had known anything about the American Revolution.

A MEMBER. Could we not devote one hour to that lecture?

Mrs. WALKER. Madam President, I find that Friday evening on the program is for the "Good of the Society." Since we have been a national society we have never gotten to a discussion for the good of the society, and I think it is much more necessary than to hear a lecture. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion is before you. Will you accept this very courteous offer from the New York City Chapter?

Miss PIKE. May I offer a suggestion? The afternoon of Saturday is a blank. Could you have the lecture on that occasion?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Everybody will be gone by that time.

Mrs. McLEAN. I want to explain that Mr. Ellsworth offers this lecture without any expense whatever to the National Congress, thinking it might like to be entertained and interested for one hour. I would like for the Congress to accept this offer if they desire to do so; if they do not, of course say so.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I think, with all due deference to the New

York City Chapter for their very kind offer of this lecture to be given before this body, that if we accept it we are establishing a precedent that would embarrass us very much in the future; and that we should not do it even for such a magnificent lecture as this.

Mrs. DRAPER. I rise to a point of order. Would not that require a two-thirds vote?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is of the opinion that it requires a two-thirds vote.

Mrs. LOWELL. I move that the Congress—(interrupted).

Mrs. FOWLER. Can a motion be interrupted when it is partially offered?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a motion before the Congress. All in favor of accepting this courteous offer will say aye.

Mrs. DRAPER. I rise to a point of order. Does not a two-thirds vote require a rising vote?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This requires a rising vote. All in favor of accepting the courteous invitation of the New York City Chapter will please rise. Ladies, there are but 55 voting, and that is not two-thirds and the motion is lost.

Mrs. McLEAN. May I ask the privilege of extending an expression of thanks to Mr. Ellsworth?

Mrs. BALLINGER. Madam President, I move a vote of thanks to the New York City Chapter for their kind offer of this evening.

Mrs. McLEAN. I wish to amend that by adding Mr. Ellsworth.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, there is a motion that we extend to the New York City Chapter and to Mr. Ellsworth our thanks for this most courteous offer. All in favor will say "aye," contrary "no." The motion is carried. Ladies, do you wish to consider at all the last page, "General Information," under the program? Do you wish to consider it at all, or do you wish to ignore it, making rules for yourselves? Mrs. McLean.

Mrs. McLEAN. Did the Chair call me?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair thought you rose to be recognized. What do you want to do with this page "General Information"?

Mrs. SHEPARD. I move, Madam President, that it be accepted with the rest of the program.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that the page "General Information" be accepted with the rest of the program. It is open to discussion.

A MEMBER. We do not hear you.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What will you do with the page "General Information"?

Mrs. NASH. I rise to a point of parliamentary inquiry. It says: "None but members of the Congress admitted to the floor of the House during the sessions." And then further, it says: "None but members of the Congress entitled to address the Congress." Does that exclude the ex-officers?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will say, it is not possible to exclude the ex-officers. They have the privilege of the House. They have no vote, but they can take part in discussions and they are certainly entitled to seats on the floor.

Miss PIKE. There is one sentence here that seems to me to be a little arbitrary: "No nomination to be made unless the member nominating has the authority to state the nominee will serve if elected." A member cannot always have the authority for placing a name before the House. If she does not have authority she would, therefore, be debarred from making nominations. I ask the House to consider this question before they pass this page without any reservations.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Have you any motion to offer on that point?

Miss PIKE. Will you let me write it?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Mrs. KAUFMAN. Madam President, this general information is simply for our guidance and need not be either accepted or rejected as a part of the official program. It is simply, to my mind, for our guidance and is not, and need not be accepted or rejected as a part of the program. Am I right?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The House will have to decide that.

A MEMBER. I agree with the member.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your motion, Miss Pike? The motion before you, ladies, is this: "Moved that the clause

under 'No nomination to be made unless the member nominating has authority to state the nominee will serve if elected,' be stricken out."

Mrs. JOY. Stricken from what, Madam President; is that an amendment to the motion? I thought there was a motion before the House that the page of general information be accepted?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is not an amendment to anything.

Mrs. JOY. I thought we decided half an hour ago that that page should be left out and we should not accept it. Has it been reconsidered?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair does not remember that there was any motion to that effect. There was no such motion, Mrs. Joy.

Mrs. JOY. May I ask what we are striking out from?

A MEMBER. As I understand it, the motion left out the first and last part and included only the program for the day.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Who made that motion? Mrs. Shepard, did you make the motion that this page be accepted?

Mrs. SHEPARD. Madam President, I did make that motion.

A MEMBER. In voting for the program for the days to be accepted, did we not leave that on the first page and the last page?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It was not so stated. You adopted so much as related to the days, but it does not seem that you did anything with regard to this. An independent motion can be made upon this. An independent motion has been made.

Mrs. JOY. I think it was so stated by the Reader to leave out the first and last pages of the program.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What the Reader stated was not official.

A MEMBER. Was that not stated by the lady who made the motion?

Mrs. JOY. It was so explained by her at the time.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It does not seem that you can consider it now, unless by some special rule.

Mrs. BURHANS, of New York. As I understand, we accepted the amendment that we should accept the program day by day. It seems to me that the question arises, merely, what are the

days. It seems to me that the days should be Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. These would be the days. The amendment, the days, means Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, and nothing else. It seems to me that would be the logic of it.

Mrs. JEWETT. Is that really the program? Is not this general information, and not the program?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That seems a very good distinction.

Mrs. JEWETT. Are we discussing the amendment of Miss Pike? It seems to me that before these delegates go home we should know who are to be the National Officers for the coming year. It is very easy for ladies to get up and nominate those they wish, without knowing whether the lady will accept the offer. I believe that I am now speaking on the amendment of Miss Pike.

A MEMBER. How much is program and how much is not?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chairman of the Program Committee will please explain what is program and what is not.

Mrs. MANNING, of New York. We decided what the program was when we passed on the days. I think the general information is very binding. It has been considered very closely. The committee went over it, the National Board went over it, and I think we very thoroughly interested ourselves in what information was wanted. It would give me a great deal of pleasure if the general information was accepted with the program.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I want to speak one word, which must appeal to every lady of the House, and every member who was in the Congress last year. We went through the farce of electing one of our officers, which took a long time, and the lady could not serve. Where the Registrar has to be in the office every day—nights and Sundays I was going to say—to do the work during the year; it is about just such things as that we should know when we make a nomination. [Applause.] You should know when you make the nomination whether your nominee will accept the office, or not. I think it is one of the best provisions made. [Applause.]

Miss PIKE. I withdraw my amendment. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Now the question is upon the original

motion made by Mrs. Shepard, that the page of general information be accepted.

A MEMBER. I rise to a point of order. If the first resolution regarding the program was, as the lady from Michigan stated, that the first part of the leaflet and the last part be accepted, we have already acted upon that, to accept it.

Mrs. NASH. Madam President, I regret very much I withdrew my amendment to the amendment, that we accept the program in toto. I think it is the finest program I have ever seen. [Applause.] I was, last year, on the Program Committee, and know what that means, and the days and nights of labor attached to it. I would like to move a reconsideration of the vote, and that we accept the program in toto. (Cries of "No!" "No!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Shepard's motion is the one in order. All in favor will say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes seem to have it, the ayes have it, and the motion is *carried*. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If the Congress will allow it, the Chair would like to suspend the regular order of business for a few minutes to have the pleasure of introducing two ladies who are on the stand. (No objection.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I have the pleasure of introducing to you one of our oldest officers, and one who bore the brunt of the earliest days, Mrs. Cabell.

Mrs. McLEAN. I move that this Congress rise to greet her.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Congress will rise.

(Ladies all rise.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I now have the pleasure of introducing to you a lady whose name it is only necessary to mention. She needs no further introduction; the whole world knows her, Miss Susan B. Anthony. [Long Applause.]

Miss ANTHONY. Mrs. President and Members of the Daughters of the American Revolution: I am honored and delighted to be invited to your platform and to be introduced to you. While on my father's side there was no fighting in the Revolutionary War, or any other, because he was a Quaker, on my mother's side there were plenty of fighters. My grandfather, my mother's father, was in the battle of Quebec, in the battle

of Bennington, at the surrender of Burgoyne, and the great battle just north of Balantine Bridge. So in that direction I have good fighting blood in me; and then on my grandmother's side, the Richardsons, they were all in the Revolutionary War. I have been frequently solicited to make myself a member of your organization, but have declined; for you know my fighting just at present is not for my ancestry, but for the women who are living upon the continent to-day. [Applause.] The object of your organization is to promote patriotism, and, as one of your members stated to me a moment ago, intelligent patriotism. I am glad you have put the word "intelligent" in, for we have a great deal of ignorant patriotism in this country. We know how to fire off cannon on the Fourth of July and promote the honor and glory of our country. But I am sure that you will reach the one conclusion, whether your object be patriotism or whether it shall be the establishment of a national university, which you are to discuss at one of your sessions; and I am glad to see that of all things this first recommendation of George Washington [applause], that we have a national university, is to come up for consideration. And if this organization will set itself to work securing an appropriation for the carrying out that grand idea from Congress, it would be a work worthy of the Daughters of the American Revolution [applause] and I hope you will succeed therein. But I want to say to you, that you would be a great deal more likely to get your bill through Congress if you yourselves were up there to pass this resolution; [great applause] then you would have the university in the twinkling of an eye. Now you all agree with me, and you all know what I stand for. We should carry out the original Declaration of Independence, that all men, and consequently all women, are created equal. Taxation and representation are inseparable, and are just as much for women as for men. Ladies, I thank you. [Long applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Official Reader will now read the names of the committee to edit the minutes of the Seventh Continental Congress. Mrs. Daniel Manning, Chairman. And State Regents Committee, Mrs. Shields, Chairman.

READER. Committees of State Regents to report upon the recommendations of the National Officers—Chairman, Mrs.

Shields, Missouri; Miss Forsythe, New York; Mrs. Edwards, Michigan; Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, Alabama; Mrs. Maddox, California; Mrs. Kinney, Connecticut; Mrs. White, Maine; Mrs. Carpenter, New Hampshire; Mrs. Griggs, State of Washington; Mrs. Sprinkle, North Carolina; Mrs. Jackson, Maryland.

Committee to edit the minutes of the Seventh Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution—Chairman, Mrs. Manning, New York; Mrs. Lindsay, Kentucky; Mrs. Hatcher, Indiana; Mrs. Thurston, Nebraska; Mrs. Stakely, District of Columbia; Mrs. Kate K. Henry, District of Columbia; Mrs. Hull, Iowa; Mrs. Lockwood, District of Columbia; Mrs. Main, District of Columbia.

READER reads telegram from Morning Telegraph:

Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, Daughters of the American Revolution. Washington, D. C. : The *Morning Telegraph* is arranging monster benefit for the families of the brave American sailors and marines who lost their lives on the United States battleship Maine, to take place at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, next Sunday night; would like the hearty coöperation of the Daughters of the American Revolution and of all others who love America and the American spirit. Will you read this from the platform of the convention, and also wire your sentiments at our expense.

(Signed)

MORNING TELEGRAPH.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, what will you do? It seems to me that this should meet with a very earnest response. Have you any motion to offer? Would it not be well to send the resolutions that were offered this morning by Mrs. Garrison? What will you do with the telegram?

Mrs. FOWLER. I move that we send the resolutions offered this morning as expressing the sentiments of the Congress. That the resolutions of sympathy which embodied so forcibly the voice of the Convention, and which were adopted at the morning session, be sent in answer to the request for an expression from the Daughters of the American Revolution in regard to the terrible calamity which took place at Havana.

Mrs. McLEAN. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that we send the resolutions offered this morning in answer to this telegram. All in favor will say "aye," contrary "no." The resolu-

tions will be sent. We have finished the program for this evening. A motion to adjourn is in order.

A MEMBER. I move that we adjourn.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that we adjourn. All in favor will say "aye," contrary "no." It is so ordered.

Adjourned at 10.10 o'clock.

MORNING SESSION, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1898.

The session was called to order at 10.30 o'clock. The President General in the Chair.

"America" was sung by members of the Congress.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Congress will please come to order. Please get seated, ladies, as quickly as possible. Ladies, we are losing much valuable time by not being seated. Will the House come to order? Will the ladies standing there please take their seats? While the Chaplain General opens the second morning of the Congress with prayer, will the audience please stand?

CHAPLAIN GENERAL. Let us pray. Almighty God, our heavenly Father, before whose face generations have arisen and passed away, age after age infinitely, we come thanking Thee for past favors and imploring a continuance of Thy loving kindness. Meet with us and direct us in our deliberations to-day, and may the words of our mouths and the meditations of our hearts be acceptable in Thy sight, O Lord, our strength and our Redeemer. And when we have served Thee in our generation, may we be gathered unto our fathers, having the testimony of a good conscience, in favor with Thee, our God, and in perfect charity with the world. We humbly beg in the name of Him who hath taught us to say: Our Father which art in heaven, Hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil: For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever. Amen.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. As soon as there is quiet, the minutes of yesterday will be read. Previous to that the list of letters will be read, so that you may know when to call for them, or that you are to call for them.

READER reads the names of persons for whom there are letters.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Before the minutes we will have music.

PRECENTOR. Will the audience all join in the chorus of the

"Star-Spangled Banner," the solo being sung by Mrs. Kress. (Sung; applause.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. As soon as it is quiet the minutes of yesterday will be read. The minutes will now be read.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL (reads minutes).

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard the minutes; are there any corrections?

Mrs. JOY. Madam President, there is one correction. I think the words "of the New York City Chapter" should have been included in the reference to Mr. Ellsworth.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Any other corrections? If there is no other correction, and the Chair hears none, the minutes stand approved. We will have another song.

PRECENTOR. Slips have been distributed with a special hymn dedicated to the Daughters of the American Revolution. We will now rise and join in singing this hymn to the tune of "Coronation."

HYMN FOR THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

BY MRS. JOHN BELL BOUTON.

*Tune, "Coronation."**

O! Daughters of heroic Sires,
Rise in your Fathers' might!
Invoke their Spirit! It inspires
New Zeal for Truth and Right.

Come from the North, the South, the West
And form a Patriot Band.

Come with one purpose in each breast,
To serve our Native Land;

To offer now—what long ago
The Fathers freely gave—
Head, heart and hand, from every Foe
Our Country dear to save.

For lurking Foes may us beset
And watchful we must be;
Never our dauntless Sires forget,
Nor their true Liberty.

Glory to God for Freedom won!
Thanks for His Favor great!
Queen of all queens beneath the Sun,
Columbia sits in state!

* "Coronation" is an American tune composed by Oliver Holden in 1793.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, before the reports of National Officers are read, a few announcements will be made; if it is your wish that will be done. All in favor of hearing the announcements before the regular order of business is done will say "aye," contrary "no;" it is carried. First, the Chair will ask that the Committee on Flags will be read; it was omitted accidentally last evening.

Mrs. KIMBALL, of Wisconsin. It is impossible for us to hear a word in the rear of the hall, and with this army of banners it is impossible for us to see the stage. We lose entirely our vote. We cannot hear a thing, and we cannot see a speaker on the stage.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard this complaint made. Business will be suspended until every lady in the House is seated and until she stops talking. [Great applause.]

A MEMBER. Would a motion be in order to request the Credential Committee to lower their banners after their delegates are seated, so that the delegations in the rear of the hall may see the stage?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a motion, ladies, that your banners be lowered as soon as you have gotten properly located. All in favor will say "aye," those opposed "no;" the ayes seem to have it, the ayes have it, and you are directed to lower your banners. You need not dispose of them, but put them down now and put them up some other time.

Mrs. FOWLER. Madam President, they are tied on so strongly that no woman can get them off; they ought to be sawed off about there (indicating).

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The House will please be in order. The Chair will announce that the credentials are all in, and only the members, accredited delegates to the Congress, and the ex-officers have the privileges of the floor. Should there by any accident any one have wandered in by mistake or any other way, now is the time for them to seek some other place. Perhaps there is no one on the floor, but if so they will understand that.

Miss JOHNSTON. I wish to make a suggestion in regard to the banners. I am a member of the Credential Committee. Those banners are the pride of our hearts—they have a pur-

pose. We wanted to direct not only the pages where to find the delegates, but we wanted to know where to find them ourselves. Now, Madam President, I move that immediately after adjournment of this morning's session, the banners be replaced and the standards made four feet lower. [Applause.]

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the motion, ladies. have you anything more to say, Miss Johnston?

Miss JOHNSTON. Nothing more, thank you.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the motion, ladies, all in favor—

A MEMBER. Madam President, it will be much better to have the hooks lowered.

Mrs. KIMBALL. We don't hear the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Official Reader will announce these motions, so that you can all understand them. Write your motion, Miss Johnston, please. The ladies will please remember that all motions must be written, and they must have the name of the mover signed to them, and they must be sent to the stage in that form.

READER. The Chair requests me to state to you the motion of Miss Johnston, as I have it in my memory, as nearly as possible. The motion is that immediately after this session the banners be restored to their hooks and that the staffs be cut off four feet. The amendment is that instead of cutting the staff the hook be lowered four feet.

Miss JOHNSTON. I accept the amendment.

Miss CHENOWETH. Will that not interfere with the view of the stage or the speaker?

A MEMBER. Was not that resolution voted upon? That resolution, Madam President, if I am not mistaken, has been put and the motion has been voted upon.

Miss CHENOWETH. I do not understand how an amendment can be made when a motion has been voted upon; has not that been done?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The question is upon the amendment.

A MEMBER. It is my impression that that motion was made and seconded and voted upon. Am I right?

Miss CHENOWETH. Madam President, the nays were not called.

A MEMBER. I would amend the amendment by substituting that the standards be made four feet higher.

Mrs. FOWLER. I am afraid that would interfere with the gallery.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The question is upon the motion. The motion will be read by the Official Reader, that you may understand it.

READER. As Miss Johnston accepted the amendment, it would be very much as follows: That the banners be restored to the staff after the recess and the hook be lowered four feet.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of this will designate it by saying "aye," those opposed "no." There will have to be a rising vote.

Mrs. MILLS, of New York. I move that the staffs be removed, and the banners fastened to the end of the seat where the delegation is to be seated.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a motion pending; action must be taken on that first. The question is upon this motion of Miss Johnston; all in favor of that motion will stand.

A MEMBER. We don't know on which motion we are voting.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is only one motion before the House, ladies, and the Official Reader will give you that. Only one motion can be acted on at a time.

READER. Ladies, the Chair has instructed me to state the motion once more, that you may know on what you are voting.

Mrs. SARGENT. It is impossible to be heard so long as there is so much noise in the rear. The ladies are standing here and talking just as they have in other Congresses. I do not like to find fault, but unless order can be preserved we cannot hear.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All business will be suspended until every lady in the House is seated. We are waiting, ladies. We are waiting for the ladies who are still standing. No business will be done until every lady is seated. There are two ladies still standing. No business will be done until they take their seats. The Chair will again state that it is absolutely necessary for the ladies to send their motions in writing, with their

names attached, to the stage. The Official Reader will now give the motion again.

READER. The written motion has not come to me, Madam Chairman, but I can again give it from memory. Miss Johnston's motion was that at the close of this session the banner be restored to the staff and that the hook be lowered four feet.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of that please rise. The Chair did not see the lady who wished recognition a moment ago, and will be glad to hear from her.

Miss CRUIKSHANK, of Minnesota. If the flags are lowered four feet, we in the back cannot see anything.

Mrs. NASH. Madam President, I rise to a point of order. As all of you know, it was decided that the question of the First Vice-President General should come up to-day at eleven o'clock, thus making it the special order of the day. That hour is already passed, and I see that Robert directs that any subject made the special order of a meeting takes precedence of all others, and can be called up at any time, even when a member has the floor. I therefore call for the order of the day.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We are just dividing on the vote now. We will now have those who are opposed to this motion please stand. Take seats, ladies; the motion is lost.

Mrs. AVERY. Madam President, I desire to offer the following resolution: Resolved, That the National Board be seated on the stage at once, and the honorary and ex-officers be invited to the lower boxes.

Mrs. MARY SAWYER THOMAS. I beg to second that motion.

Mrs. AVERY. Madam President, I desire to say that ex-officers and the honorary officers are placed at a very great disadvantage. The Constitution gives them a right on the floor, and if that arrangement could be made I think all could be seated satisfactorily. I will say that this resolution meets the approval of the Chairman of the Committee, and I offer it for all of us.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion is a very admirable one, really, ladies. These ex-officers and honorary officers should have suitable seats, and the Chair sees no reason why the national officers should not be on the stage, except that sometimes we talk a little too much and it is very hard to talk against

those back of us, but perhaps quiet will be maintained. The idea of national officers being seated on the platform is simply to vacate the boxes for the honorary and ex-officers. The motion will be read for information.

READER (reads Mrs. Avery's resolution). Resolved, That the National Board be seated on the stage at once, and the honorary and ex-officers be invited to the lower boxes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the motion, ladies; are you ready for the question? All in favor designate it by saying "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it; it is so ordered.

A MEMBER. Before we proceed with the special order of business this morning, I would like to say that since the banners were arranged by the Credential Committee for our convenience, and it is the first morning we have tried them, I think we had better leave them in their places for this morning, and proceed with the discussion of this question after one trial. Therefore, I move that the question of whether or not the banners shall be lowered four feet be postponed until this afternoon.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That question has been settled altogether; the motion has been lost, so that it is not before the House at all, unless you desire to bring it again before the House.

A MEMBER. We have not heard that motion in this part of the House.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is very greatly surprised, because the motion was made, and put, and overwhelmingly defeated. The Chair will present your motion if you desire to have it, but it is unfortunate to bring it again before the House. There are some very important announcements to be made if Mrs. Nash will yield for a moment.

Mrs. NASH. Immediately after the announcements I would like to call for the special order of business.

READER. I have been instructed to read the following names of the Flag Committee. The President General adds the following names as an auxiliary committee during the present Congress to wait upon the Judiciary Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives in relation to the flag business: Mrs. John M. Thurston, Vice-President General, and the following State Regents: Mrs. Kinney, Connecticut; Mrs.

Churchman, Delaware; Miss Miller, District of Columbia; Mrs. Foster, Indiana; Mrs. Cooley, Iowa; Mrs. White, Maine; Mrs. Mathes, Tennessee, and Mrs. Bascome, St. Louis, Missouri; Mrs. John L. Mitchell, Wisconsin; Mrs. Brown, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Miss Mickley, Allentown, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Payne, Wisconsin; Mrs. Kimball, Wisconsin; Mrs. Cameron, Wisconsin.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to add another name that she thinks will bear very great weight, to that committee, and that is Mrs. William Wirt Henry, of Virginia.

READER. There is a telegram to the President General from the Arkansas Society of the Sons of the American Revolution:

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 22, 1898.

President and Daughters of the American Revolution, Washington, D. C.: Arkansas Society, Sons of the American Revolution, celebrating Washington's Birthday, send greetings.

(Signed)

FAY HEMPSTED,
Secretary.

READER reads written paper regarding National flower.

Mrs. FOWLER moves to lay it on the table; motion carried.
(No copy of paper.)

READER (reads proposition of Jersey Blue Chapter). "That the Congress of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, meeting February, 1898, memorialize the United States Congress to declare the one hundredth anniversary of Washington's death, December 14, 1799, a National Memorial Day, and order the American Flag to be displayed at half mast on all public buildings, etc., for three days."

Mrs. McLEAN. I want to most heartily second any such motion. New York City Chapters have had that at heart since January and we are only too happy to join in that very reverential movement.

Mrs. WALKER, of the District. I move that we proceed to the order of the day.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved that we proceed to the order of the day. The announcements are not yet finished. All in favor will say "aye," those opposed "no;" it is so ordered.

Mrs. HAMILTON. I rise to a question of privilege. I move that this Congress return the greetings of the Sons of American Revolution, in Arkansas.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Send it to the stage, please, Mrs. Hamilton.

READER. Mrs. Hamilton moves that the Congress return the greetings of the Sons of the American Revolution, in Arkansas.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of this motion will say "aye," those opposed "no;" the motion is carried. Regular order of the day is called for, and it is the motion of Mrs. Nash. She has the floor.

Mrs. KIMBALL. I offer this resolution: Resolved, That when a motion is before the House, an officer be appointed to walk the aisles and enjoin silence.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of this motion will designate it by saying "aye," those opposed "no;" the motion is carried.

Mrs. NASH. Madam President, I merely wish to call the attention of this honorable body to the fact that this motion of Mrs. Walker's of last night was postponed until 11 o'clock to-day and became the special order of the day, and if it is not taken up it loses its regular order. I therefore move that it be brought up at once.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion is already called. We will have the motion as it was given last night by Mrs. Walker. Have you the motion with you, Mrs. Walker, in writing?

Mrs. WALKER. It was given to the Reader last night in writing.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We can get it; it is here.

READER (reads the motion). That the discrimination between the First Vice-President General and the other nineteen Vice-Presidents General be discontinued, and that the designation "First Vice-President General" be hereby abolished.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard this motion, ladies; it is open to debate; are there any remarks?

Mrs. BALLINGER. I will wait to see if there is anybody who would like to take the floor. I believe where the legislative body is governed by a Constitution, we should hold strictly to that Constitution. We should, when even acting to amend that

Constitution, act with great caution and discretion, for that is the anchor that holds us. But I think it is even more reprehensible to tamper with it as a mere matter of sentiment. There is in our Constitution no law whatsoever for the creation of an office to be called the "First Vice-President General." Several years ago I remember standing on the floor of this body and remonstrating against the election of such an officer. It does not matter who fills the office; we are not talking about the officer, we are talking about the office. Now then, again this year it will come up; it makes an invidious distinction between one officer and nineteen others. The Constitution calls for twenty Vice-Presidents General. When we hold a separate election and designate one of those twenty as the First Vice-President General, with powers not accorded to the others, we make a comparison not warranted by our Constitution. [Applause.] These twenty ladies are all to be honored. It ought to lie at the discretion of the Chair to call one of these to take her place, or, if she does not care to exercise that privilege, let the body over which these twenty have the right to rule in the absence of the President General, elect their chairman. [Applause.] I wish, Mrs. Chairman, just to say that personally I have no feeling in the matter whatever, other than I beseech this body to hold fast by the Constitution. When you begin, as I have said before, as a matter of sentiment, to create offices, you knock from under our feet the foundation; for when you establish one, that is a precedent; you can then elect other officers not called for by the Constitution. [Applause.]

Mrs. THOMPSON, of Massachusetts. If I remember correctly, when this office was created we had what seemed very good reasons for creating this office in the National Board of Management. What I was about to ask is, if any of the National Board of Management can give us any good reason for discontinuing it.

Mrs. WALWORTH. Madam Chairman and ladies, I will say in regard to this office that we have tried both ways, having a presiding Vice-President General, and by the election of others. Now I think that some of us forget that one of the important duties of a presiding officer is to know what the business is that is to come up at each meeting, and that if she does not it is much

more difficult for her to be prepared—that is, I mean, the important business, many important things. For this reason there is a very great advantage in having a Vice-President who has the continuous line of business in her mind. We must know that our President General, and particularly so long as we stand on a platform where we take a woman who has many other responsibilities and who stands as an ideal of the national woman—that while we have such a woman, and she has so many responsibilities dependent upon her, we must have some one else who can relieve her to a certain degree, and in doing so she must keep track, as I say, of the business, and she has been of very great assistance when we have had such an officer, and when we have omitted it and tried the other plan we have found it necessary to come back. Each one of our Presidents General, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Foster and Mrs. Stevenson, I think you will find if I am not mistaken, they recommended at different times that we should have such an officer and they knew best. It is not creating a new office at all; it is simply choosing one of our Vice-Presidents General for a certain purpose, to do a certain work, as we have not found the other officers can do it. I think this idea of electing a President General is a delightful thing to do, but the necessity for knowing the business and carrying it on is also important, and we want to give our President General an opportunity to maintain the dignity of our Order in the easiest possible way. [Applause.]

MRS. PARKER. I would like to call the attention of the House to the fact that in the Constitution is given the power to create a new office by the Board of Management, and if you will look at our Constitution the Board of Management has a right to create such offices within its power. It is a question that I think does not rest with this Congress to decide. I move that we proceed to the order of the day.

MRS. BALLINGER. Madam President, with all deference to the lady from Pennsylvania, this Congress elects that officer, not the Board of Management. As we stand now we elect her, and I claim that we have no right to elect such an officer; that was the point.

MRS. NASH. It is not in violation of the Constitution, but it

is in direct violation of one of the By-laws, which provides that in the absence of the President General from any session of the Continental Congress, or from a meeting of the National Board of Management, one of the Vice-Presidents General shall be elected to preside. Now what are you going to do with that By-law if you keep your Vice-President General for this purpose? Last year there was an effort made to abolish this office, and that came from the National Board. I was at that time a member of the National Board. The resolution did not proceed from me, but I remember that it was made, and it was voted out of order. We were told that, having accepted the program, we had accepted the office with it. It was found to be an experiment; we have tried various experiments, and I think that experiment has been found to be a failure. Now there is an effort made to do away with it.

A MEMBER. I think the objection in the body arises not so much to that particular office; the objection arises principally from the fact that it leaves the other nineteen Vice-Presidents General without any duties, and without any *raison d'être* for existence. If one is elected to preside permanently, the others have no practice in the very necessary knowledge of how to preside and how to fill a vacancy. I think the whole objection is based on that fact, that if one is appointed to preside permanently the other nineteen are merely names—honorable names, to be sure, but merely names. I think the power should be put into the hands of the twenty to elect one of their number to preside. Of course, if those ladies choose to elect the same one at each meeting, I think that is constitutional, but I think the great contention is for the privilege of their so doing.

Mrs. LYONS, of Kentucky. I do not think that this organization has any right to elect a woman to be Vice-President General who is not thoroughly capable of presiding at a Board meeting, and as for the presiding officer being compelled to know the business that shall come up before each meeting, we have a Secretary whose business it is to attend to this.

A MEMBER. In reply to Mrs. Walworth's remarks with regard to the Presidency, it seems to me that when we elect a President General, the President General should expect to preside at all meetings, and the Vice-Presidents should not be

mixed up with the President General—consider them as separate.

Dr. MCGEE. I think the main objection to this office, this position, has not yet been stated. It is the desire and the necessity of every large body like ours to have the best presiding officer we can. The President General is physically unable, I think any President General is, to fill the Chair during the whole of our sessions. Therefore we need to have as Vice-Presidents the best presiding officers we can have. When you have a First Vice-President General to take her place under any circumstances, that position is necessarily filled by a woman living in Washington; and I think, Madam President, that this Congress should be at liberty to have as its presiding officer, the best presiding officer, no matter where she lives. [Applause.] Because we elect our Vice-Presidents General from all over the country, and because those officers come here to our sessions and we expect them to be good presiding officers, we want to have the privilege of having any one, no matter where she comes from, to preside.

A MEMBER from New York. I have only one word to say in regard to the speech the lady has just made. I would like to say that it is my opinion, and I think that of many other ladies here, that it is not by any means a matter of necessity that the President General should be physically unable to preside over all these meetings.

(Cries of "Question!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will the lady from New York repeat her remark?

SAME MEMBER. I am very happy to repeat my remark that it does not follow that as a matter of necessity the woman who is our President General should be physically unable to preside over all the meetings of the Congress.

A MEMBER. I think we should be prepared for such an emergency. Suppose our President General, from sickness or some other cause, could not be with us. Some great calamity might happen to her and as much as we needed and wanted her she could not possibly be in the Chair; therefore, I think we should be prepared for the emergency.

Mrs. NASH. In that case, Madam President, you would have

twenty women from whom to draw. Suppose some calamity befell the First Vice-President General. I think it is better to have twenty to draw from than one.

SAME MEMBER. I did not allude to that at all. It seemed to me we ought to be ready for emergency.

(Cries of "Question!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The question is upon the motion of Mrs. Walker. The motion will be read now for information.

READER (reads motion). "I move that the discrimination between the First Vice-President General and the other nineteen Vice-Presidents General be discontinued, and that the designation, First Vice-President General, be hereby abolished."

Mrs. LYONS, of Kentucky. I call for the previous question.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This is the previous question. The vote will be taken upon it. All in favor of this motion will say "aye," those opposed "no;" the ayes seem to have it, the ayes have it, and the motion is carried. We will now proceed with the regular order. The Chair forgot to state that, as you will remember, at a previous Congress the resolution was passed that a committee of State Regents should be appointed to pass upon the suggestions made by the national officers. Therefore no action is taken upon these reports of the national officers to-day, not until after the State Regents report; so that you will hear from reports requiring any action. The report of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization will be read, Mrs. Brockett.

Mrs. BROCKETT (reads her report):

REPORT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION
OF CHAPTERS.

To the President General and Members of the Seventh Continental Congress: As Vice-President General in Charge of Organization, respectfully submit the annual report to the Congress of the work entrusted to me since last we met. The Chapters have been most persistent in awakening and maintaining interest in the growth and welfare of the Society, and certainly we are to be congratulated on another year of success.

While speaking of Chapter work, would like to call attention to the growth of the work in the far west, which is most encouraging; quite a number of Regents have been appointed and are working hard, but they have to delay their organization owing to the genealogical lines

being imperfect, and it takes time for them to find the proper branches of the families to which they belong. Our Ancestor Catalogue is a great assistance in this work, as often, by giving me a name, I can place them in correspondence with some eastern relative, thereby getting all the desired information. The Chapter in Honolulu is growing steadily, numbering twenty-six members, and is named "Aloha." I am in hopes to hear in the coming year of a Chapter in the City of Mexico.

Before entering into the details of my report, wish to mention the selection of State Regents by the Congress of '97. A more gracious and competent selection cannot be imagined. The work has been most harmonious and extensive and hope the broad lines will be continued by them, or their successors. The cheerful letters from them, almost weekly, have brightened the year's work very much. Have received about six hundred letters, and written about eight hundred. We have six hundred and twenty-four Chapter Regents and four hundred and twenty formed Chapters—an increase of seventy-four since last year. With permission from my predecessor I wish to recommend an item in her report; that is, that the charters be issued by the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization. Also to recommend that the Congress decide length of time a Chapter Regent's commission is valid, of course referring to Regents that do not organize within a year.

As Officer in Charge of Ancestor's and Member's Catalogue, would state they are both up to date. I wish particularly to request the Regents and Delegates to report to proper Chapter officers that they communicate with officers at headquarters, any change of name or address, very promptly, thereby saving much annoyance to every National Officer, as the Membership Catalogue contains name of member, their Chapter, place of residence, and national number, and if not correct, the card is useless.

HATTIE NOURSE BROCKETT.

February 22, 1898.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The report of the Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Main, will be given.

Mrs. MAIN (reads her report):

REPORT OF THE RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL.

Madam President and Ladies of the Seventh Continental Congress: Since my last annual report in February, 1897, only 65 charters have been issued—just one-half the number of the previous year. This fact is due to the large number of Chapters which had been organized, some of them for several years, but which, from one cause or another, had remained without any charter until awakened by the fact that unless they secured one they would, to a certain extent, lose that fellowship with sister Chapters, as well as the strong connecting link to the Na-

tional Society, so valuable to the stimulating of enthusiasm in patriotic work. It gives me special pleasure, in this connection, to announce that I have recently signed a charter for a Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in distant Hawaii.

Owing to the wearing out of the old charter plate, a new one was ordered by the National Board of Management and a committee appointed to take charge of it, of which committee I had the honor to be chairman. The design chosen by the committee and accepted by the Board contained the medallion portraits of both the mother and wife of Washington. To produce a satisfactory picture of Mary Washington taxed the skill and ingenuity of the engraver; but by combining the well-known characteristics of the physiognomy of her own family with that of her distinguished son, who was said to have borne a strong resemblance to his mother, the face is in every way worthy of the woman.

The picture of Martha Washington was taken from a well authenticated portrait by Woollaston, when she was the "Bride of Mount Vernon." The first of these new charters was issued in October. Connecticut still continues the banner State in point of membership, although she has formed but seven new Chapters during the year. Massachusetts and Ohio have formed six, while Iowa and Vermont can claim five each; but New York has outstripped all her sister States, having received ten new Charters within her jurisdiction.

The attention of the National Board of Management being called to the fact that the statute passed in December, 1891, to the effect that "the Secretary was ordered to issue commissions to each officer of the National Society, had remained a dead letter all these years, a committee was appointed to prepare the form for such commission, and the Recording Secretary General was instructed to issue the same. 178 of these commissions have been sent to all those who ever served as National Officers, defining the word "Officers" to mean not only those mentioned in Section I, Article IV, but all State Regents.

The number of letters written during the year has been 1,480, these being replies to letters concerning my own special department, which could not be referred to any other officer; number of postals, 1,380; application papers signed, 5,209; certificates of membership, 5,000; charters, 65; Regents' commissions, 116; officers' commissions, 178.

Two sets of Amendments to the Constitution have been issued—the first in June, containing the Amendments which the Congress of '97 ordered the National Board of Management to send out, and the second, in January, containing the Amendments which had been approved by the Board and sent out, in accordance with Article IX of the Constitution.

As these were all mimeographed in the office of the Recording Secretary General, and had to be sent to both the Regent and Secretary of every one of the 500 Chapters, as well as to the National Officers and State Regents, they represent a great deal of work.

The Continental Congress has done me the honor of electing me to

this office for two successive years, and now in retiring permanently from the position, I wish to thank not only my associates of the Board, but every State and Chapter Regent, for the uniform kindness and courtesy I have received from their hands, which has made my work not only possible, but enjoyable.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
Recording Secretary General.

MEMBER. I desire to say that there is a slight error in that report. Massachusetts has organized nine new Chapters in the year instead of seven.

Mrs. MAIN. I only spoke of the charters received—not the Chapters formed.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will now have the report of the Corresponding Secretary General.

Mrs. JOHNSON (reads her report):

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL.

Madam President and Ladies of the Seventh Continental Congress: In submitting her report, the Corresponding Secretary General takes pleasure in acknowledging the assistance of the ladies associated with her in the transaction of the business under her supervision.

Letters were constantly referred to the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization; the Recording Secretary General; the Registrars General; the Librarian General, and their clerks, and also to the Curator and the Stenographer. All of these ladies rendered kind and efficient aid, which greatly facilitated prompt attention to letters and requests from State and Chapter Regents in all parts of the country and from many other sources. It would have been impossible for the Corresponding Secretary General to return satisfactory replies to these letters, which covered a wide range of subjects, without availing herself of the knowledge and experience of her associates.

This seems the proper place to present before the Congress a plea for the appreciation by the Society of the labors performed by the resident officers, who carry on the business in Washington. When their administration of affairs is criticised or condemned, the question arises, Are they not carrying out, to the best of their ability, the directions of the Congress, and do they not labor unweariedly for the good of the Society? These faithful, hard-working officers are not merely titled figure-heads, but they devote their time and strength, without stint, to the performance of very arduous and exacting duties; and they should be sustained and encouraged by those who elect them to responsible positions.

From April 15th, 1897, to February 21st, 1898, inclusive, the Corresponding Secretary General has received 839 letters, and has written

413. Of the letters received nearly one-half were referred to the Curator, who, in addition to the issuing of application blanks, copies of the Constitution, lists of officers, circulars and other printed matter, is custodian of articles sold by the National Society; fills orders for rosettes, directories, lineage books, ribbon, statute books, etc., and keeps a set of books, showing all the various receipts and expenses of her office, rendering therefor a monthly statement to the Treasurer General. She also has charge of the stationery, keeping a record of the amount used by officers and clerks; prepares application papers for binding; fills orders for stationery from National Officers and State Regents, and purchases pre-paid envelopes from the United States Post-Office Department.

Following are the monthly statements of the Curator, detailing the transactions of her office; a record of industry and devotion to duty that deserves the highest praise, which should also be extended to the rest of the office force.

Respectfully submitted, MRS. ANDERSON D. JOHNSTON,
Corresponding Secretary General, N. S., D. A. R.

NUMBER OF APPLICATION BLANKS, CONSTITUTIONS AND CIRCULARS
ISSUED.

	Blanks.	Constitu- tions.	Circulars.	Total,
February, 1897,	1,795	217	322	2,334
March, "	3,769	579	30	4,378
April, "	2,349	207	25	2,581
May, "	2,236	259	221	2,716
June, "	3,619	328	328	4,275
July, "	1,954	197	197	2,348
August, "	1,712	294	166	2,172
September, "	1,821	357	226	2,404
October, "	3,945	628	409	4,982
November, "	3,697	676	341	4,714
December, "	3,305	531	359	4,195
January, 1898,	5,034	858	438	6,330
Total,	35,236	5,131	3,062	43,429

An average of nearly one hundred and forty packages for each working day of the year.

APPLICATION BLANKS, CONSTITUTIONS, ETC.

Postage and Expressage.

		Receipts.	Postage.	Express.	Total.
March,	1897,	\$15 00	\$14 00	. . . . .	\$14 00
April,	"	10 00	10 10	. . . . .	10 10
May,	"	10 00	7 35	. . . . .	7 35
June,	"	10 00	12 55	. . . . .	12 55
July,	"	10 00	9 90	1 10	11 00
August,	"	10 00	9 50	. . . . .	9 50
September,	"	10 00	7 35	1 15	8 50
October,	"	10 00	14 00	25	14 25
November,	"	15 00	13 96	1 04	15 00
December,	"	15 00	11 00	40	11 40
January,	"	15 00	16 50	1 16	17 66
February,	"	15 00	11 39	2 30	13 69
Total,	. . . . .	\$145 00	\$137 60	\$7 40	\$145 00

Issued to National Officers and State Regents 227 boxes of paper and envelopes.

RECEIPTS FOR VARIOUS ARTICLES SOLD BY THE CURATOR.

	Rosettes.	Directories.	Ribbon.	Lineage Books.	Plaques.	Statute Books.	Paper Cutters.
1897							
February, . .	\$81 60	\$13 50	\$28 11	\$90 00	\$40 00	\$7 50	\$22 50
March, . . .	17 30	9 50	5 25	47 50	82 60	25	
April, . . .	44 40	5 50	1 76	26 50	. . . . .	25	
May,	17 70	2 50	2 75	17 00	4 00	50	
June,	27 00	1 50	2 75	25 00	4 00		
July,	13 20	3 00	75	12 10	2 00		
August, . . .	16 20	50	50	1 00	2 00		
September, .	14 70	1 50	2 00	7 40	. . . . .	1 00	
October, . .	24 00	50	50	7 20	2 00	25	
November, .	18 90	2 00	1 50	45 40			
December, .	38 70	4 00	2 83	98 20	6 00	25	6 00
1898							
January, . .	24 30	1 50	. . .	97 10			
To Feb'y 18,	5 70	1 50	. . .	72 20			
Total, . . .	\$343 70	\$47 00	\$48 70	\$546 60	\$142 60	\$10 00	\$28 50

Total of receipts for miscellaneous sales by the Curator, \$1,167.10.

Respectfully submitted, for the Curator,

MRS. ANDERSON D. JOHNSTON,

Corresponding Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R

February 22, 1898.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. One of the Registrars General, Mrs. Seymour, will give her report.

MRS. SEYMOUR (reads her report):

REPORT OF MRS. MARY JANE SEYMOUR, REGISTRAR GENERAL.

Madam President and Ladies of the Seventh Continental Congress: I have the honor to present my second report as Registrar General to this, the Seventh Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mine has been no irksome task, for the old, old story of the bravery and sufferings of the soldiers of the Revolution, and of the fortitude and heroism of the women of that period, as portrayed in the papers of the applicants for admission to this Society, has never ceased to thrill me with intense interest. It was a saying of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's "It has been said that while life lasts, we should never lose our enthusiasm." This aphorism applies particularly to the student of the Revolution, for, from Lexington and Concord to Yorktown, the same grand purpose runs. One's interest never flags and the Registrar in this Society can but delight to add to the long list of the Roll of Honor.

I have verified the papers of 3,080 applicants during the past year; of this number 65 were "Real Daughters of Revolutionary Soldiers." The whole number is 268 "Real Daughters." At the October meeting of the National Board I presented the name of ten "Real Daughters." The sum of their united ages was 921 years, and their average age was 91 years. One of these "Real Daughters," Miss Mary Spooner, a member of "Ruth Hart" Chapter, of Meriden, Connecticut, celebrated her 104th birthday on the 4th day of this very month. She is the oldest "Real Daughter" in the United States. Her faculties are still unimpaired. She has never ridden in a steam car, and she does not propose to do so at this late period of her life, but she takes her constitutional walk every day.

The "Susan Carrington Clarke" Chapter, also of Meriden, Connecticut, is the banner Chapter, for she has twelve "Real Daughters," having lost four during the past year. The State of Connecticut has 78 "Real Daughters." The "Le Ray de Chaumont" Chapter, of Watertown, New York, has three "Real Daughters" who are sisters. The "Elizabeth Benton" Chapter, of Kansas City, Missouri, has five "Real Daughters." "Mercy Warren" Chapter, of Springfield, Massachusetts, has the youngest "Real Daughter." She is fifty-six years of age. A most interesting chapter might be written concerning these "Real Daughters," but I leave this duty to the Historian of the "Real Daughters," who has been appointed by the National Board, and pass on to other phases of my work.

The first Daughter of the American Revolution to be chronicled in the "Dark Continent" is Mrs. Jane G. H. Webber. She is a member

of the "Chester County" Chapter, of Pennsylvania. Her husband, Mr. George E. Webber, a native of the State of Maine, is Superintendent of the richest gold mines in the world, at Johannesburg, in the Transvaal, or South African Republic. Mr. and Mrs. Webber hold celebrations of the 4th of July at their house, and Mrs. Webber anticipates much pleasure in wearing her Daughter of the American Revolution insignia, and she hopes to form a Chapter in South Africa.

An interesting part of our work is the filing of additional papers, of which I have verified 230 during the past year, and we have two bound volumes of these papers in our archives. I have signed 843 permits for purchasing the insignia of our Society. I have signed 1,725 certificates. I have written 1,845 letters during the past year. The correspondence in our Society of more than 20,000 members has come to be a laborious task, and the Registrar's room should be furnished with its own typewriter, and with all the requisites for carrying on its own work in the most efficient manner. The Registrars have the bound volumes of the application papers under their charge. These papers are the bone and sinew, the vital statistics of the Society, what we desire to hand down to future generations. These volumes are in constant use by the Registrars in verifying papers; by the Historian, in preparing the lineage books; by the clerk, in keeping up the ancestor's and member's catalogues, and by members of the Society who wish to consult the papers for themselves and their friends. Restrictions have been placed upon the use of the papers by the National Board, but they are being worn and defaced by such constant use, and there can be no absolute safety for them until copies of the papers are made, which shall be used in carrying on the work of the Society, instead of using the original papers. I urge it upon this Congress to either appoint a committee to make a transcript of these valuable papers, or to authorize the National Board to see to it that measures are taken for making these copies, and thus these original papers shall be exempt from use. Also a fire-proof safe should be provided for their preservation, in order that they may be thus perpetuated as a priceless legacy to those who shall come after us. Ours is a Society founded upon a sentiment, but we should seek the wisest and best means of conducting our business affairs. It is the province of this august body of delegates to determine what shall be its administrative policy and how this Society shall best attain to the high and noble objects for which it was founded.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY JANE SEYMOUR,
Registrar General, Nat. Soc., D. A. R.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Taplin, the other Registrar General, will give her report.

(Mrs. Taplin's report read by the Reader.)

REPORT OF MRS. LILLIE TYSON TAPLIN, REGISTRAR GENERAL.

To the President General, Officers and Members of the Seventh Continental Congress of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution: In presenting my report as one of the Registrars General, in which capacity I have had the honor to serve you the past year, I will endeavor to be as brief as possible, and respectfully submit the following: I have verified and approved 2,048 application papers, many of which made reference to eight and ten ancestors. I have approved 126 additional papers; signed 1,055 certificates and 471 badge permits; and have admitted 36 daughters of revolutionary soldiers.

Every letter coming under my jurisdiction has been promptly answered, and I trust satisfactorily to the recipient.

I beg to call the especial attention of the Congress, Chapter Regents, and Registrars to the importance of requiring a sworn statement from the applicants as to the correctness of the genealogical record. After a year's experience as Registrar, I am convinced that it is a requirement that should meet with your prompt and hearty approval.

I desire to express my warmest appreciation of the efforts of the State Regents, Chapter officers, and all with whom I have been associated, in working harmoniously with me in every detail, and striving for the best interests of the National Society, and I wish also to acknowledge my deep feeling of gratitude for the many cordial expressions of confidence and regard that have come to me personally and by letter.

Respectfully submitted,

LILLIE TYSON TAPLIN,
Registrar General, Nat. Soc., D. A. R.

MEMBER from Pennsylvania. I am requested to ask a question for information. Does the program as changed refer to the whole day, or only for the morning?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The morning and afternoon of each day changed.

MEMBER. It will make a little confusion as to State Regents.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The report of State Regents was for Thursday originally, but by the change in the program the report will be on Wednesday—the announcements of the election of State Regents, that is all. The change affected only the morning and afternoon, not the evening.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Treasurer General, Mrs. Hatch [applause], will read her report.

Mrs. HATCH (reads report):

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL.

Madam President and Members of the Seventh Continental Congress: Since my detailed report of the receipts and expenditures of the Society is in the hands of each member of the Congress, I will confine myself to a few statements relative to the increase in our organization during the past year and to the work done in my office.

As shown in the report of the Credential Committee, the membership of the Society is 23,097, an increase of 5,209 within the year. This increase in membership and consequent increase in the receipts and expenditures of the Society has greatly enlarged the work done in the office of the Treasurer General.

That you may judge of the volume of work transacted, I need only state that in addition to the regular work of keeping the various accounts of so large and ever growing an organization and the sending of circulars and receipts to members at large and to Chapter Regents and Treasurers, 8,550 letters have been written.

Even with the assistance of the expert accountant so generously allowed me by the last Congress, and of an experienced and most faithful record clerk, I have found it necessary to devote my entire time and personal attention to the office I had the honor to receive at your hands.

I desire to submit the following recommendations for your consideration:

That the books of the Treasurer General be audited at least three times in each year by an expert to be employed by the National Board of Management, and that at least three of the Auditing Committee be residents of Washington.

That members dropped from the Society for non-payment of dues, after having been sent the notices required by the Constitution, be considered as not eligible for reinstatement until all arrears of dues shall have been paid.

That in the future all persons joining the Society as Life Members be given a certificate on which such membership be stated, and that similar certificates be issued to members already in that class, and to those members who in the future shall become Life Members.

In transmitting this report, I desire to extend my heartfelt thanks to each Chapter Regent and Treasurer for the valuable assistance given me in my new work.

Respectfully submitted,

SARAH HILLIARD HATCH,
Treasurer General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Historian General, Miss Johnston, will give her report.

Miss JOHNSTON (reads report):

REPORT OF THE HISTORIAN GENERAL.

Madam President and Members of the Seventh Continental Congress: I have the honor to submit the following report: The Sixth Volume of the Lineage Book, now in press, will make three volumes published this year. It includes the records of numbers five thousand and one to six thousand, embracing members entering in 1894, which makes us four years in arrears. This looks discouraging, but it will be remembered that there was a hiatus of four years in which none of these publications were issued. At present I do not believe it possible to issue more than three volumes during the year and do full justice to each National number. Those employed on this work have to be experts, carefully trained in tracing descent and alert in detecting contradictory statements. Such experts we now have, and after much experiment a method has been evolved in which errors in names can be almost entirely avoided. This is by comparing the papers of all entering on the same ancestor, from the first year to the present. While errors in names do not vitiate history, as changes are sometimes adopted by those who bear them, yet exactitude in this is desirable. Where there is any doubt, scores of letters are written in the effort to establish the truth, as well as to avoid giving offense. Every effort has been made to leave no opportunity for mistakes to creep in, but as in all human endeavor, perfection is impossible.

The illustrations have been much admired, and I am sure the Society will be pleased with the series of State Regents, as well as the active officers. The committee, whom I asked the National Board to appoint, approved of my suggestion in regard to prints, so that you will be gratified to see State Regents as well as National Officers, and at a small outlay, portraits of all those who have held these important offices, may in course of time grace the Lineage Books. These pictures often had to be grouped as the photographs were received, rather than confined to the time when service had been rendered. Typographical errors are rare and we feel a just pride in these clear, beautiful pages, each phrase set in its own type; the descent in small, the service in large.

In the attempt to build a structure that will stand, there is in this work a growth, an evolution, which has resulted in the adoption of a well tested system that separates the grain from the chaff, giving the people a golden wealth of history from the fountain-head—from the daily life of our fathers and mothers who made this history. Too much care cannot be bestowed on the preparation of papers, for all must understand the demand for historical endorsement. No flourish of rhetoric is desirable, but a crisp statement of facts—event, incident— or even legend and romance; all based on authority.

Beyond all doubt it is the duty of this Society to cherish these publications, for as they become better known, they are more justly appreciated. The absence of any fund for the purchase of books, has been compelled to

ciated. In truth, the Daughters but partially realize the grand work they are doing. Accomplished librarians testify to their importance, and say that they find them invaluable as books of reference. In our great Library of Congress they are called for daily. This body can do no more important work than draw the attention of their local libraries to these volumes. Orders for the entire series from libraries have been received because of the presentation of a single copy. Some practical endeavor to reach members embraced in each volume has been put forth with good result. The sales have been increased and from all points of the country have come gratifying responses. There are many plans suggested, but it occurs to me that it would be wise for the Congress to appoint "A Committee on Lineage Books." I would be pleased to appear before it and present certain suggestions which have grown out of my experience in this work.

We have with reverential hands removed the debris of a century and touched the underlying principle of our government, the union of all for the benefit of each, and the influence of the labor of love in which our Society is engaged will not die with our generation, but will be felt and increase in grandeur as time rolls on.

Remember we are a National Society and our labor is not for a section, but for the entire people, therefore our policy should be broad and liberal. We are joined together for the purpose of arousing patriotism. Nothing stimulates patriotism like ~~unto~~ knowledge. The most noble achievement of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the one which should have the most lasting results for good, is the impulse given the study of American History. We are in love with our own past, and every section to rehabilitate that past sends forth its contribution of event, legend and story. The world in all its decades has never seen any parallel to this—a country whose history has been written by a thousand voluntary pens. [Great applause.]

Respectfully submitted,

ELIZABETH BRYANT JOHNSTON,
Historian General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair regrets that on account of the serious illness of the Assistant Historian General we will have no report from her. The Librarian General, Mrs. Darwin, will give her report.

Mrs. DARWIN (reads her report):

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN GENERAL.

Madam President and Members of the Seventh Continental Congress: The number of volumes added to the library during the last year is 275, making the whole number of books to be 996, just four less than the even thousand hoped for. A large number of these additions were obtained through personal solicitations of the Librarian, who, in the

obtain them by exchange or by review. The only exchanges that could be offered were volumes of the Lineage Book, or duplicates in the library; the only other recompense, a review in the pages of the American Monthly Magazine. With these limited resources there have been secured for the library within the last twelve months nearly 300 volumes of the greatest value in the work carried on daily by the Registrars of the National Society. And of these but eight have been purchased outright.

And yet the constant and daily use of even this small library in the researches caused by the steadily increasing number of applications for membership is the best proof that an appropriation for the purchase of local histories would be an economical measure. The examination of over 600 applications a month requires a reference library instantly accessible, and possessing the most important local histories of the colonial towns. The Registrars, already overworked, have not time to visit distant libraries, and daily feel the advantage of finding the needed authorities close at hand.

Combine a comparatively inexpensive collection of local Americana with the unique and unapproachable collection of over 20,000 manuscript genealogies now in the possession of the Society, and the offices of the Daughters of the American Revolution will prove the Mecca of every American genealogist. No other spot on the continent contains to-day one-half so much of this invaluable material. For this reason, it seems wise that a small appropriation should be made for the increase of the library. If every one of the 23,000 members of the organization should contribute but one-tenth the value of a book, through her Chapter, the Librarian could procure 2,000 volumes on American local history and genealogy. These 2,000, wisely selected, would include most of the needed books, and make an invaluable library of reference, not only for the National Officers, but for all others. If it embraced, as it should, the wonderful manuscript collection of genealogies, it would be sought by, and should be accessible to, every historical student in the United States.

And yet this library will not come together of itself or take care of itself. The Librarian must be constant, in season and out of season. Each book that comes must, if a gift, be immediately acknowledged by a suitable letter. Three cards, at least, must be written for the card index. These indicate the author, title, subject, date and place of publication, number of pages, plates and maps. All pages missing, misplaced or misnumbered must be so stated on the card. This involves careful counting and examination of every page, and a considerable outlay of time. A book containing several articles, and the work of several authors, requires at least three cards for each article. Frequently, more than 100 cards are written for one volume. After all this, the book has still to be entered in the accessions catalogue and numbered in the order of its receipt. When the book plate has been attached and the name of the donor written in the space provided, the

volume stamped with our great seal and placed on the proper shelf, it has been handled six or seven times.

These duties are those usually required of a trained library clerk, and, if properly done, are sufficient to occupy the whole of each day, in a growing library like ours. Other duties, however, are expected of your Librarian. She answers letters of inquiry, is asked to make researches, persuades authors and publishers to donate books, arranges exchanges and writes book reviews. To secure sufficient leisure for these latter duties, she should have a trained library clerk, of her own selection, who would relieve her of the purely mechanical labor of cataloguing.

During the year just closed, I have performed all these duties, and in consequence the number of volumes has not increased as it might have done had I been able to attend only to the literary part of the work. Of the many pamphlets in the library when I took charge, some have been bound and about one hundred put into covers which protect them from injury as they stand on the shelves. 346 letters and about 3,000 catalogue cards have been written, besides various book reviews, and the many newspaper cuttings which had accumulated in the office have been mounted and filed for ready reference.

In concluding, will you not let me mention some few of the books needed in the library. We want complete files of all Chapter publications. If none are printed, typewritten copies of the addresses delivered before the Chapters would be very acceptable if bound into annual volumes. We want White's Annals of Georgia, the Revolutionary Records of Rhode Island, the volumes of Maryland Archives, the History of Northfield, Massachusetts; Wheeler's Reminiscences of North Carolina, and volumes of the Maine Historical Society's publications, and anything we can get about Delaware and Vermont.

With grateful appreciation for unvarying kindness received from my fellow-members of the Board and from many of you whom I know only by letter, I submit these results of the year's work.

GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,
Librarian General, D. A. R.

Mrs. WARING, South Carolina. I have a resolution to offer, that the thanks of the Seventh Continental Congress be extended to the retiring officers for their able management of the affairs of this Society during the past year.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A motion is before you, ladies. The Reader will read it.

READER (reads motion):

Resolved, That the Seventh Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution extends most cordial thanks to the retiring National officers for their able management of the affairs of the Society for the past year.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What will you do with it, ladies? All in favor will please say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes seem to have it, the ayes have it. It is so ordered.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Rathbone will make an announcement.

Mrs. RATHBONE. Ladies, I am to extend an invitation from the President of the United States to this Congress. He will be pleased to receive you on Thursday at one o'clock. As it will be a large reception, the State Regents are expected to give cards to their delegations, to be presented at the entrance.

A MEMBER. What kinds of cards are they to be?

Mrs. RATHBONE. Just ordinary cards of admittance written by the State Regents.

Mrs. BURHANS. I desire to make a motion of thanks and acceptance to his Excellency the President of the United States, Mr. William McKinley, for his most courteous invitation.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the motion, ladies. All in favor will say "aye." It is unanimous.

Mrs. RATHBONE. I want to explain. There seems to be some misunderstanding about the cards. They should be simply plain cards with your State written on it.

A MEMBER. By whom?

Mrs. RATHBONE. By the Chapter Regents, or I mean State Regents, issuing them to the Chapters and the delegates.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will now have a few notices read, ladies, if you will be quiet.

READER. I have here a letter from a photographer requesting that he be allowed to take a picture before adjournment.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. I move that it be not accepted.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved that it be not accepted. All in favor please say "aye," contrary "no." The "ayes" have it, and it is not accepted.

A MEMBER. I move that this session be adjourned as soon as the announcements are read.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair would ask a moment or two.

Miss PIKE. I want to ask for information. I rise to a point of personal information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Pike.

Miss PIKE. Does the invitation of the President of the United States include the alternates?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Of course. I think the whole Congress. That is what the Chair would say. Mr. Day is here, ladies. He has charge of the rooms at the Arlington, and he is anxious to give you a little instruction about the reception to-night. Mr. Day, ladies.

Mr. DAY. Madam President and Members of the Congress, I was requested by Mrs. Taplin, whose really heroic work has resulted in our being able to give a reception to this large body, to give you a few details as to how you will get in and how to get out. This is a reception to be given by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution to the Congress. That makes it a very large reception, but as a Son of the American Revolution [applause] I would say, that as the Daughters are able to bring so large and enthusiastic a body as you have, it is certainly becoming in the Sons to see that no matter how large the crowd is, that you are comfortably entertained this evening, and you will be. (Mr. Day then had a diagram of the reception rooms brought on the stage and explained the entrances and exits to the Arlington Hotel.) One other statement I am urged to make to you is to bring your cards with you, as there will be a place for you to use them, at the door. The Marine band will be there to play for that evening, and you will please be prepared, as you are at the White House reception here, to good-humoredly stand in line for some little time if it is necessary. I thank you for your attention.

Mrs. McLEAN. Madam President, do we understand that at this reception to be given by the National Society, that every Daughter in the city is invited, or merely the members of the Congress? I should think that as it is given by the National Society, every Daughter in the city should be a guest.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair thinks it is hardly possible. Of course we would like to do this, it would be a very courteous thing for us to do; but the Chair thinks it is not possible. What is your will, ladies?

Mrs. GREENE. I have been informed by one of the officers

of the National Society that the invitations are to the National Society, to Regents and their delegates only, and that there is no capacity for inviting the entire delegation of visiting Daughters.

Mrs. TAPLIN. As chairman of the Invitation Committee I wish to say that 2,000 invitations were given out. There were to be some refreshments for the Congress, but at the Arlington Hotel they said that it was utterly impossible to furnish refreshments to so many. There were so many demands for invitations that I had 500 more cards printed, which are practically exhausted, and the hotel will not accommodate any more. I am exceedingly sorry, as the chairman of this committee, to have to say this, as it is anything but a pleasant position for this reason.

A MEMBER from Michigan. Members of my delegation have not been supplied with invitations.

Mrs. TAPLIN. If the ladies will only come to me the invitations will be given to them. I know that Illinois has not been supplied, but I was under the impression that that was the only State.

Mrs. MATHES. Tennessee has not been supplied.

Mrs. TAPLIN. Will Tennessee please come to the door?

A MEMBER from Michigan. This is Michigan, not Illinois.

A MEMBER from Illinois. Illinois has been supplied with invitations, and we are very grateful.

Mrs. TAPLIN. If the delegations who have not been supplied will please come to me at the door, I will do the very best I can.

Mrs. MILLS. Is a motion in order? The motion is, that all the Daughters of the American Revolution in this city be admitted without cards to the reception, if they are not supplied with cards.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Mills, will you kindly step to the front and repeat your motion? You cannot be heard. I am sure all the ladies cannot hear you.

Mrs. MILLS. I would move, Madam President, that the Daughters of the American Revolution in this city be admitted to-night to the Arlington, either by card or by their insignia. That is the motion. I would also like to suggest that

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to speak to this motion?

Mrs. McLEAN. I am speaking in regard to it. Just one moment please.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion is before you, ladies, that all Daughters be admitted to the reception to-night. All in favor (interrupted.)

Mrs. McLEAN. I only want to say, if I may, that I want every Daughter who has an insignia, privileged to go where there is an entertainment given by the National Society. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion is before you, ladies. All in favor of Mrs. Mills' motion will please say "aye," contrary "no." The noes have it, the motion is lost.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Hatcher has the floor.

Mrs. HATCHER. Ladies, there is complaint because there is not a bulletin board on this stage with notices of the receptions and teas given for this Congress. A bulletin board cannot be placed here, but there will be one in the lobby, on which the names and addresses of the hostesses and the hours for these teas will be placed; and all who care to see it will find it in the lobby on the Pennsylvania avenue side of this theatre. I would like the visiting Daughters to know I only wish that there were cards enough to admit all of you to the reception to-night.

A MEMBER. Nothing but the White Lot would accommodate such a reception.

Miss PIKE. Madam President, for the consolation of the visiting Daughters, I think I can assure them that there are a great many members in the District who have no intention of attending that reception.

Mrs. VINING. I move that any ladies who have invitations, in the District, who are not going to use them will give them back to Mrs. Taplin.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, here is a motion in which you are interested.

READER. I am ordered by the Chair to state the motion: That any resident Daughters who do not expect to attend the

reception to-night return their invitations to Mrs. Taplin, to be redistributed to visiting Daughters.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of this motion, will please say "aye," contrary "no;" it is so ordered.

A MEMBER. I move that we adjourn.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a motion to adjourn. All in favor will please say "aye," contrary "no." The morning session is adjourned.

Adjourned at 1.25 o'clock.

Afternoon Session, Tuesday, February 22, 1898.

The session was called to order at 2.18 and again at 2.40 o'clock. The First Vice-President General in the Chair.

CHAIRMAN. We will have the report of the Assistant Historian. Mrs. Fitzwilliam is not able to be here, so the Reader will read it.

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT HISTORIAN GENERAL.

To the National Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, Washington, D. C., 1898: I was honored at your last Congress with an election to the office of Assistant Historian General of this distinguished organization.

No position within your gift could have been more acceptable to my taste and aspirations. The office being a recent creation, the incumbent was fancy free to discover, collect and preserve such material as was thought to be of additional value to the already accumulated history of the Revolutionary epoch. Particularly did we wish to encourage the work of permanently perpetuating the heroic work and attitude of the women of that period.

But for dragging before you detailed family history I could recount an experience in the life of the wife of my paternal Revolutionary ancestor which for heroic valor, fortitude and suffering is scarcely surpassed by any of the tales of Valley Forge. This fact was one of the causes which led me to believe that the history of this country would never be written until the story of our great-grandmothers found a place in the public archives and upon the printed page.

My general plan for the year's work, briefly outlined, was as follows:

(1) A carefully written history of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, supplementary to the work already begun by Mrs. F. W. Dickins, this work to be continued from year to year by the incumbent officer. We regard this of paramount importance.

(2) To issue a circular a copy of which should be furnished each

State Regent and through them their respective Chapter Regents. This circular to solicit contributions of the following items and along kindred lines.

(a) Certified copies of valuable historical letters held by private parties.

(b) Papers of exceptional value pertaining to the political history, or incidents of war, of localities of which the paper treats.

(c) Biographical sketches of persons, particularly of women, who were eminent for valorous and heroic service, whether at home or in the field, during the contest for liberty, and who are ancestors of members of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

(d) Contributions of the original or copies of rare, old prints pertaining to the Revolutionary period.

(e) Pictures or photographs of pictures of distinguished heroes or heroines which have not heretofore found a place in public print or exhibition.

(f) Photographs of rare pieces of silver of the patterns extant at that period.

(g) Photographs of historical pieces of American china, such, for instance, as the eye may feast upon in the rare collection owned by Commodore Dickins, of Washington, D. C.

These collections should be deposited at the National Office of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Washington.

This material should eventually find permanency by being collected in a volume or volumes to be arranged or published under the auspices of the National Society and the work supervised by a special committee, of which the Librarian General should be ex-officio chairman.

Owing to a long illness I have been unable to carry into execution this formulated plan.

I am convinced, however, after much careful thought on the subject, that these are legitimate, profitable and practical lines of work, which I should be pleased to have approved by my successor and carried into active execution.

Some material along this line was received after my report at the May meeting of the National Board, and I wish to make public acknowledgment of the same at this time.

Respectfully submitted, MRS. S. E. RAYMOND FITZWILLIAM.

CHAIRMAN. The report of the Committee on Finance.

Mrs. DICKINS (reads report):

Madam President and Members of the Seventh Continental Congress: The Treasurer General's report this morning has covered so thoroughly the question of finances that it only remains for this committee to report that it has, to the best of its ability, executed the trust confided to it in recommending investments and carefully scrutinizing the bills before signing them. It wishes to compliment the Society upon

its competent and hard-working Treasurer General, as well as assure it that the employment of an expert accountant, authorized last year by the Congress, has been a great success, the labors of the Treasurer General having been greatly lightened by the competent man she selected.

MARGUERITE DICKINS,

Chairman.

ROSE F. BRACKETT.

ELEANOR WASHINGTON HOWARD,

SARAH H. HATCH.

CHAIRMAN. The report of the Committee on Finance is before you. What action will you take? There is no objection to its acceptance; it is therefore accepted. The report of the Committee on Auditing has been deferred at the request of the chairman until Friday, the expert accountant not having completed his work. We will now have the report of the Committee on Printing.

Mrs. THURSTON (reads report):

REPORT OF THE PRINTING COMMITTEE.

Madam Chairman and Ladies of the Seventh Continental Congress:
Your Committee on Printing begs leave to respectfully submit the following report:

It has, at the request of the various officials, secured bids, ordered the following items and approved the bills presented:

2,000 Chapter Report Blanks,	\$7 75
200 Chapter Regents' Commissions,	6 50
20,000 Application Blanks,	165 30
10,000 more ordered at same rate, and not yet paid for.	
3,000 Transmitting Blanks,	9 50
6,500 Printed Postals,	79 25
12 Books Receipt Blanks,	10 75
12 Books Badge Permits,	6 50
500 Bill Heads, American Monthly,	2 25
500 Information Circulars,	2 25
200 Contract Blanks,	2 00
4,000 Rates for Advertising,	14 00
5,815 Certificates of Membership,	414 70
Repairing Plate,	10 00
150 State Regents' Reports,	1 50
20,000 32-page Constitutions,	176 25
10,000 Lists of Officers,	35 25
4,000 Personal Acceptance Cards,	14 00
1,000 Membership Transfer Cards,	3 75

500 Notification Cards,	2 00
It has also requested and obtained checks, with which to purchase 24,000 stamped and printed envelopes, to the amount of.....	540 00
The Committee, through its Acting Chairman, gave the Chairman of the Committee on Railroads permission to have printed 1,000 Railroad Circulars, at a cost of.....	6 00
The Committee also gave the Recording Secretary General an order allowing her to pay for Charters and work done on them,	21 50
The Committee also paid for the new cut used on the Constitution,	2 25
<hr/>	
Total amount expended,	\$1,533 25

MRS. J. M. THURSTON,
Chairman.

GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER.

KATE KEARNEY HARNEY.

LILLIE TYSON TAPLIN.

FRANCES A. JOHNSTON.

CHAIRMAN. The report of the Printing Committee is before you, ladies. If there is no objection it is accepted. We will have now the report of the Revolutionary Relics Committee. The chairman is not present. While we are waiting the Reader will make some announcements.

READER. A motion made by Mrs. J. H. Barnes, of Massachusetts, from this morning's session, not acted upon. "I move that a directory be published which shall contain the names of officers and members of the Daughters of the American Revolution."

CHAIRMAN. You have heard the motion, ladies; is it seconded?

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN. The Reader will please read it again.

READER. "I move that a directory be published which shall contain the names of officers and members of the Daughters of the American Revolution."

Mrs. DICKINS. Are the addresses to be added? It says simply names. I would like to amend by adding addresses. If such a directory is ordered I would like to amend by adding addresses.

Mrs. MAIN. I would like to amend by adding the number they desire printed, for there were a large number printed last year, and there are now two large cases of the directories of 1896 that are of no use whatever; and it seems to me that if you publish a directory you should publish a sufficiently small number so that they may all be disposed of. We have over 1,500 of the 1896 directories in the office, left on our hands, and it is a useless expense.

Mrs. NESMITH, of Massachusetts. I would like to say that I know a great many Daughters who never heard of that directory. I think it was not thoroughly understood that there was a directory.

Mrs. FOWLER. There are a great many thousand members who have joined since the directory was printed two years ago, and a great many more whose addresses have been changed. My matter from Washington has been going to four different places, and I have not received all of it yet, because of the changes in the addresses, and it seems to me it would be eminently proper to have one up to date.

Mrs. MAIN. I ask that the ladies will not think that I consider the 1896 directory of any further use. I simply wanted that you should put a reasonable number in your motion, that could be printed at a reasonable expense and be sold and not have 1,500 or 2,000 left in the office.

Mrs. FOWLER. May I ask how many were printed of the last issue?

Mrs. MAIN. I do not know. I think it was 2,000, but I do not know positively.

CHAIRMAN. Perhaps Dr. McGee could answer that. Dr. McGee, do you know how many were printed?

Dr. MCGEE. Two thousand were ordered. The first directory, of 1895, only 500 were published, which were exhausted before the next Congress, and there were many demands for more copies. Therefore, when the second directory was ordered, in 1896, an edition of 2,000 was ordered. I have learned that only 700 or 800 have been sold, but I do not know how exact that is, because I am not an officer, but evidently 1,000 seems to be a sufficient edition. But I do not think the question of edition came into the motion to-day, did it?

CHAIRMAN. No, it only comes up in discussion. Is there any further discussion about the issuing of the directory?

Miss PIKE. If a directory is issued by the National Board, some of us who did not get the directory of 1897, I think it was, should let the Congress know why. The main reason was that, while it was an admirable directory in many respects, it did not bring the Chapters down to date. It stopped short at the 22d of February, prior to the issue of the directory. The result was that many of the Chapters had changed their officers, many had changed their membership, and many of the members had changed their addresses; consequently it was not a directory for the year of 1897, but really and truly a directory for the year 1896. If a directory could be issued, carried down to date, to the date of publication, or very near to it, then I think it would be a very useful thing; otherwise it is very doubtful if the Daughters would be any more desirous of having it than they were that of last year.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair is most desirous that you should know what it means to have a directory. There is no one more competent to give you this information than the officer who compiled this directory. You should know some of the difficulties; you should know why this directory did not meet all of your requirements, and everything was done that could be done. The Chair will ask Dr. McGee to explain some of the difficulties she had in compiling that directory, so that you may know what you are asking, and also whether you will find an officer who will compile this directory. Will Dr. McGee kindly make this statement?

Dr. McGEE. The Congress of two years ago ordered a directory published. There was therefore no time for preliminary work in the matter. Circulars were immediately sent out by myself, acting as compiler of the directory, to all the Chapters, asking reports. At that time the records of the office were not in such shape that I could compile the directory entirely from them, but I was obliged to depend upon the reports from the Chapters, and they took several months to send me those reports, and that was the reason for the delay in the issuing of the directory. The condition at present is different, however. The records at headquarters are now upon cards in a large

card catalogue, and the result of that is that those records are kept up to date. Besides this, the treasurer's books are in such shape, through the efforts of Mrs. Draper, who shaped the records of each member of the Society—they are now in such shape that the compilation of a directory could be made entirely at headquarters without the necessity of referring to the Chapters. I am assuming that all the Chapters send reports of change of addresses to headquarters, as they are always expected to do. In regard to the date of the directory, Madam President, if one is ordered this year, I should like to suggest that the date be made the 30th of June instead of the 22d of February; that would allow time for the preparation of the directory between now and the 30th of June, and all admissions between now and the 30th of June could be made in the directory, which could be printed for use in the fall. We should by that means obtain a directory which would be still up to date at the time of its issuance, owing to the summer recess, when no admissions to the Society occur.

CHAIRMAN. Is there anything further, ladies? Do you wish any further information about the directory?

Mrs. FOWLER. May I ask if there was a directory published in 1897?

Dr. MCGEE. Congress did not order one last year.

CHAIRMAN. There was no directory of 1897.

Mrs. HENRY. Will Mrs. McGee state the cost of the directory?

Dr. MCGEE. The directory cost, I think, sixty cents apiece; I don't remember exactly; it was very much less than I estimated, I know. I estimated a dollar a copy, but I brought it down very nearly to fifty cents.

CHAIRMAN. The motion is before you; will the Reader please read the motion?

READER. "That a directory be published which shall contain the names of officers and members of the Daughters of the American Revolution."

CHAIRMAN. It has been moved and seconded. All in favor—(interrupted.)

Mrs. FOWLER. Was it not amended to contain the addresses?

CHAIRMAN. The Chair was going to state that.

Miss CHENOWETH. Who was the originator of the motion, please?

READER. Mrs. J. H. Barnes, Gen. Benjamin Lincoln Chapter, Massachusetts.

Miss CHENOWETH. Speaking to the motion, I think there is hardly any use for a directory whatever. We have had several, and I have found a great deal of trouble in my own case in regard to a directory.

Mrs. DAVOL. I think we need a directory, and I know that I should have been in very much trouble without one. I am Historian of my Chapter, and if I had not my directory I should not know where any one was. It is the only one in the Chapter and members are continually telephoning me for the addresses of other people. I think we need a directory, I think every Chapter should have one, and everything that can help on our work.

Miss PIKE. We did not hear a word.

Mrs. DAVOL (repeats her remark).

Mrs. HENRY. The member who made the motion to add the addresses is not present. I repeat it and add that myself now, that the addresses be added.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair has no doubt that the mover of this would have accepted the addition.

READER. Moved "That a directory be published which shall contain the names and addresses of officers and members of the Daughters of the American Revolution."

Cries of "Question!"

CHAIRMAN. You have heard the motion; is there any further discussion? All in favor will say "aye."

Mrs. LOW, of Wisconsin. I would like to ask for another amendment, in accordance with Dr. McGee's suggestion that it include all up to June 30th, if this is in order.

READER. The amendment is that this list be complete up to June 30, 1898.

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of this amendment will say "aye," contrary "no;" the amendment is carried.

READER. Moved: "That a directory be published which shall contain the names and addresses of officers and members of the Daughters of the American Revolution up to June 30, 1898."

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of the motion as amended will say "aye," contrary "no;" the ayes have it, the motion is carried, and the directory is ordered.

Mrs. HENRY. I move that the Congress should fix a price for the directory, or how much should be expended in getting it up and the price to be charged per volume.

CHAIRMAN. Is there a second to this motion?

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that the Congress fix the price of the directory.

Mrs. NESMITH. I should like to ask if we order the directory and fix the price, and the price is not sufficient, what is to become of the directory?

Mrs. FOWLER. How can the price be fixed when the number is so many more than it has ever been, until the cost is determined?

CHAIRMAN. That is one of the questions which, if you will leave it to the National Board, will be settled to your satisfaction. A motion to refer it to the Board would be probably the best thing you can do.

Mrs. HENRY. I withdraw my motion.

Dr. MCGEE. Would it not be well for the Congress to fix the edition and the price of the directory, in order to relieve the Board of that responsibility?

CHAIRMAN. We tried to get them to do that, Dr. McGee.

Dr. MCGEE. I do not care what price they fix, but I think the Board should be relieved from that responsibility.

Miss VINING, of Boston. It seems to me that we send money enough here to have a directory. I don't see how we can settle the price; it should be left to the Board; that is what the Board is for—to do that work.

Dr. MCGEE. I did not suggest that the cost be fixed at all, but the selling price.

Miss VINING. Let them decide that themselves.

CHAIRMAN. It is evidently the feeling of the Congress that that matter should be left to the Board.

Mrs. AVERY. I desire to offer the following:

WHEREAS, In the death of Frances E. Willard the Daughters of the American Revolution are called upon to mourn the loss of one of its most distinguished members; and

WHEREAS, The name of Miss Willard stands for a cause not bounded by State or country, but one that appeals to the human interest of the civilized world; therefore,

Resolved, That the Seventh Annual Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution in session assembled express its personal regret in the death of Miss Willard and extend its profound sympathy to the great organization of the W. C. T. U., of which she was the beloved and honored president; and

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to that organization.

Mrs. AVERY (continuing). It is seconded by Mrs. Palmer, of Maine. If I could speak just one word to the resolution—it is not perhaps known that Miss Willard was a member of this organization; that she was one of the charter members; that she was deeply interested in our work; and that while abroad she sent back word to a friend on no account to let her dues lapse. She has been interested in every piece of work that has been taken up by the Daughters, although her time was otherwise thoroughly absorbed in other directions; and therefore, Daughters of the American Revolution, I offer these resolutions as a tribute of respect.

CHAIRMAN. You have heard the resolutions, ladies. What action will you take?

Mrs. FOWLER. I move they be adopted, Madam President.

A MEMBER. Is it in order to ask for a rising vote?

CHAIRMAN. A rising vote is asked. All in favor will rise. Be seated, ladies. It is a unanimous vote.

READER. A motion from Mrs. Tibbals, of Connecticut. "That two persons be stationed at the door to interrupt all conversation after entering the house."

Mrs. TIBBALS. It is utterly impossible to hear anything, and to vote on any motion is as impossible.

CHAIRMAN. You have heard the motion, ladies.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that two persons be stationed at the door to stop the conversation of members entering or stopping at the door to talk. The Chair knows how it interferes with the hearing. Is there any discussion whatever? Are you ready for the question? All in favor say "aye;" contrary "no;" the motion is carried. We will try to find people who are willing to take this station.

READER. A motion by Mrs. Joseph Barnes, General Benjamin Lincoln Chapter, Massachusetts. Moved "That this Congress take some action looking toward the awarding of pensions by the Government of the United States to the daughters of soldiers or sailors who served their country during the War of the Revolution. I would suggest that a committee be appointed to present this matter to Congress during the present session, that those daughters of such soldiers and sailors may be removed from the charitable institutions of our cities and towns and be placed in private families."

CHAIRMAN. You have heard the motion, ladies.

Mrs. FOWLER. I would like to second that motion. There are two real daughters in Massachusetts who are cared for by the towns in which they live, and as Congress, I believe, has refused to pay pensions after this date to real daughters or any daughters, I think there should be some action taken by it. We have two real daughters, of whom I know, in Massachusetts who are cared for by the towns in which they reside.

CHAIRMAN. Anything further upon this subject, ladies?

READER. Mrs. Joseph H. Barnes, of General Benjamin Lincoln Chapter, of East Boston, Massachusetts. Moved "That this Congress take some action looking toward the awarding of pensions by the Government of the United States to the daughters of soldiers or sailors who served their country during the War of the Revolution. I would suggest that a committee be appointed to present this matter to Congress during the present session, that these daughters of such soldiers and sailors may be removed from the charitable institutions of our cities and towns and be placed in private families."

Mrs. DAVOL. There are daughters, real daughters, in Mas-

sachusetts who were in charitable institutions, and some of the Chapters have taken those daughters out and placed them in homes, made them members of the National Society, paying their dues, and then have placed them in comfortable homes. It seems to me that there is so much talk about the pensions given to the men that the Daughters of the American Revolution might in their Chapters look out for the very few daughters who are now cared for by the towns.

Mrs. MARTIN, of Kentucky. I am decidedly opposed to this resolution. Our Order itself should take care of these daughters of the Revolution and not leave it to our country to do it. Our country is setting a precedent that would ruin it in future years.

Mrs. LOW. I move that the motion be laid on the table for future consideration.

CHAIRMAN. The motion to lay on the table does not permit of any debate. All in favor will say "aye," contrary "no;" the ayes have it and the motion is laid on the table.

READER makes announcements.

CHAIRMAN. Is Mrs. Lindsay in the House, Chairman of the Revolutionary Relics Committee? Her report is in order.

Miss MILLER. Mrs. Lindsay told me that she would be detained until a little late this afternoon, but she hoped to get here in time to make her report on revolutionary relics. I don't think she is here now.

CHAIRMAN. Is there any further business which you wish to bring before the Congress?

Dr. McGEE. I would like to offer the following motion: That the minutes of the Congress be published in the Magazine immediately after the adjournment of the Congress. My reason for offering the motion, Madam President, is that when we publish the full proceedings we have to wait a long time before the stenographers finish their report, and there is great delay in knowing what the Congress did; second, that after we publish all the proceedings and want to know what the Congress did and not merely what it talked about, we have to read through page after page of the Magazine, and I should like to have these minutes, giving just the acts of the Congress,

published soon after the Congress is over so that we may really know what the Congress has done.

READER (reads). "That the minutes of the Congress be published in the Magazine immediately after the adjournment of the Congress."

MISS FORSYTH. The ladies would like to understand whether this is intended to do away with the publication of the minutes as a whole or merely to precede them?

CHAIRMAN. Dr. McGee stated that it would not interfere with the publication of the proceedings, so the Chair understood.

DR. MCGEE. What we publish now is the proceedings, we do not publish the minutes at all. I mean to publish the minutes as we hear them every morning, containing the motions made before the Congress, whether lost or carried; nothing but the motions presented to the Congress and acted upon by the Congress.

CHAIRMAN. Dr. McGee's motion is that the minutes read at this Congress from day to day shall be published in the Magazine, in the first issue of the Magazine after Congress if possible.

MRS. THOMPSON, of Massachusetts. Is not the discussion of the Magazine in a certain part of the program?

CHAIRMAN. The Chair thinks that the ladies perhaps do not understand this exactly. It is not a discussion of the Magazine; it is merely to publish the minutes of the Congress.

MRS. THOMPSON. I understand that, Madam Chairman, but if we vote upon this and accept it, will it not debar us from some other vote in discussing the Magazine?

CHAIRMAN. The Chair does not exactly catch your meaning.

MRS. THOMPSON. For instance, if we vote to publish the proceedings of the Congress in the Magazine, and afterwards want to vote to abolish the Magazine—(interrupted by Chair.)

CHAIRMAN. You cannot publish it if you have no Magazine. Are you ready for the question? The motion is that the minutes of the Congress be published in full in the Magazine. All in favor of this will say "aye," contrary "no;" the ayes have it, the motion is carried.

READER makes announcements.

CHAIRMAN. Is there any business which you wish to attend to, ladies?

Mrs. HATCHER (chairman of House Committee.) This note has just been sent me—I do not know by whom—requesting that the alternates be permitted to come in by the same door that the delegates do, and pass through the theater into the corridor and upstairs. I have only to say that nobody can be allowed on this floor except a voter, and all people who are not voters must come through by the Fifteenth Street entrance. I know the steps are very steep and it is very disagreeable, but this Congress and Board have nothing to do with that. Only voters can come in on this floor.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Allow me to say a word in regard to the way in which the alternates and delegates generally are obliged to enter this House. An usher at the door has reported to me this morning that one lady has been severely hurt on those iron stairs that the alternates and visitors use. They could enter through this vestibule and pass upstairs without the smallest confusion; and I really think it is at the risk of at least an injury to their limbs that they are compelled to go up those iron stairs, and I think they had better be allowed to come in through this other way.

Mrs. HATCHER. Ladies, it is impossible to keep the seats for the alternates in the gallery as it is. There are ladies here who are members of this organization, and they want to hear, and they want the best seats; and we wish we had plenty of good seats to give them; but when the alternates are here we feel that their Chapters have made them such, and they must have good seats. The first four rows in the balcony have been reserved for alternates, but it is impossible to let them have that privilege, because other people take their seats, and if alternates and the general public come into this House in that way we cannot manage them. We have not enough people employed here to handle them and pass them on through the corridor and upstairs; and you people who are delegates here would find, I am afraid, that you would not have your seats, because many of the people I think would not understand, and they would sit in your seats and it would cause endless confusion. I am only carrying out my orders as chairman of this

committee. I want all to be comfortable, and this is the arrangement which has been made weeks before. This gallery is filled always when there are entertainments, and they use the side entrance, and it should be used now for the general public and the alternates. I do know that the steps are very hard for elderly ladies, and last night it was very difficult for them to get up and won; but if they pass through the house we must make different rules and employ more people to handle the crowds.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I am informed by the ushers at the door that they perfectly understand the significance of these badges, and that nobody without she has this badge, red, white and blue, upon her, would be allowed to come into these doors; that it would in no way interfere with the business on this floor and would be a great benefit and comfort to all visiting delegates and their friends.

Mrs. LOW. I do not wish to take up so much time of this Congress, but I want to say that I am sitting back under the gallery, and I have hardly heard one word from the front of this House now, and we might as well go home if the public goes through here, because we cannot have anything to do.

Mrs. ATKINS, of Indiana. I am a new member of this organization; I am new on this floor; but it is past my comprehension that we as a Congress can endeavor to undo the work of those whom we have chosen to do our work for us. [Applause.] It is impossible for us as a Congress to make our own arrangements from year to year. We have a Board of Arrangements. I came here personally not expecting to criticise even those arrangements, much less to alter them; and it seems to me that this is the spirit with which we should come to this hall and to this floor. [Applause.]

Mrs. HATCHER. I would suggest, by way of accommodating the ladies, and our friends in the gallery, that when we adjourn everybody can go out through this way and they will only have to come up those stairs once, and going out after adjournment go through this way only; that would do away with going up and down the stairs twice, which I know is very disagreeable.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair is under the impression that if you will leave these arrangements where they have been placed, in

the hands of the House Committee, Mrs. Hatcher and the other members of the committee will attend to them properly. Are you willing that this should be done? (Cries of "Yes!" "Yes!")

CHAIRMAN. It is not, in my opinion, the place to discuss matters which the House Committee has tried so hard to arrange for you. If that meets with your approval the matter will not be further discussed. There is nothing further on the program. The report of the Auditing Committee is deferred until Friday, and the Chairman of the Revolutionary Relics Committee is not present, so of course you cannot have that committee report.

Dr. McGEE. I move that this session stand adjourned.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved that we adjourn. All in favor please say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it and this session stands adjourned.

Adjourned at 3.40 o'clock p. m.

MORNING SESSION, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1898.

The session was called to order at 10.35 o'clock. The President General in the Chair.

PRECENTOR. Let us all rise and sing "America," first and last stanzas.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Congress will please come to order. The Chaplain General will open the third day's session of the Continental Congress with prayer. Will the audience please stand?

CHAPLAIN GENERAL. Let us pray. Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, Thou hast been the dwelling place of Thy people in all generations; before the mountains were brought forth or ever Thou hadst formed the earth and the world, from everlasting even to everlasting, Thou art God. Our fathers trusted in Thee, and we their children trust in Thee; and in the beginning of our deliberations to-day we come seeking Thy guidance and Thy blessing. Grant that all that is done and said may be for our good, for the promotion of the principles for which this organization stands, and the honor and glory of Thy great and holy name. These mercies and blessings we humbly beg in the name of Him who hath taught us to say Our Father which art in heaven, Hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread: And forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil: For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever. Amen.

PRECENTOR. We have exercised the privilege that belongs to every Washingtonian this morning, by appropriating all who come into our midst, and of taking Mrs. Thomas C. Noyes out of the audience and asking her to sing for us two verses of the "Star-Spangled Banner." We will all join in the chorus.

Mrs. Noyes sings; applause.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Be quiet as soon as possible, ladies. Will the ladies take their seats? As soon as the ladies take their seats and are quiet the minutes of yesterday will be read—but not until there is quiet in the House. The Recording Secretary General will read the minutes of yesterday.

(Recording Secretary General reads minutes.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the minutes, ladies; what will you do with them?

Mrs. BURHANS. Madam President, is a resolution in order that bears upon our minutes?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Not until after they are approved or disapproved.

Miss LATHROP. I ask, are these the official stenographic minutes?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No; these are simply the minutes—not the stenographic report.

Miss LATHROP. There was a motion made by Mrs. Mills and seconded by Mrs. McLean. I wanted to know if these minutes were as they are to be in the Magazine.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Won't the lady from New York make her questions to the Recording Secretary General? Perhaps she can answer them.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. Will you kindly repeat your inquiry?

Miss LATHROP. I asked if these were the stenographic official minutes of the Congress.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair answered that question.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. These are the minutes, but not the stenographic proceedings. This is merely a motion that passed regarding discussion.

Miss LATHROP. Then if the stenographic proceedings are right, that is all right.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. The stenographic proceedings will be printed after these are.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are there any other corrections, ladies? If not, the minutes will stand approved. The Chair is requested to enforce quiet if possible. The Chair feels perfectly sure the ladies do not want to interfere with the progress of business this morning, and she would ask that the ladies who are moving about the House be seated and remain seated during the hours of business. Really, ladies, you have enough time for consultation other than in the very busy moments of the morning hour.

(Here Reader makes some announcements as requested by the Chair).

Mrs. WALKER, of the District. I wish to offer this resolution: *Resolved*, That we extend our hearty thanks to the committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Sons of the American Revolution, that made the reception last night at the Arlington such a grand success, in every detail perfect.

Mrs. MATHES. I wish to second that motion for Tennessee.

Miss MILLER. I move that this be made a rising vote.

(All rise.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion has been adopted unanimously.

Mrs. HATCH. I rise to a question of personal privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This is a question of personal privilege, so you will like to hear it.

Mrs. HATCH. There are on this floor four ladies that have white badges that are not entitled to them. I therefore request that every member on this floor who has a white badge will meet me as chairman of the Credential Committee, and Mrs. Hatcher as chairman of the House Committee, at my office, at the box office, otherwise no white badges will be recognized. They must come and give me their names.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard this request, ladies. Those who have been unfortunate enough in some way to make a mistake will kindly meet Mrs. Hatch.

Miss MILLER. I move that the report of the Committee on Revolutionary Relics be made the special order of the day.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded. Miss Miller, the Chair regrets to say that this motion, which preceded yours, is exactly the same thing by Mrs. White, of Brooklyn, and I will have that read, as it was handed up some time ago. The motion of Mrs. White takes precedence.

READER. "I move that the report of the Committee on Revolutionary Relics be made the special order of the day."

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded, ladies, that the report of the Committee on Revolutionary Relics be made the special order of the day. All in favor of this motion will designate by saying "aye," those opposed "no." It is so ordered. We will have the report of the Revolutionary Relics Committee.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A motion referring to keeping quiet, ladies. We will have this motion, ladies.

READER. A motion was sent to the platform yesterday by Mrs. Tibbals, of Connecticut, that silence be enforced at the door; two persons being appointed. The motion was carried. Judging from the noise this morning, it is very evident no persons have been appointed. Mrs. Tibbals again moves that if it is not possible to enforce this silence — in other words, if it is impossible to bridle a woman's tongue — that two policemen be stationed there, as under existing circumstances it is impossible to hear or even vote intelligently.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard this motion; the Chair will hope very much that part of it may be omitted. What will you do with the motion?

Miss DESHA. I am very anxious to hear the report of the Revolutionary Relics Committee, but can we make it a special order without a two-thirds vote? and a two-thirds vote requires a standing vote.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been ordered, Miss Desha; do you want to reconsider?

Miss DESHA. No, I do not want to reconsider, but when it has been ordered by a vote that was not parliamentary, I do not think it is right.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If the body itself decides to do it, the Chair decides that the body itself wants to hear the report, and wants to hear it now.

Miss DESHA. We do, but we want it done according to Robert's Rules of Order.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A motion before the House, ladies; what will you do with this motion?

Mrs. NASH. It was made a special order of the day yesterday. It was voted yesterday that it should come up the first

thing to-day. It was, therefore, made a special order for to-day.

MISS DESHA. I did not know that.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair was not aware of it, either.

Mrs. BURHANS. I move an amendment to that motion, that we omit those words, "if it is impossible to bridle a woman's tongue;" I hardly think we would like to have that printed in our Magazine.

Mrs. WALKER. I move that motion be laid on the table.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of laying this motion on the table will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The ayes have it; it is so ordered.

A MEMBER. The ayes are all on the other side of the House, and are not subjected to the noise that we are.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will request the chairman of ushers to put two ladies there at the door to keep the ladies in their seats and keep them quiet. There are half a dozen ladies now walking around — more than that — really interfering very much with the business. Will those ladies take their seats, please?

A MEMBER, from Kentucky. I move that while the reading of the paper is going on the doors be closed and no one admitted.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. While the business is going on, or the reading of the paper?

SAME MEMBER. The reading of the report.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that the doors be closed and no one admitted during the reading of the report. All in favor of this motion will say "aye," contrary "no." It is so ordered. We will now have the report of the chairman of the Revolutionary Relics Committee.

Mrs. LINDSAY:

REPORT OF REVOLUTIONARY RELICS COMMITTEE.

Madam President and Daughters of the American Revolution: Your Committee on Revolutionary Relics reports as follows: During the last two years, the collection of relics of the Revolutionary period,

and the arrangements for their preservation, have been carried on under conditions which make it impracticable to fix the exact line of separation between the work of the present committee and its immediate predecessor, of which Mrs. Stephen J. Field was the Chairman. For that reason, results only are reported, the committee deeming it unnecessary to take up the time of the Congress in stating the details of its action.

There has lately been received a valuable relic which was promised at the last Congress. It is a Mayflower chest in a good state of preservation, and was presented by Mrs. Adrian V. S. Schenck.

Other valuable contributions have been made during the year. All our relics are displayed in cases in the Smithsonian Institution, where they are expected to remain until the completion of the Continental Hall, to which they will prove a great attraction. The relics are now labelled and in perfect condition. A description of each, with the name of the donor, is given in a printed circular prepared by the Chairman of this committee under authority from the Board of Management. The circular is attached to this report, and it is requested that it be treated as a part thereof, without being read at length.

Your committee calls the attention of Congress to the fact that it has incurred no expense, so far as the funds of the Society are concerned, having declined to take advantage of the permission given by the Board of Management to charge those funds with certain necessary expenses.

We suggest that there are occasional opportunities for the purchase of valuable relics and that there ought to be a yearly appropriation for the use of this committee in that regard, not exceeding fifty (50) dollars. The sum mentioned is small, but a larger appropriation would encourage attempts to put off on the Society spurious articles falsely represented to be genuine Revolutionary relics.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ELEANOR HOLMES LINDSAY.

Chairman.

MRS. ELROY M. AVERY.

MRS. MARY SAWYER THOMAS.

MRS. JOHN N. JEWETT.

MRS. JOHN A. T. HULL.

MRS. A. W. L. KERFOOT.

E. H. B. ROBERTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 17, 1898.

Daughters of the American Revolution: The traditions of the past make up the greater part of the history of a country. Their preservation is characteristic of every people, even of those capable of attaining only the lowest standard of civilization. They tell of the past, of the aspirations, of the struggles, the successes and failures of those who, having worked out the problems of life, are now forever at rest, and who, ex-

cept for the stories handed down through the generations of their children, would be as utterly lost to the world as though they had never lived.

The traditions of the olden times are day by day being verified by the remains of their dead cities—the tombs of Egypt, the marbles of Greece, and the cuneiform inscriptions of Babylon, which constant researches are bringing to light. It can no longer be said, "I have stood upon Achilles' tomb and heard Troy doubted." The Pharaohs of Jewish Scripture are leaving their tombs on the banks of the Nile and meeting the people of the nineteenth century face to face in the museums of the world.

The mythical accounts of the heroic deeds of the dead past, which our forefathers looked upon as old women's tales, are taking on the hues of truth; and through the relics of those distant ages, which neglect and time have not wholly destroyed, we are beginning to read aright and to intelligently comprehend those ancient stories which we, too, have looked upon as little more than the fanciful effusions of inventive genius.

The Daughters of the American Revolution appreciate the importance of the lessons which modern research is teaching. They have commenced the work of gathering all available relics of the Revolutionary struggle and its heroes while it is yet possible. In every section of the country relics are to be found in private homes which ought not to remain exposed to the danger of destruction and which should be identified as genuine while satisfactory identification is still practicable, and, when identified, dedicated to the great work of keeping fresh in the minds of the people the patriotic devotion of those whose sacrifices in the contest for freedom secured so rich an inheritance to their children and their children's children.

"Would we, therefore, be true to the instincts of human nature if, as Americans, we felt no pride in these great facts, or allowed them to sink into obscurity with the lapse of time?"

Things connect themselves with deeds, and every material object, down to the merest fragment of an official order or report; a letter to or from a Revolutionary soldier; a letter to or from the mother, wife, sister or sweetheart of a Revolutionary soldier, is capable of aiding this Society in perfecting its great mission. One needs but to call attention to this most important matter; argument should be unnecessary, and importunity might be deemed indelicate. Families dissolve in the progress of time, and treasured mementoes in the hands of accidental custodians unacquainted with their history, are often cast aside as worthless trumpery and lost forever to those who would appreciate their value and carefully preserve them. To meet this exigency and to prevent such losses, the Committee of Revolutionary Relics was created and charged with the duty of securing for the uses of our Society everything that played any part in, or had any connection with, the War of the

Revolution and which is not now secured, as far as may be, against loss or destruction. Every Daughter should feel it her duty to donate or loan to the Society a portion, at least, of the relics she may possess. She may do this with confidence that they will be preserved. The cabinets containing, and to contain relics collected, and to be collected, are in the custody and under the charge of the officers of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, which guarantees their safety.

I deem it not inappropriate, and I hope I may not be regarded as trespassing upon your patience, to embody in this paper the list of Revolutionary Relics now in the Smithsonian Institution, and which this Committee regards as a sacred charge.

The following relics of the Society have been deposited with Revolutionary relics at the request of this Committee, and by order of the National Board in 1897:

Letter of G. Brown Goode to Daughters of American Revolution, July 31, 1896.

Constitution and Magazine of the National Society of Daughters of the American Revolution.

Badge of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Designed by G. Brown Goode, and adopted by the Society May 26, 1891.

Certificate of Membership, Regent's Commission and Chapter Charter issued by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Souvenir Spoon of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

List of Revolutionary Relics deposited in the National Museum by the Revolutionary Relics Committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution:

Spinning Wheel of the period of the War of the Revolution, belonging to the grandmother of Dr. G. Brown Goode. It was this wheel that suggested to Doctor Goode the design made by him for the badge of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and adopted by the Society, May 26, 1891. Presented to the Society by Dr. G. Brown Goode.

China Dinner Set, red and gold decoration, belonging to Mary Morris; wife of Captain David Morris, a prisoner on the "Jersey Prison Ship." Presented to the Daughters of the American Revolution, in her memory, by their daughter, Dr. Nellie M. Flint.

Bronze Medal in honor of the Volunteer Grenadier Company, Third Battalion, Sixth Division, National Guard of Paris, of which Marquis de Lafayette was Commandant, 1789. Presented by Mrs. Robert Stockwell Hatcher.

Bronze Medal in honor of General Lafayette, born in September, 1757. Commandant of the National Guard of Paris, 1789. Presented by Mrs. Robert Stockwell Hatcher.

Bronze Medal in honor of General Lafayette; a tribute by B. Duvivier to the Garde Nationale of Paris. Presented by Mrs. Robert Stockwell Hatcher.

Pewter Plate, one of a set from which bullets were made during the War of the Revolution. Presented by Mrs. Harriet Perry Stafford.

Miniature Portrait of Sarah Rand Carter, of Charlestown, who served, when a girl of sixteen, as scout at the battle of Bunker Hill. Painted by her granddaughter, Sarah Carter Frothingham, and presented to the Society by her grandson, Dr. R. E. C. Stearns.

Engraved Portrait of General Israel Putnam. Presented by his great-great-granddaughter, Miss Emily N. Walker.

Candle from Yorktown, Virginia, and one from Germantown, Pennsylvania. These candles were made during the period of the Revolutionary War. Presented by Mrs. Roberdeau Buchanan.

China Punch Bowl, of India ware, that belonged to Colonel R. B. Harrison, Aide-de-Camp to General Washington. Presented by Mrs. Elizabeth Sinclair Jones.

Continental Scrip, four pieces, which were in General Washington's pocket-book at the close of the War of the Revolution, and given by Major Dangerfield Lewis to Miss Elizabeth Bryant Johnston, of Washington City, who presented it to the Society.

Forty-Dollar Bill of the United Colonies, September 26, 1778. Presented by Mrs. Eleanor Holmes Lindsay.

Paper Money, eight Spanish milled dollars, issued by authority of the Continental Congress in 1775. Presented by Mrs. Lucy D. Parks.

Infant's Shirt and Mit worn by William Woodford at his christening, in the Episcopal church at Fredericksburg, Virginia, about 1750. He was Colonel of the Second Virginia Regiment and Brigadier-General of the Continental Army in the War of the Revolution. Presented by Mrs. Lucy D. Parks.

Letter of William Woodford, dated Bethlehem, 6th October, 1777. Presented by Mrs. Lucy D. Parks.

Specimen of Continental Money, eight dollars, 1775. Presented by Mrs. Lucy D. Parks.

China Cup of India ware, one hundred and fifty years old. Presented by Mrs. Stephen J. Field.

Piece of Elm Tree at Cambridge, Mass., known as the Washington Elm, beneath which General Washington took command of the American Army, July 3d, 1775. Presented by ———.

Silver Tea Spoon, marked "R. S.," made from knee-buckles worn by Lieutenant-Colonel Ephraim Sawyer, of Lancaster, Massachusetts, who, with his five sons, served throughout the War of the Revolution. Presented to the Daughters of the American Revolution by Mrs. Mary Sawyer Foote, great-granddaughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Sawyer.

Leather Wallet of Major Ebenezer Frye, who was wounded at the battle of Bunker Hill, and was one of the five supporters of the lamented General Joseph Warren. Presented to the Society by Mrs. Mary Sawyer Foote.

Metallic Badge, with portrait of General Washington. Presented by Mrs. Mary Sawyer Foote.

Silver Ink Tray, brought to New England by J. Frye, ancestor of the Frye family in America. (The glass inkstand replaced the original one of metal during Revolutionary times.) It was given to his son Jesse, who bequeathed it to his grandson, Major Ebenezer Frye, of the War of the Revolution, from whom it descended to his son Jesse and grandson Jesse, whose widow, Hannah Maria Louise Frye, presented it to the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Autograph Dinner Invitation of Thomas Jefferson, July 24th, 1818, and photograph showing folding of same. Presented by Mrs. Eleanor Holmes Lindsay.

Photograph of the flag used by Commodore John Paul Jones on the *Bon Homme Richard* during the War of the Revolution. Presented by the owner of the flag, Mrs. Harriet Perry Stafford.

Silver Tea Strainer owned by Mildred Washington, aunt of General Washington. Presented by Mrs. Lucy D. Parks.

A Revolutionary Bill issued by the State of Maryland in August, 1776. Presented by Miss Mary Desha.

A Photograph of Nancy Cloes Ray, a Daughter of a Revolutionary soldier. Mrs. Ray was born March 19, 1796. The photograph was taken March 19, 1897, and was presented by her to the Society.

Photograph of Gravestones of General Joseph Bradley Varnum and of his wife, Mollie Varnum, in the old churchyard at Dracut, Massachusetts. Presented by Mrs. Ellen S. Tolman, Regent of Betty Ross Chapter.

Autograph Letters from Mrs. Lucinda P. March Proctor, and Mrs. Florilla Pierce (over ninety years old), daughters of soldiers of the Revolution.

A Poem written on the death of General George Washington, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States, purchased for the Society by Mrs. Russel A. Alger, and framed by Mrs. John M. Thurston.

A Photographic Copy of the original draft of the Order of the Treasurer of the United States to pay General Lafayette a certain amount for his "services and sacrifices in the War of the Revolution." Presented by Mrs. Mark Burckle Hatch.

A Letter from Mrs. M. L. Hall, a daughter of a Revolutionary soldier.

A Letter from Maria M. Rogers, daughter of a Revolutionary soldier.

A Letter from Catherine A. Howell Flournoy, a daughter of a Revolutionary soldier.

A Letter from Millicent Clay Peck, a daughter of a Revolutionary soldier.

A Letter from Mrs. F. L. Pierce, aged 93, a daughter of a Revolutionary soldier.

A Letter from Maria M. Ragan, a daughter of a Revolutionary soldier.

Seven Letters referring to daughters of Revolutionary soldiers.

A Mayflower Chest, formerly belonging to Mr. Burr Sherwood, of Fairfield, Conn., purchased by Mrs. Adrian V. S. Schenck (Mrs. Elizabeth Hubbell Godfrey Schenck) and presented by her to the Society.

A Comb of Revolutionary times, presented by Mrs. Adrian V. S. Schenck.

The Committee will be most grateful for correction of any mistake in the list.

ELEANOR HOLMES LINDSAY,
Chairman Revolutionary Relics Committee of the D. A. R.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the report, ladies. What will you do with it?

A MEMBER. I move that the report be accepted, and thanks tendered the chairman.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that the report be accepted and thanks tendered the chairman. All in favor will please say "aye;" contrary, "no." It is so ordered. Now, with the permission of the Congress, Miss Johnston would like to present a little gift. All in favor please say "aye." It is so ordered.

Miss JOHNSTON. I have a present for you. It is sent by the Lexington Chapter, Lexington, Mass., through their Regent, Mrs. Sarah Bowman Van Ness, and presents three interesting views. The center one is the old belfry from which the alarm given by Paul Revere was rung to the sleeping minute men. [Applause.] On the left is the village green where eighty men met eight hundred of the British. On the right is the monument reared to the eight patriots who fell on that April morning of 1775—fell in sight of their own doorways. It is sent as a present to the Congress assembled, and framed in some of the wood of the old belfry. [Applause.] It will take its place in our great hall, where all our treasures will gravitate. I now give it into the gracious hands of the chairman of the Revolutionary Relics Committee.

A MEMBER. I move that it be accepted with thanks.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that this present be accepted with thanks. All in favor of this motion will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." It is so ordered. Mrs. Lindsay, will you make some remarks of recognition?

Mrs. LINDSAY. I am sure that our committee is most thank-

ful, and we shall feel very grateful for any other contributions.
[Applause and laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There are some telegrams here, ladies, of very great importance, which, with the permission of the Congress, the Official Reader will read.

READER (reads telegrams):

"To the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, President General: The Washington Society, Sons of the American Revolution, send greeting.

(Signed)

ARTHUR S. GIBBS,
Secretary."

"To the National Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution: The Maryland Society, Sons of the American Revolution, send greeting, and crave your influence with Committee on Rules of the House of Representatives to allow the bill making appropriations to the Maryland Revolutionary Monument to come to a vote.

(Signed)

FRANCIS PUTNAM STEVENS,
Acting President.

JAMES DAVIDSON INGLEHART,
Secretary."

"The Maryland Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, send greetings to the Continental Congress of 1898."

"Seattle, Washington, Sons of the American Revolution, extend greetings."

"The Western Reserve Society, S. A. R., send fraternal and patriotic greetings to the grandest Society of patriotic women on earth.

WILLIAM HENRY MARLETT."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The regular order of business is the report of the Continental Hall Committee.

Mrs. LOWE, of Georgia. Before we pass to the regular order, will it be in order for me to present a resolution?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there objection, ladies, to hearing this resolution? The Chair hears none, and Mrs. Lowe will please read her resolution.

Mrs. LOWE (reads resolution):

WHEREAS, A bill has been introduced into the Congress of the United States looking to the establishment of a school where the women of the United States shall be taught the science of domesticity and

peace, just as at West Point and Annapolis the men are taught the science of war; and

WHEREAS, We believe that such a school will tend to promote the good of the Nation, and benefit mankind by the application of such knowledge to the womanly duties of home-making and child-rearing; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Daughters of the American Revolution, in convention assembled, do endorse the proposed National Training School for Women, and do ask the Congress of the United States to establish such a school.

I do not feel, Madam President, that it is necessary for me to add a personal appeal to this Congress of women assembled in behalf of this movement, but it might be well for me to say a few words in regard to what this school means. It means that the promoter wishes to establish, or to have this Congress establish, a school where women may be taught the science of motherhood. There is perhaps not a woman in this audience who is not aware of the painful ignorance which exists in many districts, among women less fortunate than we, upon this subject. It is for this purpose, for the women who are not enabled of themselves to know the science of home-making or home-keeping, child culture, and such scientific questions, that this school proposes to direct its efforts. We all know that motherhood is the crowning glory of womanhood, and I, therefore, would like to add my personal appeal to the women to endorse this bill which is now before Congress. [Applause.]

Mrs. DAVOL, of Massachusetts. I move that that be laid upon the table, as having nothing whatever to do with the matter that we came here to attend to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved that the matter be laid upon the table; this motion cannot be debated. All in favor of laying it on the table will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The resolutions are laid upon the table.

Mrs. GREEN. May I ask if any expressinn of condolence has been offered in this Congress on the death of Mrs. Eno's father?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair does not know.

Mrs. GREEN. May I have permission to offer these resolutions?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there objection, ladies? If not, unanimous consent is given; the Chair hears no objection. Will you step to the front?

Mrs. GREEN. I would like to offer this resolution:

Resolved, That the delegates assembled in this Congress wish to express their sympathy for one of their number, Mrs. Wood, Regent of the Simsbury Chapter, in the State of Connecticut, in the loss of her father, Mr. Amos R. Eno, one of the leading citizens of New York, who died yesterday, February 21st, at the age of 87, at his home in that city, where he is universally esteemed.

(Cries of "Order of the day!")

MRS. SHIELDS. While we are undoubtedly in full sympathy with this motion, there are many of us who have suffered in the same way; if we bring all such here, we will be in continual distress, as well as having time to do nothing else whatever.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The order of the day is called, and does not admit of debate. We will at once have the report of the Chairman of the Continental Hall Committee.

Mrs. SHEPARD (reads report):

REPORT OF THE CONTINENTAL HALL COMMITTEE.

Madam President and Daughters of the American Revolution: Once more the Continental Hall Committee brings to you its report. Owing to the very great distance by which the members of this Committee are separated, we are unable to meet oftener than once a year, and it often causes the chairman and members of the Committee much distress of mind that we cannot, from time to time, make our plans, and thereby have better concerted action, instead of the hasty meetings with which we are obliged to be satisfied immediately before and after our annual Congress. However, we have much to be grateful for. When our report was presented to you last year, we had in our treasury but little over \$11,000; to-day we bring the good tidings of something more than \$30,000.

The leaflet prepared and sent out by our Committee, in May, we will hope, has received attention in every Chapter. In this leaflet it was earnestly desired that in each and every Chapter in the country one meeting in every year should be devoted to the interest of the Continental Hall. Since it is the chief work ever undertaken by our Society, it seemed but just that at one meeting during the year this should be the principal subject. We have every evidence that the interest has spread, and as the membership of our Society has increased during the year to 23,000 it is with the most hopeful spirit that we stand before you to-day to receive inspiration and encouragement from you. At the

time we read our last report to you, we had every reason to hope for favorable action by the United States Congress concerning land for our building; and though the wisest and best of our Senators and Representatives felt keenly desirous of aiding us, still, in the few hurried days remaining before March 4th, so many matters of grave importance pressed upon their attention, that nothing was accomplished for us. During the year, excellent architects have desired to furnish us with plans, but, until we know the location of our lot, and its size and shape, it is idle to receive plans for a building. And so your Committee has no special lot of which to tell you this year. It has always held most strenuously to the belief that we, as a Society, must not put upon ourselves any debt for a lot upon which to erect our building. When 23,000 women resolve to purchase a lot and erect a building in memory of their ancestors, it would surely be a poor beginning to find a heavy debt and interest confronting them. We must have in our treasury \$50,000 before we can feel justified in the purchase of a lot. If the Congress of 1898 takes the same wise action as did that of 1897, we shall add so greatly to our permanent fund that we may be justified in the belief that within a year we may be the proud possessors of a suitable site for our long desired building.

From this object we must not permit ourselves to be diverted by new projects, no matter how alluring they may appear nor how much personal enthusiasm they may incite. While it is true that individual members of our Society may not be curbed, because of such membership, from assisting in any way that their inclinations may prompt, any other object that appeals to their sympathy, it should be remembered that, as Daughters of the American Revolution, we can entertain no project which shall not first receive the official sanction of the Continental Congress.

It is partly because of the numerous obligations the women of our land are constantly being pressed to assume, that your Committee has been unable to show a larger gain to the Continental Hall Fund. During the last year, an unexpected and peculiar embarrassment has confronted your Committee in its efforts to obtain contributions, and because of its peculiarity an apparent confusion has been produced in the minds of many between it and our Continental Hall object. This confusion has become so extended as to make special mention of it seem to be incumbent upon your Committee.

It recently became a matter of public information that a plan sought to be inaugurated by our beloved George Washington, through a provision of his will, or in some other way, for the establishment of a University in the National Capital, had been neglected by some who were charged with a duty concerning it, and forgotten, if ever known, by the general public. Woman, ever impulsive and active in everything connected with the name of the Father of his Country, quickly responded, and an organization of influential women has undertaken to accomplish, through the aid of American women, the unperformed duty of

others. We would not utter a word that would restrain the patriotic impulses and sentiments of man or woman in such regard, but we deem it to be our duty to explain to the women of our Society, and of the country, that there is no connection whatever between that undertaking and our own. The enterprise we have in hand is to build a memorial to the men and women whose services, though more humble than those of Washington, made it possible that he should succeed and our country live, and whose memories are dear to us because of our personal descent from them. Incidentally our achievement will be as much in honor of Washington as of any of those who served our country under his leadership, but the great cause of liberty and the right of man to govern himself, brought about by the united efforts of leader and follower, officer and private, ancestors of ourselves of whom we are justly proud, and to whose memories we intend to prove faithful, is our object, instead of creating a tribute to none but Washington alone.

The self-sacrificing wife and mother, the private soldier and the officer of every degree, as well as the statesman at the council, shall share with the great leader of all, the immortality to which our temple is to be dedicated. Our edifice and its agencies shall tend to preserve from obliteration, and spread knowledge concerning, the lesser heroes and heroines, as well as the greater ones, in the tremendous struggle of the American people for the freedom and blessed government which we enjoy, and the whole world has been benefited by. The danger that our Society has found to be imminent has not been that the memory or fame of Washington would fade from earth and perish, but that all personality of the larger majority of those who followed his lead in the great performances which gave to him fame and a name that shall live forever, would become obscure and finally absolutely lost. It is to rescue and save such personality from extinction that we hope for. Those services rendered in the ranks, upon the field, and in the home, are especially dear to each one of us. They are close and dear to every descendant of him or her who rendered them, and the preservation of them and the relating of them will always thrill and inspire those who come after us. Knowledge of them and familiarity with them make us stronger and better, and will inspire and strengthen future generations. What woman within range of my voice would fix an exchangeable price upon her proud and loving faith in her descent from the men and women who created our country? This knowledge and faith are the personal belonging of each one of us—sacred against exchange or giving up.

We have learned from the past that the fame and names of great leaders only are preserved in the pages of general history and upon the rolls of honor that the world sees and hears of, and we have determined that the whole history of the great contest that established the rights and equalities of individual man shall not be finished until upon its pages shall be inscribed the part that the individual himself took in his own cause. The Revolution was no more the cause of the great heroes

than of the humble ones. It is such history that the Continental Hall will write, and within its portals the great and the lowly shall stand side by side, equal in honor and alike in fame.

Our enterprise was begun first, and to its accomplishment the faith of this Society has been pledged. Its object is as noble an one as it is possible for earthly effort to attain. To its accomplishment our first efforts should be directed. Let loyalty to the pledge of our Society to take care of our very own sweet and noble purpose be our first duty. If there are those among us who can enjoy the blessed privileges of performing many generous purposes at one time, let no one dissuade them, but to the majority of us who can do but little at a time, let us observe our duty to the Continental Hall project as a sacred pledge to be first performed.

I believe I do not overestimate the generosity and unselfishness of Washington himself in saying that if we could have his advice to-day, he would tell us to put in permanent form our gratitude and veneration for his officers and soldiers, before further honoring him; that we should not forget, or allow to be forgotten, his companions who suffered every humiliation and pain that come from sickness, hunger, cold and death, to secure the same blessings of free government that he sacrificed so much for, and without whose services his efforts would have been unavailing.

Let us remember that we, as Daughters of the American Revolution, have firmly decided to build our Continental Hall—we need it—we must have it. Let nothing turn us from our purpose.

Continental Hall Committee, 1897, Daughters of the American Revolution: Mrs. Henry M. Shepard, Illinois, Chairman; Mrs. John W. Foster, District of Columbia; Mrs. Joshua Wilbour, Rhode Island; Mrs. Daniel Manning, New York; Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle, Ohio; Mrs. Joseph Washington, Tennessee; Mrs. Clement Griscom, Pennsylvania; Mrs. V. K. Maddox, California; Mrs. Jesse Burdett, Vermont; Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry, District of Columbia; Miss Virginia Miller, District of Columbia; Mrs. S. V. White, New York; Mrs. James Peck, Wisconsin; Mrs. Charles S. Faulkner, West Virginia; Mrs. William Dickson, Georgia; Mrs. Miranda Tullock, District of Columbia; Mrs. Francis W. Goddard, Colorado; Mrs. Martha Griggs, Washington; Mrs. L. Bradford Prince, New Mexico; Mrs. Francis E. Warren, Wyoming; Mme. Anna Von Rydingsvard, Massachusetts; Mrs. John Ritchie, Maryland; Mrs. J. S. T. Stranahan, New York.

A MEMBER. I move that the report of the Chairman of the Continental Hall Committee be accepted.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of accepting this report will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." It is accepted.

Mrs. BURNS, of Illinois. I beg to offer this Congress the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution has \$4,465 invested in current funds, and \$3,814.70 in cash, making a total of \$8,279.70, and \$5,000 of this amount can be turned over to the Continental Hall Fund; therefore be it

Resolved, That \$5,000 be turned over by this Congress from the general fund to the Continental Hall Fund.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the motion; is there objection now to the consideration of this motion? If there is no objection, it will be considered that unanimous consent is given. The motion is before you, ladies, and is debatable.

Mrs. DICKINS. As I understand the motion, there is \$4,000 of that amount now in the permanent fund, that belongs to the Continental Hall; that is the way the motion was stated to Congress.

(Cries of "No! No!")

Mrs. DICKINS. Then it is a misstatement; I think the motion should be corrected to be correct.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion will be read again for information.

READER. Mrs. Burns, of Illinois, moved that "Whereas, the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution has \$4,465 invested in current funds, and \$3,814.70 in cash, making a total of \$8,270.70, and \$5,000 of this amount can be turned over to the Continental Hall Fund; therefore, *Resolved*, That \$5,000 be turned over by this Congress from the general fund to the Continental Hall Fund.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion is open to discussion.

Mrs. SWIFT, of California. I rise to a question of privilege. The California delegation have come a great many miles to attend this Congress, and we have accepted the worst seats in the House; is it too much to ask that the District of Columbia banner be lowered, so that, while we may not hear, we may see something?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a request that the District of Columbia banner be lowered, so that those behind can see. Please have it lowered.

Mrs. FOWLER. All New England women wish the Continental Hall project success. Large donations have been made

by Massachusetts women, who will not withhold their contributions in future. I most heartily approve of appropriating a part of the whole of the sum which has accrued from dues by the National Society to the Continental Hall Fund.

Mrs. MAXWELL, of Kentucky. I wish to add my hearty endorsement of the report just heard, in regard to the Continental Hall Committee. I think it is our first duty to make that a monument above all others. I approve of that appropriation of the money, and wish it to be done.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion is before you, ladies; all in favor of the motion will designate it by saying "aye;" those opposed "no;" the ayes have it; the motion is carried. [Great applause.]

Mrs. DICKINSON, of Illinois. The Chicago Chapter, which I am proud to represent, is in most hearty sympathy with the work of the National Committee. As a proof of this I am permitted to hand to the Chairman the sum of \$500, which I am glad to do. [Great applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is quite necessary that the State Regent of New York be recognized.

Miss FORSYTH. If it is in order, and in order to save some of the confusion which will undoubtedly result, may we ask that you appoint two or three ladies to receive this money?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Suggest them.

Miss FORSYTH. May I suggest that Mrs. Cabell and Mrs. Avery receive this money as it comes up, for I know a great deal is coming.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair appoints Mrs. Cabell and Mrs. Avery to take their stand by the steps here, one on one side and one on the other, and receive the contributions as they come.

Mrs. SHEPARD. The Chairman of the Hall Committee announces \$500 voted by the Chicago Chapter; also from the Washington Heights Chapter, \$1,000. [Applause.]

Miss FORSYTH. Madam President, and Chairman of the Committee on the Continental Hall Fund, I have two gifts that I have been asked to bring from Chapters of our State. One is small as to amount, but it is a gift of \$10 from one of the very last formed Chapters, which is for the first time represented

here, and only formed within a few weeks. The other shows the confidence the State of New York has in what is going to be, as you will see by this gift that comes from the Hendrick Hudson Chapter. I will read to you the resolution that accompanied the gift.

(Reads resolution about corner-stone, and presents a piece of stone.)

WHEREAS, The Continental Hall is to be a memorial to our ancestors, it seems eminently appropriate that it commemorate the achievements of the heroes who led the van-guard which made possible the great after battle for liberty; therefore the members of Hendrick Hudson Chapter tender to the Continental Hall Committee a corner-stone in memory of the great navigator who discovered Delaware Bay and was the first to explore the Hudson River and Hudson's Bay. Said corner-stone to be made of Hudson and Chester granite, of which a sample is forwarded; to be of adequate size, suitably carved and duly inscribed in honor of Hendrick Hudson. Believing that other Chapters will also offer external portions of the Hall in memory of discoverers and pioneers, the matter is respectfully submitted to the consideration of the Continental Hall Committee by Hendrick Hudson Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Hudson, N. Y.

MARGARET MULFORD COLLIER,

Regent.

HARRIETTE A. FOLGER,

Corresponding Secretary.

Mrs. SHEPARD. The chairman hopes the corner-stone will be used very soon.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Lewis, of Tennessee, is recognized.

Mrs. LEWIS. Madam President, and Chairman of the Continental Hall Fund, in the absence of Mrs. James S. Pileher, Chairman of the Continental Hall Fund for Tennessee, and as her representative here, I report the following offerings from Tennessee Chapters:

Campbell Chapter, Nashville; Mrs. Eugene C. Lewis, Regent; \$100. Cumberland Chapter, Mrs. Nathaniel Baxter, Regent, \$60. Margaret Gaston Chapter, Lebanon; Mrs. B. I. Tarver, Regent, \$25—a very small Chapter, only about sixteen members. Bonny Kate Chapter, Knoxville; Miss Mary B. Temple, Regent; \$30. Making from all Chapters, \$215.

Respectfully submitted,

Mrs. EUGENE C. LEWIS.

Mrs. MATHES. May I add the Hermitage Chapter sends \$25 in March?

Mrs. SHEPARD. Ladies, will you kindly let the chairman announce the checks which she has already received, and then I can accept the others more gracefully?

(Reads from checks:)

Elizabeth Cook, \$10.

Ann Story Chapter, Vermont, \$52.

Will you kindly read the Chapter while I am getting the other money, Mrs. Avery?

Mrs. AVERY. Lewis Malone Ayer Chapter, C. A. R., \$15.

Mrs. SHEPARD. I have a life membership here—no, it isn't—it is from Jacksonville, Fla., \$50. [Applause.] Chicago gives us a life membership, \$25, and \$75 to the Continental Hall.

(Reads:)

Braddock Rock Chapter, C. A. R., \$10.

One hundred and three dollars from Fort Green Chapter, Brooklyn—\$100 from the Chapter and \$3 from other members of same Chapter.

Freelove Baldwin Stow Chapter, Milford, Conn., \$100.

\$2.50 in cash.

Dubuque, Iowa, Chapter, \$25.

Life membership, Mrs. McMillan, \$25.

Gen. David Forman Chapter, New Jersey, \$15.

Army and Navy Chapter, District of Columbia, \$25.

Another life membership from a lady, Mrs. Walter C. Nelson, \$100. Four life memberships rolled in one. Ladies, this is from Chicago! [Great applause.]

(Continues reading:)

From New Jersey Chapters, \$151.

Fort Green Chapter, Brooklyn, Mrs. Higgins, \$10.

Six Buffalo life memberships.

You see we are going to need that corner-stone soon. I am so glad it was presented. [Laughter.]

(Goes on reading:)

Mrs. Sylvester, Brockport, sent \$25; also \$25 from Brockport, N. Y., Chapter; in all \$50.

Caesar Rodney Chapter, Delaware, \$25.

Rebecca Motte Chapter, South Carolina, through its Regent, \$10.

Mrs. SHEPHERD, of Maine. I move that the subscriptions to the Continental Hall Fund be sent to the chairman at some other time, and the regular order of the day be proceeded with.

(Cries of "No! No!")

Mrs. SHEPARD (reads):

Mary Clay Wooster Chapter, Mrs. Frank W. Benedict, Regent, of New Haven, Conn., \$100.

Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, Indianapolis, Ind., \$25.

(Interrupted.)

MEMBER. We cannot hear.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Business will be suspended. Keep your seats until there is quiet.

Mrs. SHEPARD (continues):

Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, Mrs. William Bybee. life membership, \$25.

Mrs. C. W. Fairbanks, life membership, \$25.

Mrs. Duval—here is Chicago again—\$25.

Miss Magee, Pennsylvania, \$50.

Hiawatha, C. A. R., \$40.

Washington Chapter, C. A. R., \$5.

Phoebe Bayard Chapter, \$25, Henrietta B. Huff:

Phoebe Bayard Chapter, \$5, Mrs. Kate Huff.

Mrs. Edward Graves, Dolly Madison Chapter, District of Columbia, \$25.

Mrs. Newcomb, of the District of Columbia, contributes \$25 as a life member. [Applause.]

Chemung Chapter, New York, \$10.

Mrs. Elmer B. Martin, life membership, \$25.

Mrs. John M. Thurston, life membership, \$25.

Mrs. A. B. Wiles, Chicago, life membership, \$25.

You see, the interest has sprung up immensely! Now here is one from Piedmont Continental Chapter, Atlanta, Ga., only three months old, \$25. [Applause.] This lady who gives me this contribution for the Continental Hall (cries of "Louder")—yes, I will do so most gladly—is of the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, of New York, \$250. [Great applause.] They gave \$250 last spring.

(Interrupted.)

Mrs. BROWN. I move that the business of the day be resumed.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This is the regular business.

Miss FORSYTH. I have two other pledges that I have been authorized to give, one of \$25 from the Astenrogen Chapter, of Little Falls, and one a personal gift from the Regent of the Mahwenawasigh Chapter, of Poughkeepsie, for \$100.

Mrs. SHEPARD (reads):

Elizabeth Cook, \$5.

Francis A. Williams, Maine, \$15.

Mrs. Pemberton, Lucy Jackson Chapter, life membership, \$25.

Mrs. RATHBONE announces Ohio. [Great applause.]

Piqua Chapter, \$15.

George Clinton Chapter, \$10.

Cincinnati Chapter, \$113.

Western Reserve, \$85.

Hetuck Chapter, \$10.

Catherine Green Chapter, Xenia, twenty-three members, \$100.

Mahoning Chapter, Youngstown, \$25.

Martha Pitkin Chapter, Sandusky, \$10.

John Reily Chapter, Hamilton, \$25.

(Cries of "Good! Good!")

Mrs. KEIM. I wish to recall to the minds of the ladies present that the first large contribution until to-day was given by the Simsbury Chapter, Mrs. Wood, Regent, who since she came here has lost her father. I wish to thank the lady from New York for recognizing her affliction. She gave \$250.

Mrs. SHEPARD (continues):

La Crosse, Wis., Chapter, \$25.

Macon, Ga., Chapter, \$50.

Mrs. Peter Speakman, \$5.

A MEMBER. I am asked to announce that Mrs. Washington, of Macon, Ga., is a real daughter, as her own father really fought in the Revolutionary War.

Mrs. SHEPARD (continues):

Two life memberships, Mrs. William P. Irwin and Mrs. Clifford Gregory, \$25 each.

Miss Pearre, \$10.

Great Bridge Chapter, Norfolk, Va., \$25.

Fort Dearborn Chapter, Illinois, \$25.

Valley Forge Chapter, Pennsylvania, \$50. [Applause.]

Mrs. Thompson, New York, life membership, \$25.

General Israel Putnam Chapter, \$10.

From Natchez, Mississippi, Chapter, of fourteen members who were thrown from their homes by the floods and yellow fever this year, \$10. [Applause.] The Regent lost too much in the above-mentioned troubles to get here this year. Now, isn't that pathetic! I am so glad they sent us that, though!

Mrs. Manning—she is a member of the Continental Hall Committee—\$100. [Applause.]

Owahgena, Cazenovia, Chapter, New York, \$30.

Francis Dighton William, Maine, \$15.

Miss Reuben Hyde Walworth, life membership, \$25.

Mary Weed Marvin, Walton, New York, \$10.

Hannah Benedict Carter, Connecticut, \$2.50.

Are there more? [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Kinney is recognized.

Mrs. KINNEY. I wish to offer a motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a motion before you, ladies.

READER (reads). "I move that we now proceed to the consideration of amendments, and the amounts to be contributed to the Continental Hall be announced by chairman this afternoon."

(Cries of "No! No!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a motion before you, ladies. Did you hear the motion? The motion is before you.

(Reader reads motion again.)

Mrs. MANNING. I ask that the lady who sent that motion will kindly withdraw it. The only opportunity we have to get together and interest ourselves in the Continental Hall is the Congress. Let us do what we can now. [Great applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Kinney has withdrawn her motion. Mrs. Hatch has the floor.

Mrs. HATCH. Of the four illegal badges that were given, one

has been returned. I sincerely hope before this House adjourns the other three will be in my hands.

A MEMBER. If Mrs. Kinney has withdrawn her motion, is it in order for me to make a motion?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If there is no objection we will hear this motion. [Cries of "No! No!"] I do not think you can gain consent unless your motion be that you give us more money. [Laughter.]

SAME MEMBER. I think if they were as careful to maintain order on the platform as you are in the House, the motion might be in order.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is surprised to find that there is complaint about noise on the platform. Surely that complaint won't be made again. Every lady on this platform, the Chair thinks, is a National Officer, and she is in honor bound to keep quiet. The regular order of business will proceed.

Mrs. SHEPARD (continues): Mrs. Lindsay, of Kentucky, sends \$100. [Applause.]

Mrs. Benton McConnell, Regent of Kanisteo Valley Chapter, \$10.

Katharine Deur Butterworth, Moline, \$25.

Mrs. S. B. Sneath, Tiffin, Ohio, \$10.

Mrs. MARY SAWYER THOMAS, of Maine. Madam Chairman, will you hear me?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Thomas.

Mrs. THOMAS. I have a motion. I move that all life members receive certificates with the name "Life Member" engraved upon it in addition to the original certificate as a member of the Society.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Official Reader will read this motion so that you may understand it.

(Reader reads motion.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is that seconded?

Mrs. MANNING. I second it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded. Will the Reader please read it again.

A MEMBER. The decision of the Chair has been that the busi-

ness of the hour is the reading of the subscriptions. I move to lay the motion on the table.

A MEMBER. I second it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded to lay Mrs. Thomas' motion on the table. All in favor will please say "aye," contrary "no." It is so ordered.

Mrs. SHEPARD (continues):

Samuel Ashley Chapter, \$5.

Philadelphia Chapter, Mrs. Carter, \$100.

Columbia, South Carolina, Chapter, \$10.

Here is a note, Washington Heights Chapter, Mrs. F. P. Earle, Regent, which says a lawn party was held at the Regent's home at which \$1,000 was made in one day. [Applause.]

Illini Chapter, Ottawa, Illinois, \$10.

Watauga Chapter, Memphis, Tennessee, life membership, \$25.

H. B. Carter, Connecticut, \$25.

If these names are not right I beg everybody's pardon. Are there any more contributions or pledges? If not, I think we are finished.

Mrs. ARMSTRONG, of Iowa. As Regent of the Clinton, Iowa, Chapter, I am authorized by my society to pledge \$100 for the building of the Continental Hall. [Applause.]

Mrs. SHEPARD (reads):

Alabama, \$25.

Mrs. J. M. Crawford, \$2.

Mrs. Philip Hichborn, \$10.

Mrs. Peck, \$5.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Another appeal has come to the Chair to try to enforce order and quiet. Ladies in the back part of the House cannot hear. The Chair feels that she has really done all she could do in that respect, and now begs to appeal to the honor of the ladies for their own sakes that they will be quiet.

Mrs. SHEPARD. I do not see any more contributions. Oh, here is one more. The Baltimore Chapter of Maryland, \$25. Mrs. Thom. Regent. [Applause.] I am exceedingly obliged for these contributions, and I know I have had all the encouragement possible; and while I may never be Continental Hall

Chairman again, I am very much obliged for these contributions to-day. [Cries of "There is another!"]

Mrs. MATHES. Tennessee moves that Mrs. Shepard be kept in office as Chairman of the Continental Hall Committee until the hall is built.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair must rule that that is a matter in the hands of the Congress. The Chair has no doubt it will be done, and hopes it will be done.

Mrs. SHEPARD (reads):

Martha Washington Chapter, District of Columbia, \$25—from Miss Branch, \$15, and \$10 from the Chapter.

The Peoria Chapter having sent a contribution of \$25 pledges \$5 additional. What is finer? This is from Illinois! Here is a Daughter that don't give us her name. Won't she please give it to us? \$20. Mrs. Harrison, Philadelphia Chapter, \$50. The \$25 was from the Peoria Chapter and here is a pledge of \$5 additional from Miss Rouse, of Peoria Chapter. The Chapter has already sent up its contribution and this is her personal contribution. We seem to have received all the contributions.

MEMBER. The Bonny Kate Chapter, of Knoxville, Tennessee, having been the first and only Chapter in Tennessee to have given to the Continental Hall Fund last year, wishes to add \$45 to the sum she has already pledged, making our contributions \$260 to the Continental Hall Fund, showing that Tennessee, the Volunteer State of the South, is interested and has her heart deep, deep in this work of giving this monument to our forefathers.

Mrs. SHEPARD. This is from this lady and she don't want me to tell it. [Applause.]

MEMBER, from Tennessee. This is a personal contribution from Miss Temple.

Mrs. SHEPARD. Was Miss Temple's contribution personal or was it from the Chapter?

Miss TEMPLE. It is my personal contribution.

Mrs. SHEPARD. Oh! I thank you so much.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair holds in her hands a resolution. The Chair speaks of it because it is in connection with the Continental Hall Fund. It is in reference to the little story.

"Miss Washington of Virginia," presented by Mrs. Moran several years ago. It has been sent to have it read. Is there unanimous consent? If there is no objection the Reader will read it.

READER (reads resolution). * * * * [Applause.]*

Miss PURSELL, of Virginia. This is a contribution from Mrs. Moran, of Charlottesville, and the Virginians know nothing about it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to take any action upon that whatever?

A MEMBER. It was Job who said: "Oh, that mine enemy would write a book!" and I move that it be laid on the table.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that it be laid upon the table. All in favor of this will say "aye," opposed "no." It is so ordered.

Mrs. HATCH. I beg to correct a statement that has been made just now in this paper. I understand that the note of Mrs. Moran that is now in possession of the Treasurer General at the Loan and Trust Co. is accumulating interest. If it is, I know nothing about it. I have never received, and I am sure the former Treasurer General has never received, one cent from the Moran note. It is in my hands and has been in the former Treasurer General's hands, and I do not wish any one to say that the interest has been accumulating when it has not.

Mrs. DRAPER. I rise to a question of personal privilege. As former Treasurer General I was just referred to, and I would like to state that there may be a little misapprehension. The note is not a check of Mrs. Moran, but it is a deed of trust, I believe it is called, or a note, and when, as Treasurer General, I received it and forwarded it for payment, I was informed that it would be paid. It was given with the understanding that it would be paid with all accumulated interest when the first spadeful of earth was turned for the Continental Hall; therefore it is kept securely in the vaults of the Safe Deposit Company by the Treasurer General, and undoubtedly at that time

* Paper not delivered to committee.—EDITING COMMITTEE

we shall have great cause to thank Mrs. Moran for the gift. At present this note is not drawing interest in the American Security and Trust Company, but we are keeping it safely and we hope within a year we will realize on it, because we hope then the first spadeful of earth will be turned.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Moran is present and asks unanimous consent that she be allowed to make a statement; do you grant it? All in favor say "aye;" those opposed "no." The ayes seem to have it.

(Cries of "Division.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Rising vote is called. Those in favor will rise; those opposed will rise; the ayes seem to have it, the ayes have it, and Mrs. Moran will herself explain the matter to you from the stage.

A MEMBER. I move, Madam Chairman, that we adjourn. Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved that we adjourn; all in favor say "aye;" those opposed "no." The motion is lost.

Mrs. MORAN. I have very little to say about the book, but I think it is due to my ancestors as well as myself to say something—it is a very insignificant little novelette, only bearing the name of "Miss Washington of Virginia"—because five Blackburns married Washingtons, and I am one of them. I wrote this and sold it at the World's Fair. After the expenses were paid, \$240 was turned over—here is the receipt for it—and it was then put at interest because they did not know what to do with the money until the Memorial Hall was established. May I read the report?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Certainly.

Mrs. MORAN. The book was given entirely to them, but \$720 that I paid to get it out has been my expense; not one cent have I received. Will Mrs. Green please give us that paper?—it is not necessary, but it was simply a note from the Treasurer of the Mount Vernon Chapter saying that Mrs. Moran would turn over that money as soon as the Continental Hall was commenced, but would be put at interest simply because they did not know what to do with the money. The note is now in the Riggs Bank, bearing interest. We pay the interest, and as soon as the Continental Hall is commenced it

will be given, as well as the money that comes from the sale of the book; it will all be turned over to the Society, and will amount to about \$720. I am very sorry to have kept you so long, but I really thought that I owed it to myself to make the explanation. [Applause.]

Mrs. BALLINGER. Madam President, I am sure we have listened to the very difficult report made by the Chairman of the Building Committee, and we recognize that when all those persons are passing up checks, those checks are of necessity a part of that report. I move, Madam President, that no interruptions, either in the form of motion or suggestion, be allowed in future during the report of an officer.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Please put that in writing and send it to the desk.

HISTORIAN GENERAL. I am requested to emphasize the fact that the real daughter who contributed \$50 from the Macon Chapter is a daughter of Col. William Washington, to whom the Congress presented a medal for bravery on the field of Cowpens. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The regular order of the day will be proceeded with, the consideration of amendments.

A MEMBER from Minnesota. Minnesota is seated directly under the gallery, and we cannot hear anything at all in regard to the amendments. We would ask that we might be placed in a position where we can hear what action is taken in regard to the amendments. If we could occupy the gallery, or sit on those steps, or stand in front, we might be able to hear something.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. How many have you in your delegation?

SAME MEMBER. We have sixteen.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What can the Chairman of the House Committee do?

Mrs. HATCHER. If you are willing to stop sending notes back and forth, every page can be taken from the House. If every person on this floor who is entitled to a seat will keep it, and not talk, almost anybody can be heard from this stage, because the President General, who has not a particularly strong voice, read her speech to me and I sat in the very last seat in the

House and heard her distinctly. And if you will all keep quiet and sit still, we can hear and there will be nobody on the floor, and then we would request the gallery to be just as quiet as possible, and I am sure you can all hear in your own seats.

SAME MEMBER. That is a very great "if." It is impossible to attain to such a condition of affairs, and we are not willing that these amendments should be considered without hearing them, and it cannot be heard under existing conditions.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will suggest that chairs be placed down here, and if you occupy these steps it will be all right; chairs will be put here for the delegation.

Miss DESHA. I desire to speak.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you yield, Miss Desha, to the lady from Minnesota?

Miss DESHA. Certainly.

A MEMBER from Minnesota. Can we have a box? Are the boxes all occupied?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There seems to be seats in those boxes.

Mrs. HATCHER. Ladies, yesterday this Congress decided that the lower boxes should be reserved for Honorary and ex-officers, and that the National Board should sit on the stage. Now it is for the Congress to say whether or not the Honorary and ex-officers shall give up their seats. I cannot decide that question, because you decided it yesterday that they should sit there. The upper boxes can be cleared at once; they are supposed to be reserved for guests who are invited here by different members of this Congress who have friends and guests, and they are given cards and nobody except people who have cards are expected to sit there. They are reserved by the ladies who invite them here and come here with them. I think the ladies who are in the boxes at this moment would be very glad to let delegates take them, but as to the lower boxes the Congress would have to take action upon that, since it decided the matter yesterday. It is out of my hands.

Miss DESHA. I simply want to speak to the amendment when we are ready.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will recognize Miss Desha

when the amendments are introduced. The Chair will state that there are four chairs here.

Mrs. WALKER. I move that we adjourn.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of adjourning will say "aye;" opposed "no."

(Calls for rising vote.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A rising vote is called for. All in favor of adjourning will stand. Those opposed will stand. It would seem to the Chair that the noes have it. The Chair decides that the noes have it, and that you do not adjourn. The yeas and nays are called for. The Chair will appoint tellers to count them. All in favor will rise. We will have the negative vote as soon as you sit down.

A MEMBER. Madam President——

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We are in the midst of a vote to adjourn; nothing can be considered.

SAME MEMBER. They do not seem to understand the question.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It was on the motion to adjourn. The affirmative was taken, now the negative is to be taken. The question is whether or not you wish to adjourn. Take your seats, please. The motion to adjourn is carried, but there are a few important announcements we would like to make before you begin to leave. They are of interest to you, not to me. The Official Reader will make these announcements now.

(Reader makes announcements.)

A MEMBER. May I ask for information before we separate? I would like to inquire whether the Congress will be convened promptly at 2 o'clock. The time is so short that we do not desire to make haste to return here at two if it is not to be convened until half past two, but we do not wish to be late.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will state that she will be here at 2 o'clock and will convene the Congress at 2 o'clock promptly.

Congress adjourned at 12.50 o'clock.

Afternoon Session, Wednesday, February 23, 1898.

The afternoon session was called to order at 2 o'clock. The President General in the Chair.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is 2 o'clock, ladies, and there is not a quorum here. There is nothing you can do except to adjourn, unless you wish to remain in statu quo. Do you wish to adjourn, or what?

A MEMBER. May I claim the floor, please?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The first moment has been pledged to Miss Desha. She was to be recognized first immediately upon the introduction of the afternoon business.

Dr. McGEE. I move we take a recess of fifteen minutes.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that a recess be taken. It is so ordered.

(At 2.15 o'clock Congress was again called to order.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, the House was called to order promptly at 2 o'clock, but there was no quorum. It was moved that a recess be taken for fifteen minutes. The recess has closed, and you are again in order. Miss Desha?

A MEMBER. Madam President, may I be recognized?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will exercise the privilege of recognizing any one whom she has the right to recognize. She recognizes Miss Desha now.

Miss DESHA. I simply wanted to say to the Congress that last year we heard a great deal about the original McKinley man. I claim to be the original person who said that power should be vested in the Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution. We have tried since the Congress of 1893 to get these matters before the Congress. It has been introduced in the National Board; was offered in reports of officers; in my report to the Continental Congress of 1894 I made the recommendation; but it was never acted upon. Last year we had a splendid opportunity, when the revision was presented to us, but we frivoleed away our time. I have worked on this since 1892, and I am going to work on it till the power gets back into the Congress, where it belongs; and I simply wanted to say that I hope we will take up these amendments in

a decorous, orderly way and stick to them until we get through with them.

Mrs. THOMPSON. Madam President—(interrupted by Chair).

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Does the lady yield to Mrs. McLean?

Mrs. THOMPSON. Certainly.

Mrs. McLEAN. I am indebted to you, Madam President, and to you, lady from Massachusetts. I want to give myself the pleasure of saying that what Miss Desha has just announced to you I am in entire accord with. I remember with the utmost satisfaction that she did make such a recommendation to this Congress just at the time she has now stated to you. Of course if she states it as a fact it is a fact, but I have a distinct recollection of the fact that she did first bring before this House in her recommendation the fact that the Congress is the supreme body of this organization, and should be so recognized. And I am only too happy to say that the revision committee, of which I had the honor to be chairman, brought in, in due form, last year a provision which, had it been recognized, would have carried out that very point which Miss Desha was so anxious, and which I am sure a majority of us are anxious, to have carried out.

Mrs. THOMPSON. Madam President, we Massachusetts Daughters wish to sincerely thank the Board of Management for the presentation of these amendments with the stamp of their approval. And I also wish to congratulate not only the chairman of the committee on revision, but also every individual member of that committee, that however indirectly, at last their labors are about to be appreciated. We people in Massachusetts most deeply regretted the untimely death of the revision last year, and we welcome most gladly even a partial resurrection under the form of these proposed amendments.

Mrs. SARGEANT. I rise for information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The ladies will please state their names distinctly. The Chair has been requested by the reporters to ask every lady to give her name when she rises, otherwise they cannot give you a perfect report, and your names will be left out.

Mrs. SARGEANT. I would like to ask for information as to one point. We are to act upon the amendments. Last year

at the closing session of the Sixth Continental Congress, the Vice-President General from Massachusetts offered a resolution to the effect that the Sixth Congress instruct the Board of Management to report to the Seventh Congress an amendment. I would like to ask if that amendment is to be presented to this Congress for action?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What amendment was that? Have you the amendment there?

Mrs. SARGEANT. I have it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you please read it? The Recording Secretary General could perhaps give more information on this point.

Mrs. SARGEANT. It would perhaps save time if I read it here. I have a copy. "*Resolved*, That the Board of Management of the Daughters of the American Revolution be instructed by this Congress to report to the Congress of 1898 an amendment of Article VIII, Section 3, of the Constitution, to read as follows: 'The local Chapters shall be entitled to retain three-fourths of the life membership fees paid to them respectively for their own use.' " I would simply ask if this is to be brought up for action, and if it is, I would like to offer a motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will request the Recording Secretary General to make any statement she has to make in answer to this.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. The only statement which the Recording Secretary General can make is that that motion, as brought before the Congress of 1897 by Madam Von Rydingsvärd, then State Regent of Massachusetts, that motion of hers which was carried by the Congress, and which the National Board was ordered to send out, they did send out last June; but inasmuch as an amendment, to come before this Congress, must, in accordance with your own Constitution, be approved by the National Board of Management, and as that amendment was not approved by the National Board of Management, I was not able to incorporate it in the set of amendments which I sent out in January. It is for that reason that it is not upon your last circulars of amendments. It went out to you in June.

Mrs. SARGEANT. I understand that, and that is why I asked

the question. We know that that amendment was sent out to us, and that is why I ask if it is to be acted upon now. Does the Congress understand that the Board of Management can overrule the action of the Sixth Congress?

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. The Seventh Congress cannot, nor could the Sixth Congress, nor can any other Congress, overrule the Constitution of the National Society. We do not claim to overrule anything. We simply claim to abide by the Constitution of the National Society, and when you have amended the Constitution, as we hope you will do to-day, you can bring in a motion before this Congress which will not require the approval of the National Board of Management.

Mrs. FOWLER. Madam President, I have such a severe cold that I am unable to speak. May the Reader read what I have to say?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Don't you think it would be better to have these amendments read to you and then to discuss them after they are submitted to you?

Mrs. WILES. I rise to a point of order.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will hear the point of order.

Mrs. WILES. This matter is of the most serious importance, ladies. The charter issued by the United States Congress, whose authority we recognize, says that the National Society may adopt a Constitution and make By-laws not inconsistent with law. My point of order is the "not inconsistent with law." I have in my hand a copy of the law of the District of Columbia, which says that the National Society itself shall make the by-laws of the Society itself. Consequently the National Constitution of this Society must yield precedence to the law of Congress under which we are organized, and we must act under the law of Congress, which does not in any way require the approval of the National Board of Management of the By-laws. I am heartily in favor personally of having the approval of the National Board of Management. I wish the approval of the National Board of Management for everything that this Congress does, but that is not the point. The point is the legality of the question, our charter saying that we may make a Constitution and By-Laws not inconsistent with law. My point of order is that the section of the National Constitu-

tion which makes the approval of the Board of Management necessary is inconsistent with the law of Congress, inconsistent with our charter, which says we may make a Constitution not inconsistent with law.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. I would like to ask Miss Desha, as chairman of the charter committee, whether when we accepted the Charter, and the old Society, which had been incorporated under the District laws, accepted the charter from the United States Congress, if they did not accept the old Constitution with it? If the charter members accepted the new charter and the old Constitution, we have to abide by it.

MISS DESHA. Madam President, I am not a lawyer, but I suppose there is no doubt that we are acting legally, as the charter was prepared by General George H. Shields, one of the best lawyers in the country, and we have been acting under the advice of Judge Jeremiah Wilson, who would certainly not permit us to violate the law. My own opinion is that the term "Board of Management" is a general term, applying to the governing power. Our governing power is the Congress, where a majority of the members is necessary for a quorum. During the time between the Congresses we delegate the power to the National Board of Management, and I suppose we can also state what number is necessary to constitute a quorum of that Board. I will consult a lawyer later and inform the Board of Management if there is any error.*

MRS. WILES, of Illinois. Madam President, both the old charter and the new charter are under the laws of Congress governing corporations, in chapter 16. In the first place, ladies, if you will look at the page of your own act of incorporation, page 26, we may make by-laws not inconsistent with law. The same law governed us under our old charter and under the new charter. I will read it. "Upon filing their certificate the persons who shall have so given and acknowledged the same, and their associates and successors, shall be——"

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is very sorry, this is not yet before the House.

* The committee wishes to call attention to the fact that the reply made by Miss Desha has been inserted from papers delivered to it, and the insertion is believed to be correct.—EDITING COMMITTEE.

Mrs. WILES. No, Madam Chairman, this is the law of the Congress, to which we must yield obedience whether we wish to or not; and remember that I am speaking against my own wishes, but in favor of the law of Congress. This says that this body politic and corporate, by the name stated in that certificate, and by that name they and their successors may have and use a common seal, may use and change the same at will, and elect officers, and make by-laws not inconsistent with law. You can no more restrict our power to change the by-laws by making the approval of the National Board necessary, than you can make our election of officers subject to the approval of the National Board.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair thinks you are out of order; you are talking about something that is not on the paper, and is not to be presented to you this afternoon so far as the Chair understands. It is the amendments that have been presented to you that are under discussion; they will be under discussion.

Mrs. WILES. My point is that the amendments can come before us without the approval of the National Board.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That any amendment can come before you?

Mrs. WILES. Any amendments of which notice has been given can come before us without the approval of the National Board. I shall be very happy to hand a copy of the law to the platform if there is not one there.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will have Mrs. Fowler's paper.

Mrs. Foster, in her annual address to the Continental Congress of 1896, said, "You can safely entrust to the Board of Management large executive powers, so long as they are chosen by you, and are under your direction and control." Mrs. Johnston asked in Congress, on one occasion, "Is not the Board of Management carrying out the directions of the Congress?" I answer, in this matter, emphatically, "No." Mrs. Dickins said in the Sixth Congress last year, "Anything which has been done by the Board that does not meet the will of the Congress can be undone in half a minute." The consideration of the "Revised Constitution" was not acted upon by the Sixth Congress, although ordered by the Fifth, because not "approved by a majority of the Board." This amendment has met with the same fate. Though by will of the Sixth Congress the Board was authorized to bring it before the Seventh Congress, this cannot be, because not "approved by a majority of the

Board." If an act of the Board which sets aside the emphatic directions of the Congress can be undone in "half a minute" let us undo this one, and have the question settled—which is the greater power, the *creator* or the *created*?

MISS PIKE. Mrs. President, when the so-called lineal amendment was presented to the Congress of 1893—I think I am right about the date—the Congress directed that the National Board should present that amendment to the following Congress, and it was so presented, although we were informed that the Board was not in favor of it, and it was presented to the Congress of 1894 and passed; voted upon and passed. That was a precedent. Moreover, in one of the articles of the Constitution it says, "All acts of the Board are legal and binding until disapproved by the Congress." Therefore, if one Congress directs that the Board shall present an amendment to the following Congress, and the Board does not approve of that amendment, they are bound to present it, whether with or without their approval, and the Congress can pass upon it because their acts are only legal and binding until disapproved by the Congress. There was another amendment which has not been mentioned, presented by Mrs. Fendall, of the District of Columbia, in the Congress of 1897, to the effect that the power of amendment should be vested in the Continental Congress. I don't remember the exact wording, and copies of that were not sent to all the Regents and delegates, for I received none, but I remember very distinctly that the Congress of 1897 directed that that should be presented to the Congress of 1898 to be voted upon.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Recording Secretary General will make a little explanation about that, which I think is due to her.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. I am more sorry than I can possibly tell the members of this Congress that this amendment of Mrs. Fendall's was accidentally left off of a portion of the amendments which were sent out. The mistake was made by the clerk in the office who mimeographed these amendments. If you know anything at all about mimeographing, you know that a wax stencil must be made, and that that wax stencil must be renewed for every two hundred copies. In re-

newing it on one occasion she accidentally left off that amendment, which appeared on the larger portion of them, but she is extremely sorry and will do everything in the world to make her explanation satisfactory to the Congress. Since the mistake was found out, postals were written to every State Regent with the request that they tell their delegates as far as they could and make the explanation. This amendment was printed in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE as having been approved by the Board, I think in the January number, certainly more than thirty days before the Congress, so that in that way this amendment was sent out, and the accidental omission from some of them we deeply regret and we hope you will pardon us. It was a clerical error, and one which was unavoidable apparently.

Dr. McGEE. Madam President—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The report on the Constitution and amendments are really before the House now.

Dr. McGEE. I rise to a question of privilege affecting the body. My sympathies are very strongly with the ladies in the rear of the House, and I wish to make the following motion for their benefit: "That any seat which is vacant one-half hour after the opening of each session may be occupied by the delegates who have seats in the rear of the House."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of this motion will designate it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." We must have a rising vote. All in favor will please rise. Those opposed will rise. The ayes have it and the motion is carried. Are you ready now?

A MEMBER. I move a reconsideration of the vote.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Did you vote in the affirmative?

SAME MEMBER. No; I kept my seat.

Mrs. WALKER. I move it, Madam President.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to reconsider?

Mrs. WALKER. I do.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of reconsideration will say "aye;" those opposed, "no."

Mrs. HOLBROOK, of Massachusetts. I was on the point, before adjournment, of expressing my desire that every courtesy should be extended to those who have been unfortunate in the

drawing. Those of us who have good seats regret exceedingly that all have not, and I was on the point at that time of saying that I considered our delegates had a prior right to any invited guest, which I fully believed, but I do think that the motion which has been made that our seats will be taken from us if we are not here within half an hour of the opening, will work not only injustice, but will occasion great confusion. I beg that this may be reconsidered. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Before the motion is put before you again, Mrs. Hatcher will read some notices.

Mrs. HATCHER. This note was brought to me by the chairman of the Massachusetts delegation, and it says: "Massachusetts has given five seats to California and has three extra seats. Massachusetts suggests that States having vacant seats offer them to the Chairman of the House Committee, Mrs. Hatcher." Those three seats were immediately given to Wisconsin, because Wisconsin came to me and asked for them. Now, if there are other delegations in the House who know that members of their delegations will not come and will send such seats to me it would be an accommodation to the ladies in the back of the House. And furthermore I want to say that I think the audience will be more comfortable now because a partition has been taken down and people can enter through the Fifteenth Street side, through some steps level with the street and so the ladies do not have to climb those iron steps, which were very disagreeable.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The question is upon the original motion of Dr. McGee. Will you read, please? It is not on the platform.

READER. The motion is as follows: "That any seat which is vacant one-half hour after the opening of each session may be occupied by the delegates who have seats in the rear of the House."

Mrs. BALLINGER. Before that vote is put, of course a remark is in order. The solution of this question seems to me the easiest thing in the world. Those who come here with the power to vote, and who make and unmake the laws, should have the right to come forward and occupy these seats. Ex-officers and visitors should take the rear. They take up the

room and they have no authority. They neither should have the right to debate, but I have more to say on that point later. Now I move——

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a motion before the House. All in favor of this motion will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The noes have it; the motion is lost.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I move, Mrs. President——

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Have you a written motion, Mrs. Ballinger?

Mrs. BALLINGER. I will write it, but will announce it first. I move that, in the sessions to follow, those delegates who have a right to vote shall come up and occupy the seats of the ex-officers and visitors.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You understand the motion, ladies?

A MEMBER. I rise for a point of information. Are there any visitors allowed on this floor? Can any one get in without a delegate's badge?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair understands that there are no visitors or ex-officers on this floor, are there?

Mrs. BALLINGER. Are there no ex-officers on the floor, I would like to ask? Some of them have been there.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your motion, please?

Mrs. HATCHER. That is a mistake. There are no visitors on the floor. This Congress yesterday decided that Honorary and ex-officers should sit in the lower boxes, and they are sitting there. One box was reserved in this theatre for visitors; it has been found necessary to give them two boxes because so many have come. On this side there are two boxes belonging to no one, but Congress decided yesterday that Honorary and ex-officers should sit in the boxes. I believe the Constitution says they have the right to deliberate in the Congress.

A MEMBER. Is it in order to proceed with the business of the afternoon?

Mrs. BALLINGER. Madam President, my motion is pending.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Your motion has not been sent up yet.

Mrs. BALLINGER. "That, at the sessions following, the delegates who have the right to vote shall occupy the seats of the ex-officers who have no right to vote."

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. There is an objection to that, because it is contrary to the Constitution. You cannot, because the Constitution gives the right of a seat on this floor to the ex-officers. [Applause.]

A MEMBER. I object also.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The regular order of business is called for. We will proceed with the regular order of business. The amendments will be read as a whole by the Official Reader.

Mrs. WILES. May I ask for a decision on my point of order, which is that all amendments may come before this House of which due notice has been given.

Mrs. DICKINS. 'This point came up in the Board, as to what law we are incorporated under. We are not incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia, according to the decision of Mr. Ross Perry. We are incorporated under the Statutes at Large. If the Congress had, three or four years ago, when I tried my best to advocate an amendment giving the Congress alone the power to make amendments, if it had been passed then, there would have been no question about this amendment, but we have a number of amendments which do come before us through the Board. And I think if we could just get to the consideration of them, among them is the amendment giving the Congress the entire power to make amendments. I want to see that passed, and if we can just get to our regular order of business, and get to our amendments, you will find there the one which settles this question once and forever.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair decides that we must go on with the regular order of business, and discuss first the amendments which have been approved by the Board, and the other matter will be attended to later.

(Cries of "Question.")

READER. Mrs. Edwards, of Michigan, moves that we take up—

Mrs. BALLINGER. My motion has not been acted upon.

Miss MILLER. I call for the order of the day.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This is the order of the day. The Official Reader will read the amendment when we have absolute quiet, ladies; it will be a great saving of time.

Mrs. BALLINGER. There is a motion pending. If we are to use parliamentary rules here we ought to go on in regular order and not make a spectacle of ourselves like this.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair begs pardon; what does Mrs. Ballinger mean?

Mrs. BALLINGER. I mean, my motion is there, and ought to be acted upon before other matters are taken up.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The regular order of business has been called for, which takes precedence of all motions.

Mrs. WILES. I would like to ask a question for information if I may, and that is, I want to know if the Chair interprets her decision as shutting out later any discussion of amendments, those of which due notice has been given?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Not at all; they will all be brought forward.

Mrs. WILES. Whether approved by the Board or not?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, that is entirely in the hands of Congress.

READER (reads the amendments entire).

1. Amendment to Article IV, Section 1, offered by the Recording Secretary General: To strike out the words "one Surgeon General."

2. Amendment to Article V, Section 2, offered by Miss Helen Meeker, ex-Regent of Mary Wooster Chapter, of Danbury, Conn., (presented through Mrs. Kinney, State Regent of Connecticut, but afterwards amended by a committee of five appointed by the National Board of Management to read):

"When a Chapter consists of one hundred members it shall be represented in Congress by its Regent. When a Chapter numbers less than one hundred members, two or more Chapters may combine temporarily for the election of a delegate for Congress, and when one hundred or more members are thus combined they may elect one of their Chapter Regents to represent those combined Chapters at the Continental Congress. Chapters having two hundred members shall be entitled to a delegate—one for every hundred to be the ratio of representation. Only members who have paid their dues for the current year shall be eligible as delegates."

3. Amendment to Article VI, Section 2, offered by Miss Forsyth, State Regent of New York: Strike out the entire section and insert the following:

"The National Board of Management shall be an administrative body. They shall carry out the ordering of Congress; approve applications for membership; fill vacancies in office, until the next meeting of Con-

gress; prescribe rules and regulations for their own government while in office, and in general do all things necessary for the prosperity and success of the Society, subject, however, to the approval of the Continental Congress."

4. Amendment to Article IX, Section 1, offered by Mrs. Ford, of New York: To strike out the words "If approved by a majority of the Board," and substitute in same section the word "sixty" for "thirty."

5. Second Amendment to Article IX, Section 1, offered by Mrs. Fendall, of the District of Columbia:

"Proposed amendment to the Constitution may be presented at any Continental Congress of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and acted upon at the next Congress; the full power to amend being vested in the Continental Congress."

6. Amendment to Article IV, Section 1, offered by Mrs. Katharine Lincoln Alden, Regent of the Army and Navy Chapter, of Washington, District of Columbia:

For the word "one" substitute "two," and for the word "years" substitute "terms." Amended by the Board by the addition of the word "biennially" after the words "by ballot," and striking out the word "annual" before "meeting"; so that the Article shall read:

"These officers shall be elected by ballot biennially, by a vote of the majority of the members present at the meeting of the Continental Congress of the Society, and shall hold office for two years and until their successors shall be elected. No officer shall be eligible to the same office for more than two terms consecutively."

7. Amendment to Article IV, Section 1, offered by Mrs. Lillie Tyson Taplin, Registrar General:

Change the words "two Registrars General" to "one Registrar General."

Also an Amendment to the same Section offered by the State Regent of New York, as follows:

Insert in last sentence the words "to such election," making it read: "No officer shall be eligible to such election to the same office for more than two terms consecutively."

A MEMBER. I move we take up the amendments *ad seriatum*.
Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that we take up the amendments *ad seriatum*. All in favor will please say "aye;" contrary, "no." It is so ordered. The Official Reader will now read the first amendment, and action will be taken upon that. It will be open to debate.

READER (reads first amendment):

1. Amendment to Article IV, Section 1, offered by the Re-

ording Secretary General: To strike out the words "one Surgeon General."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The amendment is before you, ladies; what will you do with it? As many as are in favor of the amendment will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The amendment is accepted. The second amendment will be read.

READER (reads second amendment):

Amendment to Article V, Section 2. Strike out the section and substitute:

"When a Chapter consists of one hundred members it shall be represented in Congress by its Regent. When a Chapter numbers less than one hundred members, two or more Chapters may combine temporarily for the election of a delegate for Congress, and when one hundred or more members are thus combined they may elect one of their Chapter Regents to represent these combined Chapters at the Continental Congress. Chapters having two hundred members shall be entitled to a delegate—one for every hundred to be the ratio of representation. Only members who have paid their dues for the current year shall be eligible as delegates."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the amendment. Mrs. Donald McLean is recognized. There is an amendment to the amendment that the Chair did not know of. This has been sent up, and will have to be read, Mrs. McLean.

Mrs. McLEAN. Is it on this which has been sent up to us for consideration?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No; it applies to this amendment, but is not on the original.

Mrs. McLEAN. We are considering, as I understand it, Madam President, the amendments which have been sent out to us for consideration?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. McLean, and the other amendment will have to wait. I beg pardon, the parliamentarian advises that the Chair is not right. This is an amendment, ladies, signed by all the State Regents, to this amendment that has just been read and takes precedence, so the Chair understands, of another. It is an amendment to the amendment, therefore the Chair will have to decide that this will have to be read.

Mrs. McLEAN. Any ruling of the Chair is courteous.

READER. This is the substitute amendment for the proposed amendment I have just read, offered by the State Regents, who have combined in opposing it. This is the substitute amendment for the one I have just read: "Each Chapter shall be entitled to be represented at the Continental Congress by its Regent or her alternate. [Applause.] When a Chapter has a membership of one hundred it may elect a delegate to the Continental Congress, the ratio of representation for delegates to be one for every one hundred members in a Chapter [applause] and alternates shall be elected for each Chapter Regent and delegate. Only members who have paid their dues for the current year shall be eligible as delegates or alternates." [Applause.]

Mrs. McLEAN. It is a source of great pride to any woman to have been about to say what all the State Regents of this country combined have just said. Through a misunderstanding evidently of the parliamentary point, I was under the impression (because of the failure of several years of hard labor to remove the impression which has been indelibly impressed upon me), that we have not the right to consider on the floor of this Congress any amendment which had not been approved by the Board and presented in writing before a meeting of the Congress here assembled. I naturally thought that I would be obliged to speak to the amendment which was sent to every Chapter Regent a month ago, rather than to speak to one which has just been offered from the stage; but as that has been a point which has been near to me for many years, that this Congress might act upon an amendment itself when presented upon the floor of the Continental Congress, in case due notice had been given to the Chapter Regents throughout the country, I am only too happy to say that I trust the amendment, when properly presented to us for consideration, may be unanimously carried; that every Chapter Regent shall be upon the floor of this Continental Congress, if the Chapter is but barely organized and has but twelve members. [Great applause.] There is a principle involved here which not one of us, a member of a Revolutionary Society, would be willing to see abused—a principle of no representation if we are taxed. Therefore,

taxation without representation will never be recognized here. Every Chapter Regent will doubtless have a place upon the floor of this House, and I will admit that as large as it is, it is an inspiring sight instead of an awesome one to me; still if you deem it wisest and best to reduce the number of representatives on the floor of this Continental Congress, let it be done through the one delegate to every one hundred members rather than through any detraction from the right of a Chapter Regent.

Mrs. HARRISON. The Philadelphia Chapter offers the following amendment:

(1) The State Regent, together with the Regent of each Chapter in the State, and a representative chosen by the Chapter shall form an executive council. (2) The Executive Council shall meet at the call of the State Regent not later than three months prior to the convening of the Continental Congress in Washington. It shall be the duty of the Executive Council to determine questions of importance to be presented, by the State Regent only, at the Continental Congress. Delegates can enter into discussions. (3) At this meeting of the Executive Council ten delegates and ten alternates, representing the different sections of the State, shall be elected by ballot to attend the Continental Congress at Washington. (4) All States and the District of Columbia shall have equal representation at the Continental Congress. The Philadelphia Chapter strongly recommends that all social functions be omitted during the sessions of the Continental Congress.

Mrs. DICKINS. Do we vote first upon the motion of the State Regents or upon the motion of Mrs. Harrison? If we vote first upon the State Regents' motion I would like to call attention to the fact that that places in our Constitution something that has never been there before, and that is the recognition of alternates. I approve of that, but I would like it stated that the alternates are to vote only in the absence of their delegates or the persons whom they represent. I would like that inserted if we vote first upon that.

Mrs. HARRISON. Does not "an alternate" mean "to take the place of a delegate?"

Mrs. DICKINS. But it does not state it. Don't you think it better be stated?

Mrs. HARRISON. I think "alternate" means "to take the place of a delegate."

Mrs. HOLBROOK. I desire most heartily to endorse all that Mrs. McLean has said, but I desire also to make one point further. As a Regent of a Chapter which outnumbered 100 I am not speaking for myself, but I desire to speak most heartily for the small Chapters of the organization. [Applause.] I believe in having each Chapter represented. I believe also that it should not be represented simply by the Chapter Regent. My point would be to have every Chapter of 100 or less represented not only by the Chapter Regent but by a Regent and one delegate. You cannot believe in putting this solely in the hands even of the Chapter Regent, and while I recognize the fact that this magnificent organization, which has so outgrown our expectations, almost even our hopes, has already grown beyond the range of a woman's voice, still I do not wish to become an oligarch. I think the organizations should be represented, not only every Chapter by its Regent, but every Chapter by a Regent and a delegate. After the first hundred you may reduce ratio of representation as much as you please, without any protest on my part. I speak simply for the small Chapters of the organization. [Applause.]

Mrs. WALWORTH. I simply want to call attention to a little clause in the end of that amendment which refers to the payment of dues as applied to delegates. In our present Constitution the payment of dues refers to the payment by all who are represented, and it seems to me very important that that little change should be made, to make it like the present Constitution. It is taken for granted that nobody will be a delegate who has not paid her dues; of course the Chapter would not allow anybody, and that would not be allowed under the present clause of the Constitution, which also covers the payment of dues by all members. I call attention to that.

Mrs. HARRISON. I want to say that I was speaking for the small Chapters.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair had recognized Mrs. Kinney.

Mrs. KINNEY. I want to call the attention of the lady from Massachusetts to the fact that we have already 622 Chapters organized and forming. By the time we come to Congress next year we shall have between 700 and 800 Chapter Regents—that is, if all of them come to Congress. There will be thirty-one National officers and forty-seven State Regents; and if we have no delegates at all this floor will be crowded with that number of women. There will be no room for the delegates. As the State which has the largest representation here [applause] it has seemed that we were doing well in giving up so many of our representatives, as we propose to do if this amendment is accepted. I need only to call your attention to the fact that Connecticut, with its seven million inhabitants, is content to be represented in the United States Congress by six wise men. That United States Congress is made up of Senators and Representatives to the number of less than 500, I think perhaps 450. They make the laws for the United States and look after the vital interests of seventy million people. But we, with our Society of 23,000 members, feel that we must be represented here by at least 800. Is it reasonable, ladies? [Cries of “No” and “Yes.”] When this amendment of Miss Meeker’s was submitted to us, we discussed it in the Board meeting, and it received the approval of the Board, not, however, with the idea that it would prohibit any of us from voting no, but the simple fact was that it was the first practicable suggestion looking toward a reduction which had ever been brought before us, and we were glad to approve it simply for the sake of bringing it constitutionally before this Congress. It has served its purpose. It has served its purpose beautifully. It has done just what we wanted it to do. It has brought it right here to you, and you have discussed it in all your Chapter meetings, you know what you want, you know you want your Chapter Regents represented here, and we have submitted a substitute for that amendment which has received the approval of all the State Regents to whom we could submit it at a meeting held yesterday and the day before. It has also received the approval of the Atlanta Chapter, in Georgia, which brought from Georgia a substitute amendment almost precisely like this one. And we now submit it and trust that it will receive the approval of

this Congress; every Chapter Regent to be represented, and further representation to be in the ratio of one to every 100 of the Chapter.

Mrs. HARRISON. The Philadelphia Chapter wishes to say that she, too, is looking out for the small Chapters, and it is for the small Chapters that we are providing. It says at this meeting of the Executive Council ten delegates and ten alternates, representing the different sections of the State. With us in Pennsylvania it is rather a large State. I do not suppose that any fair-minded State Regent would in two consecutive years appoint people from the same Chapter. That is, I should suppose it was understood so, that the idea is that every part of our State will be represented in different Congresses, large and small alike. But there is a tendency, of course, if every State Regent and every Chapter Regent must come to the Continental Congress, our Chapters will be divided, until our strength fails on account of women wanting to come to the Congress. We are providing for increasing our representation instead of diminishing it. We want to understand that this clause is for the small Chapters.

Mrs. BECKER, of Illinois. I would like to express here the thanks of our Chapter, the Chicago Chapter, which I believe is one of the largest, if not the largest. We this year sent thirteen delegates, and all are present, from Chicago. At a meeting of our Chapter two or three days before coming to the Congress it was unanimously voted that Chicago with her large number should do everything possible to aid and further small Chapter representations. [Applause.]

Mrs. DAVEY, of Minnesota. I represent one of the smallest Chapters in Minnesota, and I wish to speak in favor of the amendment offered by Philadelphia. I am a young woman in your convention; this is my first chance on the floor. I admire the Constitution of the United States; I think this looks toward a similar constitution. I believe if we as small Chapters in States want representation in this Congress we should have to make our wants known in our own States before we come here. Let us have a State organization. [Cries of "No! No!"] You say "no, no." Did your State Regent ever call a number of your Regents together and didn't you have a good

meeting? You haven't done as well as ours, then. It is not against the National. Is the State Legislature against the National?

Mrs. DICKINS. Yes, rather.

Mrs. DAVEY. I am still in favor of the amendment. It is not against the National, but it is in favor of small Chapters. It simply favors State meetings. Perhaps I used the wrong word, but I meant a State meeting or a State council of delegates, who state what they want and then they can get it through some one who will say what the State wants or what one Chapter or two Chapters want, or what they all want.

Mrs. SWIFT, of California. I want to speak in favor of the small Chapters. We came a long way, three thousand miles, to come to this convention. We have not a Chapter Regent in the building, nor have we a State Regent here, and we have but five delegates. If this Congress passes this amendment, that every Chapter Regent must be present and no alternates, then we only have five anyway; the Chapters of New York, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts have 100 and 150. We might as well leave and stay out altogether from the Daughters of the American Revolution. We have no Chapter in our State numbering 100; our largest Chapter numbers sixty-five. The other Chapters are much smaller. We would have to combine and could never get a delegate to this convention. We cannot afford to come so far, or to make it obligatory upon our Regent to come here every time. It is not fair to us small Chapters in the far West.

Mrs. Low, of Wisconsin. I wish to say that I represent a very small Chapter, and I came here instructed to vote for or to work for a representation of every Chapter in the United States; but I wish to say one thing. I think that will be carried, I think everybody is in favor of it; but I want to say one thing in regard to the amendment of the lady from Pennsylvania wherein she says that the Chapters will divide themselves up into small Chapters, if they can have extra representation by that means. I think it will be within the control of this Congress, if that happens, to designate how many Chapters there shall be in each State, and to say that if it comes to a point of Chapters dividing themselves up in order to have rep-

resentation it will have to be regulated by Congress, and by that means frightening people against dividing, against each Regent having a representative in this Congress.

Mrs. CHURCHMAN. I represent a very small State. We have four Chapters. We never, in all probability, shall have 100 women in any one Chapter. I beg that you will not cut off Chapter Regents, otherwise Delaware will not have any representation in this Congress except the State Regent.

Mrs. WARING, of South Carolina. I agree with the lady from Delaware. I belong to a small State, South Carolina, where there are only small Chapters, and I do hope the representation of the small Chapters will not be cut off. I think it is due to every Chapter that the Regent should be present or the alternate. [Applause.]

Mrs. BINGHAM, of Oregon. I am from one of the least important States in this Congress. Our Chapter numbers but thirty and we have but one in the State. Oregon is growing rapidly, and I think we should have a better representation than this provides. I think the State Regent should have an alternate here and the Chapter should have one or two delegates as provided for.

Mrs. MARSHALL, of Kentucky. As I understand it, the substitute given by the State Regents to this amendment is very much in favor of the small Chapters. You are now represented by one delegate—most of the small Chapters—and this amendment allows for an alternate, so that all the small Chapters will be represented. The only difference will be in the large Chapters, and we are all willing to cut down those Chapters.

Mrs. ALEXANDER. A paper has been circulated so generally with that Pennsylvania amendment on it that it seems to me we might be ready for the question upon that.

Mrs. DAVOL. I think the strength of our organization as a National organization will come from the children, the smaller Chapters. I think the personal contact with the Congress, as we have now, arouses enthusiasm. I speak from experience, it being my first meeting. I think we should do everything to foster the smaller Chapters. When we put them down to one delegate, the Chapter Regent and one delegate for every hundred members, we debar those smaller Chapters.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will state that this substitute would provide a way for the smaller Chapters to be represented.

Mrs. DAVOL. We are willing to take one for every fifty; that will tide us over.

Mrs. CRESAP. I would like to suggest that, as I understand it, any twelve or thirteen ladies can form a Chapter, and there can be more than one Chapter in one town; therefore there is a great danger, if every Regent of a Chapter is represented, one might say that every little town in the United States should be represented by one person; therefore would it not be a good thing to have a State Congress, where every Chapter would have the right to send its delegate, and then from those that State conference could elect delegates to the Continental Congress; then every State would be represented, and every Chapter would be represented; but if in future the Chapters grow, and each town has two or even more, it will grow to enormous proportions, and I would suggest that a State Congress would be the best way out of the difficulty.

Mrs. AVERY. I cannot refrain from saying one word on this subject. The amendment as presented to us is entirely against the spirit of the American institutions. No taxation without representation. [Applause.] I feel very sure that it is utterly impossible for that to pass. The Western Reserve Chapter instructed their delegates on one point only. They said: Go to Washington and look matters over, but you are instructed to vote against that amendment. Be just to the small Chapters. [Applause.] Our National organization rests on the Chapters, and not on the States. We are a National organization, with Nation with a big N, and we must not forget that. I believe that the amendment that has been offered as a substitute, whereby the representation of the larger Chapters is cut down, is just and right. [Applause.] The small Chapters will find that the large Chapters are ever desirous of doing the right thing by the smaller Chapters. We recognize the fact that the work that is done in the small towns, with the difficulties that they have, the lack of libraries that they have, with all those things in their way, is fully equal to the work done by the large Chapters in the large States. [Applause.] I do not know that

I need to say anything more. It is very easy to see the temper of this House. I believe that we should vote down unanimously the resolution disfranchising the small Chapters. I believe that we shall adopt the substitute, which is just to all.

Mrs. HARRISON. I would like to explain that the Philadelphia Chapter has never approved of State organization.

Mrs. WILES. I want to make a privileged motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What privilege?

Mrs. WILES. I want to make a privileged motion, that the question be divided, and it is done simply to facilitate business and hurry up matters. I move that we vote first upon the question that each Chapter in the country be represented by its Regent or alternate, dividing the question, and vote on that separately to hurry up things.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We must have the privileged question.

Miss MILLER. I want to say that it is unnecessary to put the word "alternate" in; the alternate is the Regent in the absence of the Regent. She is the representative of the principal in the absence of the principal.

A MEMBER. We have 622 delegates entitled to come here this year, and that would fill this whole house.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you ready for the division of this question?

Mrs. WALKER. I rise to a point of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is one point of privilege up now. We cannot consider two points of privilege at once. A delegate has demanded a division here, and it can be done upon her request. She wants the substitute divided. It is the substitute that she wants divided. All in favor of dividing the substitute will say "aye;" those opposed "no." The ayes have it, and the substitute will be divided.

Mrs. SARGENT. Just one word, please, and that is this: There seems to be so much fear that the large Chapters will split into small ones, that I want to say one word. Of the work of the Chapters of this organization, a very small part of it is coming to this Congress. Our work is perpetuating the memory of our ancestors, building monuments, and restoring old houses,

and we want all the money we can have to do it, and so we grow as large as we can so as to have that money, and we never shall split into small Chapters for the sake of being represented in this Congress, I am sure.

Mrs. McLEAN. I did not intend to speak to the question of privilege, save to second it. I am waiting for the regular business.

Mrs. NEWPORT, of Minnesota. I want to correct the impression made by my friend, Mrs. Davey, from Duluth, Minnesota. She used the word "Congress" for "conference." I have held such a conference for years. We call our State together to talk over these matters. I had to come to Washington to learn that I was working against the National organization. It never occurred to us. We are working in harmony with the National organization. I believe in State conferences in an honorable way, instead of two or three Regents getting together and working against not only our State but our National organization. [Applause.] (Cries of "Question.")

Mrs. CRESAP. I would like to say that, in making the statement I did, it would include the smallest Chapter, because one would be chosen from it as a delegate by the State conference to the Congress, so that by having a State conference it is not ignoring the smallest Chapter. No matter how small a State in this broad United States, it has its representation in Congress.

Mrs. HOGG. I am not able to speak this afternoon; may my representative read merely an article from the Constitution?

Miss HARDING. Madam Chairman, the question of cutting out the representation of Chapter Regents cannot come before this Congress. Article VII of the Constitution, under which we still work, declares they may elect a presiding officer, whose title will be Regent, and who will be a delegate to the Continental Congress of the National Society.

Mrs. HARRISON. In my amendment I asked that that should be omitted—in my amendment that I sent up to you.

Mrs. WALKER. I rise to a point of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Walker has the floor.

Mrs. WALKER. I wish you would rule that no woman shall speak twice to the same motion. We will never get through these amendments if they are allowed to do so. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair rules that you cannot speak twice to the same point, and when one lady has spoken she certainly ought to yield to another lady, especially on the other side of the question. There is a rule, ladies, that you should not speak but three minutes at a time; that was accepted yesterday, I think. Therefore we will kindly be a little more particular in regard to the speaking.

Mrs. RATHBONE. I am requested to repeat a resolution passed by the Ohio delegation yesterday: "That Ohio is emphatically opposed to any amendment that would disfranchise the Regents of all Chapters;" offered by Mrs. Avery. [Applause.] (Cries of "Question.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The question is called for. The question is called upon the first branch of this substitute. The first branch will be read by the Official Reader.

READER. "Each Chapter shall be entitled to be represented at the Continental Congress by its Regent and alternate."

Mrs. McLEAN. I move that that be accepted.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that this section or branch be accepted. All in favor will say "aye;" those opposed, "no;" the first branch is carried. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Reader will now read the balance of the substitute.

Mrs. WALWORTH. I want to let you know that that is already in the Constitution. It is already there, and cannot be changed now.

Mrs. MILLS, of New York. I would move the acceptance of that substitute as read by the Reader, down to the last clause. In the substitute the last clause reads: "Only members who have paid their dues for the current year shall be eligible as delegates." In our Constitution the last clause reads: "Only members who have paid their dues for the official year then current shall be entitled to representation." Those two are very different in their meaning. I move that we leave the last clause of the substitute out, and that the clause remain as it is in the Constitution now—"Only members who have paid their dues for the official year then current shall be entitled to representation." The substitute would simply mean that you can-

not send a delegate here unless she has paid her dues. I move that we leave it as it is in the Constitution.

Seconded by Miss CHENOWETH and others.

Mrs. DICKINSON, of Illinois. I would like to suggest an amendment to this effect: That the small Chapters be entitled to a delegate for the first 50 members, after that when they reach 100 members let them have a delegate for every 100 members, the same rule to apply to the large Chapters. It is a great struggle for the small Chapter to attain the number of 50, in many cases; 100 seems quite beyond their power in a great many instances. If they had a delegate for the first 50, after that let them have one for each 100 members, and the same in the large Chapters, which would reduce the representation of the large Chapters, and give the smaller Chapters an opportunity not to be discouraged in their efforts to attain a membership of 100.

Miss MILLER. I second that.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That motion must be sent up in writing with the lady's name on it; it was a very long motion.

Mrs. HOLBROOK, of Massachusetts. I rise to ask for information. If that clause in our Constitution is substituted, does it imply that only those who have paid their dues shall make up the number which is entitled to representation? Does it mean that in a Chapter of 100, if one member were absent from our country, and for some unexplained reason had failed to pay her dues, the other 99 should lose their representation?

(Cries of "No! No!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Mills can answer that.

Mrs. MILLS. I think that where one member has not paid her dues that would be a matter for the Chapter to take care of. They should not lose their representation for that one person. The Constitution clearly leaves the representation upon the question of dues.

Mrs. HOLBROOK. I do not think my question is answered.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Mills, will you come forward, please, and answer this lady's question, so that she will understand exactly the status of your motion?

Mrs. MILLS. I have not heard the question.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you state it again?

Mrs. HOLBROOK. You stated that the clause in the Constitution prevented any number being represented unless all the dues were paid, as I understand it. If for any reason one member of a Chapter of 100 had failed to pay her dues, would the other 99 lose their representation?

Mrs. MILLS. Not in my opinion.

Mrs. HOLBROOK. Why not?

Mrs. MILLS. Because the Chapter, then, should settle for that one person.

Mrs. TORRANCE, of Minnesota. I do not believe that this Congress understands an amendment that has been brought forward by the representatives of Pennsylvania, the Daughters of Pennsylvania. There seems to be a great desire on the part of the Congress to be kind to the small Chapters and the smaller States; and I think if it was understood they would pay more attention to those amendments; from the spirit of their remarks I think they have misunderstood them. This amendment, as offered by Mrs. Harrison, of Philadelphia, is to give equal representation to every State, and the amendment is in the interest of the smaller States and the smaller Chapters of the Daughters. Oregon, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, all States would have equal representation according to the amendment.

Mrs. HARRISON. It is to protect the small Chapters, not against them.

Mrs. ATKINS, of Indiana. It seems to me that in case we are a Senate, representing each State alike, we need also a House of Representatives.

Dr. MCGEE. I rise for information. What is the motion before the House? The ladies seem to be discussing three or four motions at once; will the Chair kindly state what is the matter before the House?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is on the branch of the substitute relative to representation, and there is an amendment to the substitute that we are waiting for. The lady gave it, but gave it very long, orally; we are waiting for that and we cannot do very much business before we get it.

Dr. MCGEE. Is not Mrs. Mills' amendment before the House?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is to the third branch, not the second.

Dr. McGEE. It was made before the other one.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It will come up later. It does not relate to the second branch of the substitute. The Reader will read the second branch, and we will be very glad to have the motion of the lady relating to it.

READER (reads second branch of substitute):

"When a Chapter has a membership of one hundred it may elect a delegate to the Continental Congress; the ratio of representation for delegates to be one for every one hundred members in a Chapter."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you ready for the question? You have heard the motion; all in favor will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." A rising vote is called for. All in favor of the motion will please rise. It has been stated that the ladies do not understand the motion, therefore the Chair will ask you to take your seats, and the Reader will read the second branch of the substitute, which refers to representation, and the amendment.

Mrs. DICKINSON. I see that there is a slight misunderstanding of my amendment to the amendment. I would not wish to have two delegates after the attainment of 100 members by a Chapter, so I fear I did not make it clear. When a Chapter has the first fifty let it have one delegate; when it reaches a hundred let it have one delegate only; but for the first fifty the encouragement of having one delegate will be a great incentive to the growth of the Chapter. Then after that, when they reach 100, they have one delegate for the 100, and so on for every 100 attained.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Was that stated in your motion?

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Can I speak to that and say that is the law now?

(Cries of "No! No!")

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Let me tell you; let me speak to that, Madam Chairman. Our Constitution says that whenever twelve members of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution are in one locality, they may, after formal authorization by the Board of Management, form a Chapter.

Your Constitution further says that representation shall begin after that, one to every fifty members. Read your Constitution. I am not talking about the second representation; it is the first delegate I am talking about. Each Chapter having fifty members may elect one delegate to the Continental Congress, in addition to its Regent. That is in your Constitution, ladies. If you take into consideration that after your Chapter is formed you have a right to fifty members before you have a delegate, you won't have such a large delegation to contend with. I only wish to call your attention to the fact that it is unnecessary to talk about the other fifty.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair has been asked to request you to read the remainder of it.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I am only talking about the first delegate. You have a right, ladies—this is a subject I have been contending with the Board for four years, and could not get it before them as I wanted it. You have a right now to a delegate to the first fifty members under the Constitution.

A MEMBER. I move the previous question.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The previous question is moved.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I am right—I want to maintain that.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I arise to a question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Lockwood has the floor.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. When the resolution was offered an amendment was offered by Philadelphia. That amendment has not been voted on, and I say, let us go back and have a change in the program, and vote on something on which you can all agree. I think that amendment should be voted on.

Mrs. McLEAN. We have divided the question. We have voted on one-half the question, and we are now about to vote on the second half of the question.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The previous question has been called. All that demanded the previous question must rise; it takes two-thirds to go on; there is a two-thirds vote, and the question will be taken. The question is upon the amendment offered by this lady, Mrs. Frederick Dickinson, of Chicago, Regent of the Chicago Chapter.

READER (reads amendment):

"I move to amend by substituting: "The Chapters shall be

entitled to be represented by their Regent and one delegate for the first fifty members. When one hundred members are attained, to still be represented by but one delegate. This to apply to all Chapters.' ”

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Did you understand the motion?

(Answers of “No.”)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you come up and explain your motion? Mrs. Dickinson has the floor, and we are waiting for her to explain this motion.

A MEMBER. I rise to a point of order. The previous question was called for by the House, and therefore the motion must be put at once. Am I not right?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion has been put.

SAME MEMBER. No, you simply got the sense of the House. We rose, over two-thirds of us; we asserted that we are ready to vote this minute, and therefore no one has the floor; am I not right, Madam President?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion was read by the Official Reader and it was put to vote. They rose and said they did not understand the motion at all; therefore the lady was asked to come and explain her motion.

SAME MEMBER. But how could we say that we did not understand if by a vote to call the previous question we showed that we were ready to vote?

Mrs. McLEAN. We have said that, and are ready for the question. But may this House not accord the courtesy to the Regent of this Chapter to explain her motion, and then we can act intelligently?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is it the wish of this House to hear this lady explain her motion?

(Answers of “Yes, yes.”)

Mrs. DICKINSON. I move to amend the amendment by substituting: The Chapters shall be entitled to be represented by their Regent and one delegate for the first fifty members. When one hundred members are attained, to still be represented by but one delegate. [Applause.] This to apply to all Chapters. In this way the representation of the large Chapters will be reduced. Whereas we now in Chicago have a membership of 600, and a representation of one to each fifty,

we would then be reduced to half the number of delegates, which would be a representation of one to every one hundred. This is to apply to all Chapters, the first part of the amendment to apply merely to the forming of the Chapters before they attain one hundred members. Am I understood?

(Cries of "Yes" and "Question.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You understand the motion now, ladies; all in favor of this amendment—

A MEMBER. I move to lay the amendment on the table.

(Cries of "No!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of laying it on the table will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The noes have it; the motion is before the House. All in favor of the motion will say "aye;" those opposed to the motion will say "no." The ayes evidently have it; the motion is carried. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We come now to the third branch, ladies.

A MEMBER. People in this part of the House did not understand what they were voting for.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It would have been better to have notified the Chair before.

SAME MEMBER. We could not get recognition.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is very sorry; she tries to recognize everybody. You will have to move a reconsideration.

SAME MEMBER. I move a reconsideration.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Did you vote in the affirmative?

SAME MEMBER. I did not vote at all, because I did not understand it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Reader will read it to you, so that you will understand it.

A MEMBER. I voted in the affirmative. As my delegation could not hear, I move a reconsideration.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A reconsideration of the question is moved. All in favor of reconsideration will say "aye;" those opposed, "no;" the reconsideration is not carried; the motion is lost. The Chair will direct the Official Reader to read the

motion again, that you may understand it thoroughly, and if you do not understand you will please let us know.

READER (reads third branch of substitute):

"An alternate shall be elected for each Chapter Regent and delegate."

A MEMBER. I did not so understand the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We are now on the third branch of the substitute.

Mrs. LEWIS, of Tennessee. I thought we were voting to table that amendment proposed by the lady from Illinois.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We did vote on it, but it was not carried. Really, ladies, the Chair does not know how she can prevent the confusion; it is surely yourselves and not the Chair. [Applause.]

Mrs. HOLCOMB. Ladies, it seems to me the present confusion is the strongest argument we can have in favor of lessening the representation. [Applause.] Committees who sit on the sides cannot hear; they cannot act with any wisdom or discretion if they cannot hear. If we are going to have such a large representation as we now have here to-day, we need new throats, new voices, and new kinds of ears. The motion to which we have just listened is not a remedy for this difficulty. If every Chapter is represented by its Regent we shall have, I believe, 622 representatives without delegates. We have no other remedy.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We are now on the third branch of this substitute; it will now be read.

READER (reads):

"An alternate shall be elected for each Chapter Regent and delegate."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you understand that, ladies? If not, we will have it read again. All in favor will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The ayes have it. The third section is carried.

A MEMBER. May we have the motion read as it will stand?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair regrets very much, but that is passed. We will now come to the fourth clause (after the fourth clause is read).

Mrs. LEWIS, of Tennessee. A moment ago this lady from

Connecticut moved to reconsider that question that was voted on awhile ago, and she had a second.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The reconsideration was put and was lost.

Mrs. LEWIS. I beg your pardon, madam; I did not so understand it.

READER (reads):

"Only members who have paid their dues for the current year shall be eligible as delegates or alternates."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The question is upon the amendment.

Mrs. MILLS. That clause is as it is in the present Constitution. I merely moved that we leave that clause untouched.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What Mrs. Mills moves is to cut that clause: "And delegates shall be elected in the ratio of one to will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." It is so ordered. That section will be cut out from the substitute. The question now recurs upon the substitute entire, and it will be read by the Official Reader.

READER (reads substitute):

"Each Chapter shall be entitled to be represented at the Continental Congress by its Regent and her alternate.

The Chapters shall be entitled to be represented by their Regent and one delegate for the first fifty members. When one hundred members are attained, to still be represented by but one delegate. This to apply to all Chapters.

An alternate shall be elected for each Chapter Regent and delegate."

A MEMBER. The words "a Regent *and* her alternate" should be "a Regent *or* her alternate." That is just a modification of one word, simply a correction, instead of reading "and alternate," read it "or alternate."

Mrs. ALLEN, of Massachusetts. May I ask for information? Does that as we have voted make any provision for Chapters who have two, three, or four hundred members?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion will be read again so that you may understand it.

Mrs. VANN, of New York. I move to add to the second clause: "And delegates shall be elected in the ratio of one to

100." We all understand that was a part of the motion or of the amendment.

A MEMBER. That was why I asked; that was not as it was read finally.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will have the motion read again, ladies, and we will see if that was correct.

READER (reads motion again):

"Each Chapter shall be entitled to be represented at the Continental Congress by its Regent or her alternate.

The Chapters shall be entitled to be represented by their Regent and one delegate for the first fifty members. When one hundred members are attained, to still be represented by one delegate. This to apply to all Chapters.

An alternate shall be elected for each Chapter Regent and delegate."

A MEMBER. I would like to ask for information; what number do we have to reach to have two delegates?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion is before you.

Mrs. WILES. Is a motion in order?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No.

Mrs. WILES. That motion as read leaves out everything about the members who have paid their dues.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is left as it is in the Constitution.

A MEMBER. As far as this motion goes, we have settled it that we are to have a representative for the first fifty, and also the same representative when it reaches 100. Now we need not unsettle that. I should think we could continue and settle about those having over 100, and so on.

Mrs. ALLEN. That is why I asked for information. I desired to add that clause, that after 100 is reached one delegate or alternate shall be allowed for every 100 members after the first hundred. I think the House understood it that way.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You offer that as an amendment?

Mrs. ALLEN. Yes, I think the ladies all understood that was included and was left out by accident.

Mrs. BURHANS. Madam President, I think we are all speaking to the same point, and are all absolutely agreed in what we want, and all in full agreement with the one who has offered the motion, but I think just the form of expression does not

exactly express what we want. What I am about saying is in entire sympathy with what this lady has spoken, but I think we can put it in better form, in fewer words; and I would suggest that instead of putting that on as an additional clause, we should say—I cannot repeat just the motion, but I can give my idea of it—the idea of this lady and I think the idea of the House is this, that we wish to give a delegate for the first fifty members, and after the first fifty members in the ratio of one to every 100. [Cries of “No! No!”] That is as I understand it, Madam President, and it seems to me that conveys the idea.

MISS PIKE. I would like to call the attention of the House to the fact that Mrs. Burhans has made one or two slight mistakes. Her motion would change entirely what we have already voted. It would make the second delegate come for 150 members, but if she inserts the words that when we come to 100, then a change will be made in the representation and every 100 members have a representation.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This is the first motion that has come to the Chair in writing. This motion is ahead of yours and will have to take precedence.

READER. “After the first 100 the representation shall be in the ratio of one delegate for every subsequent 100.”

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard this motion, ladies; what will you do with it? All in favor will say “aye;” those opposed, “no.” The motion is carried. Now the question turns on the substitute.

Mrs. DRAPER. Is it in order now to offer another amendment?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, an amendment to the substitute.

Mrs. DRAPER. Inasmuch as Article V, Section 2, is entirely eliminated, and this is a substitute for it, unless we offer an amendment and add the words “Only members who have paid their dues for the official year then current shall be entitled to representation,” there will be nothing in the new Constitution which will refer to the dues of members. I am very sure it was Mrs. Mills’ intention to keep that sentence in the Constitution, and I second her if she offers it.

Mrs. MILLS. I understand the ruling of the parliamentary was that if we struck out the last clause in the substitute we left

in the last clause of the Constitution, and therefore that remains in.

Mrs. DRAPER. Do I understand that this is so, Madam President?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That was the understanding of the Chair.

Mrs. DRAPER. I have just asked the parliamentarian, and I think he told me it was better to add it in this way. There was a misunderstanding, and he thought the ruling was, strike out the first clause of Section 5, whereas it is strike out Section 2, Article V; and if we strike out the whole section we strike out that sentence, and there is no sentence in the whole Constitution about paid-up members. Therefore I would, with Mrs. Mills' permission, offer this, that we add the sentence "Only members who have paid their dues for the official year then current shall be entitled to representation." [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard this motion, ladies. All in favor will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The motion is carried. Now the motion recurs upon the substitute as amended. The ladies who will speak are requested to come to the top step and stand there so that the ladies at the back may hear, and the Official Reader is requested to read all motions twice. Mrs. McLean has the floor.

Mrs. McLEAN. Madam Chairman, I am simply here to state what I consider to be what we have acted upon, what I believe this House has acted upon, in order that we may expedite further action. There has been an amendment put before this House, which was first sent out a month ago, providing for the elimination of certain Regents of Chapters from the floor of this Congress. There was a substitute offered by the State Regents of this country, providing that every Regent of a Chapter should have her place upon this floor, and that thereafter there should be one delegate for every 100 members. I had the honor of speaking in accord with that resolution, which in the interval, upon motion of the lady from Chicago, had been divided into clauses. The first clause acted upon was to the effect that we should be represented here by every Regent or her alternate of any and every Chapter in this country. That was acted upon affirmatively. We now have acted upon the

amendment offered by the Regent of the Chicago Chapter to the amendment, that for every fifty members belonging to a Chapter there should be a delegate, for every 100 that same delegate should serve, and there should be but one delegate for 100, for every 200 members but two delegates. We acted upon that amendment to the amendment affirmatively. We have now just taken action on the original amendment offered by the State Regents, to the effect that there should be but one representative for every 100 members——

(Cries of "No! No!")

Mrs. McLEAN. We now stand, as I understand it, with a Regent for every Chapter and one delegate for every 100 members. That is just the point I am making. We acted upon that affirmatively, by the resolution offered by the Regent of the Chicago Chapter that we should have a delegate for the first fifty members, that there should still be but one for the first 100 members—I am correct, am I not?—that there should then be two for 200 members—that is correct, is it not?—then what is the motion offered by Mrs. Vann, of New York, which we have just acted upon? That was not an amendment which was interpolated and correctly so by Mrs. Mills, of New York, but Mrs. Vann, of Syracuse, New York, offered an amendment from the back part of the House. It was acted upon affirmatively, and it was in contradistinction to the action we had just taken on the Chicago Regent's motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you allow the motion to be read by the Reader?

Mrs. McLEAN. I will be delighted, for I want to enlighten my part of the House.

READER (reads motion):

"Each Chapter shall be entitled to be represented at the Continental Congress by its Regent or her alternate.

The Chapters shall be entitled to be represented by their Regent and one delegate for the first fifty members. When one hundred members are attained, to still be represented by but one delegate. This to apply to all Chapters.

After the first hundred the representation shall be in the ratio of one delegate for every subsequent one hundred. An alternate shall be elected for each Chapter Regent and delegate.

Only members who have paid their dues for the official year then current shall be entitled to representation."

Mrs. McLEAN. Then we have now a Regent for every Chapter, a delegate for the first fifty, the same delegate for the first 100, and in subsequent ratio one for every succeeding 100; that is settled; and we are to pay out dues before we can be represented. That is settled, is it not? I therefore move, Madam President, that we proceed to act upon the next amendment before us. [Applause.]

Seconded.

Mrs. MILLS. I would like to speak before proceeding to vote. The point was well made that we had finished that a while ago; I move we go on to the next amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you ready for the question? [Cries of "Question."] The question has not been settled. It is upon the substitute as amended, the whole thing.

Mrs. McLEAN. I move it be accepted.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved that the whole substitute as amended be accepted. All in favor will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." It is so ordered. We now come to the third amendment, which will be read by the Official Reader.

READER. Amendment to Article VI, Section 2, offered by Miss Forsyth, State Regent of New York. Strike out the entire section and insert the following:

"The National Board of Management shall be an administrative body. They shall carry out the ordering of Congress, approve applications for membership; fill vacancies in office, until the next meeting of Congress; prescribe rules and regulations for their own government while in office, and in general do all things necessary for the prosperity and success of the Society, subject, however, to the approval of the Continental Congress."

A MEMBER. I move that it be accepted.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that the amendment be accepted.

Mrs. WILES. I move an amendment. I am very glad, ladies, to have an opportunity to prove what I said in making my previous point, that the Board of Managers should not deal with the by-laws, because I think that this amendment as presented

does not give enough power to the Board of Management, and my amendment is that we should add to it, subject to the law of Congress, under which our charter is given us, which states that the Board of Management "shall have the control and management of the affairs and funds of the Society." That is the law under which our charter is given us, and our charter, on page 26, says that we may make a constitution not inconsistent with law. I therefore move that amendment in order that we may be in accord with the law under which our charter is given us; and I wish to say, further, in speaking to this point, that it is a matter of the greatest possible interest to every individual Chapter in the country. The only way in which I know about this law is because I was appointed by my Chapter as a member of a committee to revise the by-laws of the Chapter. We found that our by-laws must be in accord with the Constitution of the National Society, and must also, under our charter, be in accord with the law of Congress; and the two things were quite impossible, because the National Constitution was not in accordance with the law of Congress; and I want to call your attention to this fact because we must go home and revise our Chapter by-laws in accordance with the work that we are doing here to-day. We do not want to have it illegal in any way. I can read that section of the law, but I have read that clause of it which says that the Board of Management shall have the control of the affairs and funds of the Society.

A MEMBER. I second the amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have now before you the amendment to the amendment. It will be read by the Official Reader. Miss Forsyth wants to speak first.

MISS FORSYTH. I think there is a misunderstanding as to the significance of this amendment. I have had the highest legal authority for this amendment as it stands. I have been told that it withdrew from the National Board of Management absolutely nothing of its power, except two things. One of these was the privilege to make by-laws during the year; the other was the privilege to create new offices during the year. There has been an absolute unanimity among all who have considered this; every one has felt that the time had come when we do not need new by-laws during the year, and we do not need new offi-

cers during the year. [Applause.] More than that, I myself was a Chapter Regent in the very earliest days of this Society. I never quite knew from one month to another what the laws of our Society were, because then, possibly necessarily, the by-laws were constantly changing. Every one who has fully understood the purpose of this has insisted upon the fact that it was very pernicious to our work to have these by-laws changed during the year, and if that is the only thing that we are to drop, and the creation of new offices, certainly we have officers enough at present. If those are the only things to be dropped out, and the last clauses of this amendment cover fully all the administrative work of the Board of Management, what more do we want? If there are any questions that this House wishes to ask of me in regard to this, I will be very glad to answer them; but it is most important that the defining of the work of the Board, and preventing legislation that might conflict with what is the prerogative of our legislative body, should be carried out. [Applause.]

Mrs. JOY. I ask for information. In this amendment I see it said about the Board that they shall carry out the orders of Congress and approve applications. Suppose they want to disapprove an application; according to this as it stands, they must approve every application. I should like to suggest that the word "approve" be changed to "act upon."

A MEMBER. I second it.

Miss PIKE. I did want to speak in favor of this motion. Mrs. President, I hold that not only should the Board not have the power to make new by-laws; I hold that they should never have had the power to make by-laws for the government of the Society at all. By-laws for the government of the Society should be made by the Continental Congress.

Mrs. DICKINS. Are not we to have a vote on the amendment first?

Miss FORSYTH. With all due deference to the remark just made by Miss Pike, it seems to me that it would be better at this busy time to confine ourselves to the consideration of what is immediately before us. The by-laws have been made by the National Board; all we wish now is to prevent having more by-laws made except by our legislative body.

Miss PIKE. I cannot altogether agree with the State Regent from New York.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Speak to the motion, please, Miss Pike.

Miss PIKE. I cannot altogether agree, because there are some by-laws that some of the members of this body desire changed; and as at present in the by-laws the power of amendment is in the National Board; and I hold that as the by-laws are made for the government, with two exceptions, I believe, of the National Society, the power should be vested in the Continental Congress. If we make of the National Board an administrative body, exactly an administrative body and no longer a legislative body, it will not then have the power either to make new by-laws or to make amendments to the by-laws; but I am speaking in favor of it. I wanted to hear more reasons for opposing it. I was afraid there might be somebody opposed to it, and I wanted to hear more reasons for opposing it.

Mrs. EDWARDS, of Michigan. As a member of the Revision Committee, we had the honor to present to you the same resolution last year, abolishing the power of the National Board to make by-laws.

A MEMBER. I would like to have the Federal law read, so that we may see whether it conforms.

Mrs. WILES. There are two sections of this Federal law. (Reads from page 16, Section 546.) There seems to be the greatest confusion about this matter. When I spoke I made no point about by-laws the second time; that was decided by our President General, as I understand it, with entire satisfaction to every one, certainly so to me. But I think that in order to have it understood, as it is a difficult legal question, if you will bear with me I will read both points. "Upon filing their certificate the persons who shall have so given and acknowledged the same, and their associates and successors, shall be a body politic and corporate, by the name stated in such certificate, and by that name they and their successors may make and use a common seal, and may alter and use the same at pleasure, and may make by-laws and elect officers and agents," etc., etc. I made that point earlier this afternoon, but it is not the point

under discussion now. My amendment has nothing to do with the way in which we may make by-laws. My amendment is an amendment to the amendment offered by the National Board, which will read that the National Board of Management shall be an administrative body which shall have the control and management of the affairs and funds of the Society. My amendment is to insert the words "and shall have the control and management of the affairs and funds of the Society." These are quoted from the law of Congress which the Charter says we must obey, page 16, clause 547. "Such incorporated Society may elect its trustees, directors or managers at such time and place as may be specified in its by-laws, who shall have the control and management of the affairs and funds of the Society, and a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. Whenever a vacancy shall occur it shall be filled in such manner as shall be provided by the by-laws of the Society." I move to add those words, "and shall have the control and management of the affairs and funds of the Society," because as they have been sent out to us by the National Board there is the greatest possible misunderstanding among our local Chapters. We were absolutely unable to agree as to the legal interpretation of this section in the Chicago Chapter, and we consulted the ablest corporation lawyers in Chicago, who told us that we must be bound by this law; and I do not ask for any interpretation of the law; I simply ask to have the words of the law put into our National Constitution, so that it may be there for reference, and so that each Chapter may be sure it is in accordance with the national law. The only argument I have heard against my point this afternoon is that it is not necessary; but it seems to me entirely necessary, just because there is so much misunderstanding on this point, to quote the law in this article, so that there may be no question whatever about it.

Mrs. KIMBALL. Do I understand that the National Board has the entire control of all the funds of this Society, without the Congress having the right to have any voice with regard to them?

Mrs. WILES. My only answer, ladies, would have to be to quote the law of Congress, which says, "The Board of Manage-

ment shall have the control and management of the affairs and funds of the Society."

Mrs. KIMBALL. Does not that mean subject to the by-laws made by the Society?

Mrs. WILES. The law of Congress cannot be subject to the by-laws; the by-laws must be subject to the Congress.

Mrs. KIMBALL. Does it not create a trust?

Miss DESHA. Does the lady from Chicago know that we are incorporated under the law of the District of Columbia?

Mrs. WILES. This is quoted from the law in the District of Columbia. Our charter is given in the Constitution and By-laws of the National Society. These sections of this law, if they had been printed in that book, would have prevented a great deal of misunderstanding, because the charter issued by Congress says that we may make a Constitution not inconsistent with the law. What law? This law. This is the law. We cannot make a Constitution inconsistent with this law.

Mrs. KIMBALL. Is there no way in which we can direct our Executive Board with regard to the disposal of our own funds? Are they absolute with regard to the funds?

Miss DESHA. We got our charter given to us under the law of the District of Columbia. We made the persons who asked for that charter accept the charter. We adopted the Constitution and by-laws as they then stood, and we adopted all of you as members of the Society with the distinct understanding that our own body would arrange our affairs, that the National Board of Management manage the affairs given to it to manage, subject always to the Continental Congress. No act shall be legal and binding until confirmed or approved of by the Continental Congress. [Applause.] I do not think that any society can possibly be wrong if this thing meant that they were to lay down general laws for the management of every society; and it is a very peculiar thing that the National Board and the people living in Washington have tried year after year, year after year, to take the power away from the Board and put it back here where it was in the beginning. Somebody from a distance insists on the National Board having power; then you will go home and abuse the National Board. [Applause.]

Miss FORSYTH. Ladies, I cannot see that there is any conflict

between the law as rendered and what I have offered to you. I do see that there is an inadvertence in one expression. I had intended to place this before you in this way: "Act upon" applications for membership instead of "approve;" that I suggest, myself, as an amendment to this—as a correction, rather. This was a mere inadvertence that it had gone out in that way; how, I do not know. But as far as any conflict between what has been suggested to us and what I have offered to you is concerned, I cannot see. It seems to me that discussion of this is wasting time; that most of you understand whether you wish the Board of Management to be defined as an administrative body and attend to all the business that any administrative body can attend to, or whether you do not.

(Cries of "Question.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The question is called for. All in favor of the amendment will say "aye;" those opposed, "no;" the amendment is carried. The question is upon the amendment as amended, and will be read by the Reader.

READER (reads amendment with the amendment added by Mrs. Wiles):

Amendment to Article VI, Section 2, offered by Miss Forsyth, State Regent of New York: Strike out the entire section and insert the following:

"The National Board of Management shall be an administrative body and shall have the control and management of the affairs and funds of the National Society. They shall carry out the ordering of Congress, act upon application for membership; fill vacancies in office, until the next meeting of Congress; prescribe rules and regulations for their own government while in office, and in general do all things necessary for the prosperity and success of the Society, subject, however, to the approval of the Continental Congress."

MEMBER. Has the amendment been passed?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No; the question recurs upon the amendment to the amendment. That amendment will be read alone. [Cries of "No! No!"] The Chair is very much in doubt. She is informed that that amendment has been passed, but she does not remember having put the question.

Mrs. WILES. May I explain? The amendment was passed, but of course, if the Chair does not recall it—(interrupted.)

(Cries of "No! No!")

Mrs. MCWILLIAMS. It was the previous question; I called for it myself.

Mrs. WILES. If you would wait, I was about to say that I should be very happy to have it put to vote again. The Chair did not put the previous question; that was what was called for. Let us let that go, because we are all willing to have it voted on again. I want to speak to the remarks of this lady. She seems to understand that my amendment is in conflict with the amendment offered by herself. I wish to disclaim this; it is in absolutely no sense in conflict; it simply further defines it. I am entirely in accord with this lady, and I wish to say that there are a great many members of this Order who do not find fault with the National Board. [Great applause.]

Miss FORSYTH. I offered this as a member of the National Board. I am not in conflict with the National Board, and the National Board passed it, and they did so because they felt that it was time this thing should be clearly defined; and if difficulties have arisen they should be met by just what I have offered to you now. I can see no reason for the clause that is proposed. I can see no conflict between the law and the statement that is down here. The only thing that we need, it seems to me, to understand each other fully, is that we correct this one word "approve" and change it into "act upon" applications for membership.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The question is called. The reporters have reported to us that that motion has never been put. The Chair is quite confident that she would remember having put the motion, but she does not remember having put it. The question is upon the amendment to the amendment, which will be read by the Official Reader.

READER. "And shall have the control and management of the affairs and funds of the Society."

A MEMBER. I move that this amendment be laid on the table.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That motion will lay the whole thing on the table.

Miss DESHA. The motion lays the whole matter on the table.

Miss PIKE. When the previous question is called you cannot make another motion; you must take the vote immediately.

Mrs. NASH. I rise to a point of order. The previous question was never put; it requires a two-third vote, which is a rising vote, consequently it was never put.

A MEMBER. I withdraw my motion to lay on the table.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion is withdrawn, ladies, and the question is before you exactly as it was before.

Mrs. BROWN. I consider that we acted upon the amendment to the amendment, and the Congress declined to accept it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will have the amendment read again for information.

READER (reads the amendment of Mrs. Wiles):

"And shall have the control and management of the affairs and funds of the Society."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of this amendment will say "aye;" contrary, "no." The noes have it; the amendment is defeated. We will now have the original amendment. The question is upon the original amendment. Those in favor will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The ayes have it; the amendment is carried. The fourth amendment will now be read by the Official Reader.

READER. Amendment to Article IX, Section 1, offered by Mrs. Ford, of New York:

"Strike out the words 'If approved by a majority of the Board' and substitute in same section the word 'sixty' for 'thirty.'"

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard this amendment.

Mrs. JOY. I want to ask, where is the word "sixty" to be inserted in place of "thirty?"

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Main, will you explain this? Mrs. Draper?

Mrs. DRAPER. I wish simply to answer the question of Mrs. Joy. Is the question answered in regard to the word "sixty?"

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No. I requested the Recording Secretary General to answer it.

Mrs. MAIN. If Mrs. Joy will turn to page 11 of the Constitution, Article IX, fifth line, fourth word in the line, she will find the word "thirty," which it is proposed to change to "sixty."

Mrs. JOY. Thank you. I thought it referred to another measure, and I did not get it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of this amendment will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The ayes have it and the amendment is carried.

Mrs. McLEAN. I would suggest that the amendment on the first typewritten page sent to me has not been acted upon.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It was a mistake in numbering.

Mrs. McLEAN. Yes, but that was in conflict with the one we have just acted upon. This amendment gives the right to this Congress to offer upon its own part an amendment to the Constitution. This other, upon which you have just acted, necessitates your presenting an amendment to the National Board. I have offered an amendment on the floor of this Congress several times, and am very glad to find once more that this House shall be at liberty to offer on its own floor any amendment to this Constitution it sees proper to offer, and giving due time for consideration, whether it be a year or whether it shall have been sent out by written notice that it was intended to offer such resolution on the floor of this Congress, that this body shall be the supreme body to act upon any amendment to the Constitution which is offered [applause], without the intermediary of the National Board, howsoever we may respect it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes the mistake made; it was made inadvertently and because the numbering was faulty. This amendment should have been presented first, but it will be presented before the last one.

Miss PIKE. Mrs. Fendall's amendment should have been presented first, for it has been pending a year.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Which is that?

Miss PIKE. It is this one, second amendment to Article IX: "Proposed amendments to the Constitution may be presented at any Continental Congress, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, and acted upon at the next Congress, the full power to amend being vested in the Continental Congress."

Mrs. NASH. I move the adoption of that amendment.
Seconded.

Miss PIKE. I offer as an amendment, "Amendments to this Constitution may be offered at any meeting of the Continental Congress, provided a copy thereof shall have been sent, according to the regulations, to the Regent and Secretary of every organized Chapter and to each State Regent at least sixty days prior to the meeting of the Congress of the Society at which it is proposed to be acted upon; and if adopted by two-thirds of the votes cast by said Congress, such amendment shall be in full force thereafter."

Mrs. McLEAN. May I speak to that amendment? I have such a great interest in this amendment that I am going to say a word about it. I am in entire accord with that amendment to the amendment, save in this: I think that in case, after the members are gathered here, they find that it is proper to present, upon the floor of this Continental Congress, or if any single member finds it appropriate, that she should have the right to offer it upon this floor, without sending notices, in case she does not ask action upon it till the following year; or if she desires action at the coming Continental Congress, that proper notice should be sent, as Miss Pike has just outlined; therefore I would offer—but as I cannot offer an amendment to an amendment to an amendment——

A MEMBER. Robert says that an amendment to the Constitution is treated as a motion; therefore an amendment can be offered.

Mrs. McLEAN. I am delighted to hear it. "Amendments to this Constitution may be offered at any meeting of the Continental Congress, provided a copy thereof shall have been sent to the Regent and Secretary of every organized Chapter throughout the United States, and to each State Regent, at least sixty days prior to the meeting of the Continental Congress at which it is to be acted upon; and if adopted by two-thirds of the votes cast by the Congress, such amendment shall be in full force thereafter; or amendments may be offered without previous notice by any member of the Continental Congress upon its floor, provided no action is taken until the following Congress."

Miss PIKE. I accept the amendment to the amendment.

Mrs. McLEAN. I would correct that "Chapters in the United

States” and say all over the world where we are fortunate enough to exist.

Miss FORSYTH. I wish to speak in behalf of the enlargement of the small Chapters. It is not possible that the small and the forming Chapters can rightly understand matters that are to come up before the Congress. It is impossible that they can be in touch with our work until after they have come to the Congress, after they have heard these matters discussed here. I have found that so again and again. In the position that I have held as State Regent I have sometimes been surprised to see how little the amendments that were sent out were understood by those not familiar with the working of the Society. I am quite sure that the Regent of the New York City Chapter, who has just spoken, would agree with me on this point, had this experience come before so large a body as the one she represents; but I know as a State Regent that we have been supposed to be acting upon some of the amendments now before us; I know that the most preposterous ideas of some of the amendments have been held by Chapter after Chapter, and I believe we will have nothing to hold to unless we continue to have amendments proposed at one Congress and acted upon at another.

Miss DESHA. I just want to put in, with Mrs. McLean’s consent, the words “sent by the Recording Secretary General.” The question might come up, who is to send them? and in writing By-laws and Constitution I do not think we can be too definite. The notice should be sent out at least sixty days from whatever the time was, by the Recording Secretary General of the National Society.

Mrs. McLEAN. I am very well satisfied, for my part, indeed, to have that injected in the amendment. The Revision Committee a year ago thought of adding that, but did not do so, for this reason: There might be amendments sent out without due consideration, if the Recording Secretary General of the National Board were to be flooded with them and the projectors were to have nothing further to do. One person or a dozen who might be deeply interested in an amendment should send that amendment out first, two months or whatever time before the Congress, to be passed upon, the Congress having

full liberty to reject it entirely if it chose; but if such members did not desire to go to the expense then, the Congress could receive it at first hands and consider it for the future. It seems but fair to give both alternatives, but I have no objection whatever to the insertion of the words suggested by Miss Desha, "sent by the Recording Secretary General."

Mrs. DICKINS. In the beginning of this Society we had a Constitution formed and framed. We have grown. We have worked under that Constitution well, and you see what we have grown to. The changes have been very slight, and we need, as all of you will agree, only some minor changes in that Constitution. We are making them now, a good many to-day, and I wish that we could protect that Constitution as much as possible. [Applause.] I do not like the idea of sending out a notice sixty days beforehand and then having it considered. The notice is too short. That is one of my desires to take it out, one reason I desire to take the power out, of the National Board of Management, which allows you to have an amendment brought up here and acted upon before it is suggested to the body at large. Sixty days is too short a time, or ninety days either, for an amendment to spread throughout this country and be considered, delegates instructed, and Chapter Regents to come here and vote intelligently. You hear an amendment stated; you hear reasons given by the mover. She has the question at heart; she is a good speaker; she is convincing. You accept the amendment. You go home, you think it over, and you don't like it; it does not accord with your own ideas. I want you to have time to consider amendments. I want the amendments introduced into this Congress by any member of the Congress; I do not want any one to have the power to send out documents all over the country inducing legislation. I want the legislation introduced here. I want all to receive it, and then I want to have a year to think of it in, and take it home and talk it over, and bring it back here and adopt it if you choose, at the end of a year; but a year is none too short in which to consider an amendment to a constitution. A constitution is the rock on which we stand, or it is nothing; and I hope we can pass the amendment as originally introduced. [Applause.]

Mrs. NASH. I rise to a point of order, relating to Mrs. McLean's amendment. As I understand it, it is that any person can send out an amendment to the Constitution thirty days before the meeting of the Congress, or sixty days. Robert is our standard, is he not? I see in Robert that constitutions and by-laws can only be amended at a regular business meeting. Written notice of the proposed amendment must be given at a previous stated business meeting. Under this rule amendments can only be acted upon at the Continental Congress, and therefore the notice would have to be given, according to this ruling, at the previous regular meeting, which would be one year in advance.

Miss PIKE. Cannot Mrs. McLean divide her amendment, so that it can be voted on separately?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair thinks that the rules adopted by this Congress would supersede even Robert.

Mrs. McLEAN. I am perfectly satisfied, whichever way it is carried. It was brought out with the idea of being entirely just; that is to say, that a person should, if it was very necessary to the prosperity of this Society to have an amendment on the floor of this Congress, not wait one whole year for action on it, but have two months' consideration beforehand, and let the Congress then accept or decline, as it sees fit; it was merely a matter of justice to all of you, that you might have an alternative. It was nothing personal one way or the other. I am perfectly satisfied to have it cut down to the amendment offered by Mrs. Fendall, which was after the one I offered here a year ago, and to limit yourselves to the liberty of bringing forward a proposed amendment one year and considering it for the full year and acting upon it. That is very wise if you want no other alternative, perfectly correct. Use your own judgment in the matter. If you do want the alternative of being able to have action without waiting a full year, because something might occur which would seem to demand action under twelve months, then you have the alternative in your Constitution. I am in full accord with the lady who has said the Constitution should not be lightly tampered with. I know all about that; I have struggled with it for three years. We have not tampered with it; we were not allowed to, and did not desire to.

This is a necessary amendment, as every woman, with a sense of justice that you or I or any one of us must have, should have the right to propose an amendment to the Constitution, whether or not it is accepted; that is only the main question, deal with the details as you see fit.

Mrs. NASH. May I say a word in favor of Mrs. McLean's amendment, and that is that if we have two months' notice, and then the opportunity of discussing the matter on this floor, I feel that we would have every opportunity of knowing what we ought to do; and I should be very strongly in favor of keeping the alternative.

(Cries of "Question.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Question is called. All in favor—

Mrs. LYONS, of Virginia. I rose before the question was called. I rose to a question of privilege. Are we discussing the amendment of Mrs. Fendall or not?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, we are discussing the substitute to it.

Mrs. LYONS. Because I wanted to speak to Mrs. Fendall's amendment if I may.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A substitute was offered by Mrs. Donald McLean.

Mrs. LYONS. Then I cannot speak to Mrs. Fendall's amendment until the substitute has been disposed of?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No.

Mrs. LYONS. May I speak to the substitute?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Mrs. LYONS. Madam President, I simply wanted to call attention to the fact that this amendment of Mrs. Fendall's, as I understand it—I hope Mrs. McLean will pardon me if I call attention to the fact that I do not consider this amendment of Mrs. Fendall's is anything new at all. Does not everybody have a right to make an amendment to the Constitution at one Continental Congress—a right to propose an amendment to the Constitution which can be presented at one and acted upon at the next Continental Congress, and full power to amend being vested in the Continental Congress? As long as we keep our present Constitution we know that an amendment has to be approved by a majority of the Board of Management.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We are happy to have given Mrs. Lyons that privilege, but it was out of order, as we are considering the substitute.

Dr. McGEE. May we hear the substitute read?

READER (reads substitute):

“Amendments to this Constitution may be offered at any meeting of the Continental Congress, provided a copy thereof shall have been sent to the Regent and Secretary of every organized Chapter throughout the United States, and to each State Regent, at least sixty days prior to the meeting of the Continental Congress at which it is to be acted upon; and if adopted by two-thirds of the votes cast by the Congress, such amendment shall be in full force thereafter; or amendments may be offered without previous notice by any member of the Continental Congress upon its floor, provided no action is taken until the following Congress.”

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that this be adopted.

Dr. McGEE. Ever since I have been a member of this organization I have stood firmly by our Constitution above everything else [applause]; and I must say that I regard this substitute for Mrs. Fendall's motion as extremely dangerous. [Applause.] It makes far too easy the offering of amendments to our Constitution. [Applause.] Madam President, amendments to this Constitution come before this House, take a great deal of our time, are amended, and passed upon, without our knowing very surely what the wording is, as has been done this afternoon; and that gets us into a great deal of trouble. I fear that we have already laid out much trouble for us by not carefully wording the motions and amendments which have been passed this afternoon. Any motion, therefore, which facilitates the offering of amendments so that they may be done in this way or in that way, that they may be made without notice being necessary to our Chapters, or upon notice sent by the movers in this or that or any other way, or in any way save one, I regard as most dangerous to the safety of the Society. A society that changes its constitution every year is not a safe society. [Applause.] It is in effect an offer, saying, “Please amend our constitution.” To say you can amend it in this

way, or if you won't take this you can amend it the other way, but you will do it some way every year. I regard it as extremely dangerous and I think we should vote for Mrs. Fendall's motion as it stood and not make it any easier than that motion.

Mrs. McLEAN. I will not take time to repeat what I have said. I am sorry that the lady who has so recently been a member of the National Board thinks that the action of this Congress upon its own business, no matter what it may be, is a very dangerous matter. I trust to the intelligence and to the honor and to the knowledge of affairs of this Continental Congress. I only wish to say this—this Congress should have the right to amend its Constitution without its being necessary for a majority of the National Board to approve an amendment. Now, my substitute is before you; if you desire to recur to Mrs. Fendall's resolution, which is practically the same thing, I am perfectly satisfied in any event.

(Cries of "Question.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of the question will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." It is so ordered.

Dr. McGEE. Madam President, may I correct a misstatement?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Certainly.

Dr. McGEE. I spoke in favor of Mrs. Fendall's amendment, and opposed only Mrs. McLean's substitute.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The amendment will be read for information.

READER (reads):

"Proposed amendments to the Constitution may be presented at any Continental Congress, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, and acted upon at the next Congress, the full power to amend being vested in the Continental Congress."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The substitute will be read.

READER (reads substitute offered by Mrs. McLean):

"Amendments to this Constitution may be offered at any meeting of the Continental Congress, provided a copy thereof shall have been sent to the Regent and Secretary of every organized Chapter throughout the United States, and to each

State Regent, at least sixty days prior to the meeting of the Continental Congress at which it is to be acted upon; and if adopted by two-thirds of the votes cast by the Congress, such amendment shall be in full force thereafter; or amendments may be offered without previous notice by any member of the Continental Congress upon the floor, provided no action is taken until the following Congress."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that this substitute be adopted; all in favor of this substitute amendment will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The noes seem to have it.

Mrs. McLEAN. Then I move the acceptance of Mrs. Fendall's amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of Mrs. Fendall's amendment will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." It is almost unanimously carried.

Miss DESHA. Is it understood that notice of those amendments is to be sent by the Recording Secretary General? That was the point I wanted to make.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That was lost entirely.

Miss DESHA. I did not offer it as a substitute. Cannot I offer it as a separate section?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think not, Miss Desha; it was not referred to in any way.

Miss DESHA. If it was understood that the Recording Secretary General was to do it, that was all I wanted. Don't you think it is important to state who should send those notices?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. But it was not incorporated in this amendment.

READER. As Mrs. Fendall's was carried, there is nothing to insert about the Recording Secretary General.

Miss DESHA. I approve of the amendment being offered at one Congress and voted on at the next; but my belief is that half the people do not read the proceedings of the Congress, and I simply want it to be the Recording Secretary General's duty to inform every Chapter sixty days before Congress.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is an additional amendment, altogether, Miss Desha. It would have to be.

Miss DESHA. May I make it as an amendment, then?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, I should think so. Won't you write your motion so it can be presented to the House? Come up and speak from the steps, please. There are several requests from the ladies at back of the House that this be done.

MEMBER. I move we adjourn.

Miss DESHA. You can't move to adjourn when a member has the floor. Ladies, all I wanted to be sure of is that every Chapter in the United States knows what they are to vote upon; and heretofore it has been mixed up. I thought it would facilitate matters if the Recording Secretary General sent that notice sixty days before the Congress at which we were to vote upon the amendment. If it is understood, I won't offer the amendment. If it is not understood, I would like to offer an amendment as follows: Notice to be sent by the Recording Secretary General at least sixty days before the Congress at which the amendment is to be offered, to every State and Chapter Regent.

Mrs. MILLS. That is already incorporated in Article IX. It does not say Recording Secretary General, but it says sixty days' notice to every Chapter in the country. We have finished this amendment anyway. Did not the Chair rule that the same member might speak but once on the same question? [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair did so rule.

Mrs. CRESAP. I would suggest that instead of the words "United States," every Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, as we hope to have a Chapter in Mexico, and already have one in Hawaii.

Miss DESHA. I meant throughout the world.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Section 2 of Mrs. Fendall's amendment, the amendment offered by Miss Desha, will be read by the Official Reader.

READER (reads Miss Desha's motion):

"Section 2. Notice of all proposed amendments to be sent to all State and Chapter Regents and Secretaries in the Society sixty days before the Congress at which the amendments will be acted upon."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of this amendment will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." It is carried.

A MEMBER. I move that we adjourn.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, a motion is before you to adjourn. All in favor with this motion will say "aye;" opposed, "no." The ayes have it; the House stands adjourned.

Adjourned at 5.35 o'clock.

Evening Session, Wednesday, February 23, 1898.

The session was called to order at 7.30 o'clock. The President General in the Chair.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is now half past seven, ladies, and the House will please come to order. There is not a quorum present. What will you do about it?

Mrs. BALLINGER. A quorum has not been questioned.

Mrs. LINDSAY. I question a quorum; I move that we take a recess of fifteen minutes.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded, ladies, that the House take a recess of fifteen minutes. Those in favor of this motion will please say "aye;" opposed, "no." The ayes have it; it is so ordered.

(A recess of fifteen minutes.)

Miss CHENOWETH. What constitutes a quorum?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A majority of the body, does it not? It was stated by the Chair yesterday that a quorum would be a majority of those who had presented their credentials. I think that was accepted by the Congress, was it not?

Miss CHENOWETH. I do not know.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No business can be done. Will you continue in recess?

Mrs. BALLINGER. I move a further recess of ten minutes.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that we take a further recess of ten minutes. All in favor of this motion say "aye;" opposed "no." The ayes have it and it is so ordered.

(A recess of ten minutes.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will the House please come to order again, the recess of ten minutes having expired. The regular

order of business this evening is the report of the committee to select medals. Miss Richards, will you please tell some of the pages to have the ladies come in and take their seats. We are very anxious to begin. We have had two recesses and it is now getting late. Ladies, while we are waiting for the House to come to order, some announcements will be read.

READER reads some announcements.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, a motion has been sent to the desk which the Reader will read.

READER (reads motion made by Mrs. Shields): "That the report of the Committee on Recommendations of National Officers to the Congress may be postponed until Friday morning."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You understand the motion, ladies. Do you understand the motion? All in favor—(interrupted.)

Mrs. DRAPER. Is it open to discussion? Madam President and ladies, you will remember that in the program as it was first presented to us by the Program Committee the report of the Committee on the Recommendations of National Officers was set for the day after the election of National Officers, and you yourselves, by a large vote when there was a very large meeting, decided it was much better that the report on these recommendations should precede the election of the officers. Until this report has been made, the reports of the officers who are now retiring cannot be accepted, and it is only business-like that the retiring officer's report be accepted before her successor is elected. Therefore I should be compelled to vote against this recommendation of the State Regent of Missouri.

Mrs. SHIELDS. It is dire necessity that has compelled us. We would gladly have brought the matter before the ladies at an earlier date, but so many of them were occupied in their other work that we could not possibly get together until this afternoon. Part of us did, and we have considered the whole matter, Madam Chairman, but we have not formulated it so that we can present it to you properly. We would like the courtesy of the House at least until to-morrow morning.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you withdraw your motion, then?

Mrs. SHIELDS. I withdraw my motion as to time, but not as to actual deferment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Your motion as to time, will you please read it with the time changed?

READER. Then the motion now stands, "That the report of the Committee on Recommendations of National Officers to the Congress may be postponed until to-morrow morning."

Miss MILLER. What is the motion, Madam President?

READER (reads it again):

"That the report of the Committee on Recommendations of National Officers to the Congress may be postponed until to-morrow morning."

A MEMBER. I would like to ask if that will interfere with the regular order of the day?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It might be now made the regular order of the day, or it might be made the special order.

Mrs. NASH. I amend by moving that it be made the special order of the day the first thing in the morning.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that the reports of the Committee on Recommendations of National Officers be made the special order for to-morrow morning. All in favor will say "aye," those opposed "no." The ayes have it, two-thirds having voted in the affirmative. The motion is carried.

(Reader makes announcements.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The regular order of business this evening is the report of the Committee to select medals. It will be made by the Chairman, Mrs. Senator Lindsay.

Mrs. LINDSAY (reads report):

REPORT OF COMMITTEE FOR SELECTING MEDALS FOR THE FOUNDERS OF
THE SOCIETY.

Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution: The duty of carrying out the resolution of Congress was commenced while Mrs. B. O. Wilbour was Chairman of the committee. Mrs. Wilbour is now in Europe, but before leaving the United States she prepared a report which she signed and sent to the committee with the request that it be presented to the Congress. We now ask that it be read.

READER (reads Mrs. Wilbour's report at the request of Mrs. Lindsay):

The Committee appointed to procure medals for the founders of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution hereby present their report:

That Committee consisted of Mrs. Joshua Wilbourn, Chairman; Mrs. William Lindsay, Mrs. T. Platt Foote, Mrs. Kate Kearny Henry, and Mrs. S. V. White. In the letter written to Mrs. Wilbourn, announcing the selection of the above-named Committee, full power was given them to act. Matters have happened which have given the Committee much perplexity, and the Chairman, who has had to assume some responsibility, wishes to rehearse a few facts that may enable the Society to act understandingly. For brevity, she will use the first person in her narration. I have in my possession a copy of every Magazine that has ever been published by the National Society of our Order, beautifully bound in the colors of the Society; and it has given me great pleasure to read from time to time the history therein contained. In Volume three (1893) on page one, and one hundred and fifteen, I find the portraits of Mrs. Walworth and Miss Washington; and underneath these portraits I read: "One of the three original organizers of the Daughters of the American Revolution." Mrs. Walworth was editor of the Magazine when this volume was published, and, of course, the article and portraits had her sanction. In Volume seven (1895) on page 489 of the Magazine, an article appears entitled "Our History." This was written by Miss Eugenia Washington and read by Miss Janet Richards at the Atlanta Exposition in the Woman's Building, on Friday, October 18, 1895. Mrs. Lockwood was editor of the Magazine at that time, and, of course, the article had her sanction. A few weeks before the last Congress it occurred to me that it would be just and proper to have the three founders of this great and prosperous Society publicly recognized. And, further, that Congress shall not only pass a vote of recognition of what these women did, but in appreciation of the wonderful success of their initial work our Congress should present to them handsome medals, prepared by skilled artisans, to be paid for by any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. Resolutions were drawn up and would have been presented by me in person had not illness called me home from Washington before the time set for new business in the programme. A friend kindly consented to present them in my absence, and did so. As soon as the reading was finished a member asked: "Why is not Mrs. Lockwood added?" Discussion followed, and the name of a fourth founder was added. The President General promptly appointed the committee above named to carry into effect the vote passed. I speedily wrote the following firms, Gorham & Co., New York; Tiffany & Co., of the same city; Bailey, Banks & Biddle, of Philadelphia, and to Caldwell & Co., asking them if they would kindly present designs to the Committee for a medal. In due time a number of drawings were received, and I called a meeting of the Committee at the Arlington Hotel, Washington, D. C., on April 13, 1897. The whole Committee were present, except Mrs. White, and

all the founders save Mrs. Walworth. A selection was made; the drawing from Gorham & Co. chosen and a price agreed upon for four medals at \$250 apiece. The Committee had neither been hinted to nor instructed by Congress as to the price, and as they felt that too much honor could not be given to those noble women, grudged not the sum named. On my return home the order was given for the four medals to Gorham & Co., in pursuance of the vote of the Committee; and the work was begun on them at once. Very soon word came to me from one of the Committee that there was great dissatisfaction in the intimation given by the action of Congress that there were four founders of the Society, when, according to all the known official history of the Society, there were but three. The feeling was expressed that Congress could not make or create founders at this late day. Afterwards a letter came from Miss Washington, one of the founders, who wrote that she would not accept a medal from the Congress of Daughters of the American Revolution if there was to be a fourth medal. As it was well known by all the first members, and all veritable history confirmed the fact: that there were only three founders, she would not only not accept a medal under the circumstances, but would reject it were one tendered her. It would be an endorsal of an apocryphal history; and if a pretended history were false, there was no pleasure in wearing a medal specially given in confirmation of it. She would not be accessory to a falsehood, for the sake of any medal in the world. This letter was immediately followed by the member who was the cause of the vote by Congress of the fourth medal. In protest against the action taken, she averred that she was mistaken in her notion of a fourth founder, and was very sorry for all the trouble she had unintentionally caused. Other letters followed these, and I was requested to postpone all further action in regard to the presentation of these medals until the Congress of 1898. In support of these requests I was reminded that at that time the matter could be brought up anew and intelligently discussed. The former vote can be rescinded and a vote be taken in compliment of three founders, which are all that authentic history knows about. Congress can vote a great many things, but, at this late hour, it cannot create new founders. Deferring to these requests, and of a majority of the Committee, I wrote to each of them telling of the arrangements which I deemed most expedient under the circumstances. I signified that I have no personal feeling in the matter, but am anxious for sentiment to square with history; not to reverse, and that we leave the matter for the next Congress to settle. Accordingly, I requested Gorham & Co. to present their bill to the treasurer of the National Society, who was instructed by the Board of Management to pay it, and they have received a thousand dollars for their work. I desired them to retain the medals for the present in their possession and to await further orders. If the four are to be distributed, they are now ready. If but three founders are to wear medals as founders, Gorham & Co. will rearrange them by taking one eagle from every

one of them and substituting for the fourth eagle a knot of ribbon—something like the French bow-knot—and by taking the gems from the fourth medal to help rearrange the bow-knots. The extra cost will be \$180 and for a blunder seems a small price. Of course, what remains of the fourth medal will be destroyed. The medals are extremely handsome and artistic in design, but if only three eagles are to be placed on these medals they will be much handsomer than with the four. It is only for history that we had the medals voted for, and made. We only wait for the thoughtful, absolute knowledge of the earliest history of this Society to be voted on by the Congress of 1898. Well do I know that they are capable of reading and thinking for themselves, and of endorsing and perpetuating genuine history.

Respectfully submitted,

B. O. WILBOUR,
Chairman.

Mrs. LINDSAY (continues reading her report):

The undersigned members of the Committee disclaim any power or authority to decide, or even to inquire, who compose the founders of this Society. They have conceived their only duty to be to carry out the will of Congress as expressed by the resolution under which they were appointed.

After the controversy arose as to the true founders of the Society, and in view of the expensive character of the medals, to which expense objection had been made, the then Chairman was requested by several members of the Committee, including the present Chairman, to suspend all action until this Congress should convene, and the Congress have an opportunity to take such steps as might be deemed proper.

We are informed that, after this, Mrs. Wilbour caused Gorham & Co. to present their bill to the Board of Management, and that, upon the order of that Board, the bill was paid.

For the settlement of the unfortunate controversy as to who are to be regarded as the founders of the Society, the Committee, as now constituted, takes the liberty of making this suggestion:

Remove from three of the medals the top eagle, and substitute a shield of the United States under the word "founder."

Remove from the fourth medal the word "founder," and substitute an engraved pen over the word "service."

The changes to be made as soon as possible after this session of the Congress. We have a telegram from Gorham & Co., saying the expense of making these changes will be one hundred dollars (\$100.00).

Your Committee has reason to believe the proposed changes will settle all controversy, and be satisfactory to each and all of the ladies interested.

This Committee recommends that the portion of the resolution reading, "to be retained by them during their lifetime, and at their demise to be returned to the Society, etc.," be changed and that this gift be absolute.

This report is the only report, written or verbal, to which the undersigned have given their consent.

Respectfully submitted,

ELEANOR HOLMES LINDSAY,
Chairman.

MARY SAWYER THOMAS.
KATE KEARNEY HENRY.
ELIZA M. CHANDLER WHITE.
VIRGINIA MILLER.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I think it is right to say, I suppose all of you that were present at the last Congress understand that the honor conferred upon me came from my friends in this audience, unsought and unasked by me. They knew well my services from July, 1890, to this time. From that month, when I first took up my pen to awaken the patriotism of the women of this country, not one day have I given up work for the Daughters of the American Revolution. That I believe my friends understand. If "founder" means that I must have been present at an August meeting, I was not there. My work began previous to that. I have never asked that I be recognized as a founder of this organization. I have never asked that I be recognized in any way for the work that I have done. I have never asked to be recompensed in any way for the work that I have done for this Society. All the honors that have come to me have come from my friends, unasked. [Applause.] I want to leave it—I ask nothing now—I want to leave it to my friends. I wish to say that I am perfectly in accord with this last report. [Applause.] Anything that will relieve that committee from a most unpleasant dilemma I shall be more than glad to accede. I have never been stationed in any place where I was not willing to submit to anything for the sake of peace. [Applause.] As to this motion that the eagles be removed, I have always loved the eagle for some reason; but I think I could go through life knowing it is the emblem of my country without having it upon a medal given to me. Any old bird will do. [Great applause and laughter.] I would prefer a dove, however. [Applause.] Therefore, ladies, I am entirely content to leave myself in the hands of this Congress. [Applause.]

Mrs. PERRINE. I move the report of the committee be accepted with the recommendations.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair does not hear the motion.

Mrs. PERRINE. I move that Mrs. Lindsay's report be accepted with the recommendations.

Numerously seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that Mrs. Lindsay's report be accepted with the recommendations.

Miss DESHA. I am satisfied except for a few things. The first is, I do not want anybody to think that they are making founders; founders made you. In the second place, I want it distinctly understood, if there is any difference in the medals, in the value or in their beauty, I want Mary S. Lockwood to have the best medal. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Those in favor of accepting the report will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The ayes have it; the report is accepted. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL (continuing). The next will be the report of the Editor of the Magazine, Mrs. Lockwood, and then the report of the Business Manager. The report of the Editor.

Mrs. NASH. Have you not made a mistake? You know we transferred Wednesday to Thursday——

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No, not the evening. We will have the report of the Editor of the Magazine, Mrs. Lockwood.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD (reads report):

REPORT OF THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

One of our members is reported as saying that "a good Magazine is the necessity of the age—a corner-stone in the structure of civilization, a key to the heart of the universe." We can make a closer application by saying our Magazine has become a necessity to our Society—a corner-stone to the structure we are building, a key to the hearts of our Chapters. The writer also says: "The official organ of this Society is to all outsiders its most interesting manifestation. Through it they catch a glimpse of the soul that animates the body. It is something they can see and take hold of in estimating our spring—our tone, our thews and sinews, our powers and possibilities."

No question that will come up before this body for consideration is of more vital importance to the Daughters of the American Revolution than this of the Magazine.

The Sons have recognized it as the vital moving force of our Society. The following is quoted from their proceedings:

"Elroy M. Avery, of Ohio: It is wise to learn from the experience of others. A few years ago we organized the Sons of the American Revolution. A few women wanted admission to the Society, and we refused them. They then organized a Society of their own, started a Magazine, and now have two and a half times as many members as we have. The most potent thing in this country is a newspaper. The best business enterprise in which we can invest our money would be *The Spirit of '76*. If this Society is to live, it must grow; and if it is to grow, we must use the proper means that God in our civilization put at our command.

It would be a good business enterprise to pay the deficiency of *The Spirit of '76* if it is two thousand dollars a year. We plume ourselves on the fact that we have nine thousand members. We ought to have twenty-nine thousand, and would have if we manifested the same business sense as the Daughters of the American Revolution."

We well understand that the first requisite of a Magazine is to attract attention and secure readers and subscribers, the second to hold them.

The steady growth, if not phenomenal, of this Magazine shows that we have in a sense done this. From a subscription list of about seven hundred when I became your Editor, we have gradually risen to three thousand two hundred. Much of this has been accomplished by the personal interest of our members in securing subscribers.

We have lost a comparatively small percentage. The encouraging letters that come to the Editor from time to time, telling what the Magazine is to individuals and Chapters, more than tips the balance of those who see no good in a Magazine that Congress does not authorize large enough to publish everything every one sends in.

It is quite impossible for the Editor, who has to depend entirely on voluntary manuscript, to always control a fitness in the contributions, and always to observe a certain subservience to artistic effect and combine it with a steady and strong development on broad lines of culture.

That requires a large bank account; a corps of editors, proof-readers, artists, etc., numbering scores; but we can, in our modest way, tell what a Daughter of the American Revolution is—what her philosophy is—its heights and depths and the reasons for the spirit that is within her. The Magazine can be the means of communication between the Congress, the Board of Management, the Chapters and the individual members of the Society.

Through it we can say to the world that the Daughters of the founders of the Nation assert their rights to a recognition of the work our mothers did to save for us our country, and that we'll make record in its pages of the heroic deeds of every hero and every heroine of that time and see to it that they have a commemorative niche of honor in our historical Magazine.

Yes; and more—through its pages we will spread the influence that will make us victorious in building our Memorial Hall.

The Daughters have already inaugurated the great National Uni-

versity idea and we will keep our work before the public until a National University and a Memorial Hall adorn the fair face of this beautiful city, and we can celebrate these peaceful victories.

This Magazine is leading the spirit of the times, which is patriotism. Where was there one patriotic publication when we began? Out of the dozens published to-day, not one but wants us to take by the hand and lead it gently on!

Every Daughter should feel herself under obligations to offer a tribute to the general history of her country.

Let Chapters write their town or county histories. No more promising field of work presents itself to-day and which will add so much to our sum of historic knowledge as a painstaking, correct, critical history of the townships and counties of different States.

The State was established to enact general laws for the government of all persons within its borders. It was further provided that there should be a division of the State into counties, each with its local government, and that the counties be subdivided into towns, and in many States into school districts. The Northern and Eastern States are so divided. The Southern and Western States, most of them, are divided into counties. From the Doomsday Book of William the Conqueror down to to-day municipalities have been formed and lands held in division. Whoever undertakes to give the genesis of a township from its foundation in the past centuries and holds the thread in unbroken continuity to the full development of to-day will be doing royal work for the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

I would not suggest following the example of an English writer on municipal history, who in his cheerful preface encourages his readers by stating that he had not relied for facts upon inscriptions engraved upon the brasses, tablets and monumental marbles erected in chancels and aisles of churches, but had gone to graveyards and studied and copied the inscriptions on the tombstones.

While it might be edifying, it would in no sense be historical or over-instructive to come upon this:

"Here under the sod,
And these trees,
Lieth the bod—
Y, of Ichabod Pease.

Yet, quite as much as this:

Ann twilight,
Here she lies;
Nobody laughs,
Nobody cries.
Where she's gone
And how she fares,
Nobody knows.
Nobody cares.

If the frugal of the town were being searched for this might do—one
stone served the bereaved widow to indite;

Of two husbands

I am bereft,

John upon the right,

Richard upon the left,

but there would still be found lacking data to make a D. A. R.

Antiquarian and genealogical research are all right, and even the records on tombstones have their place, but no town or county history is worth the writing until the public records have been searched. Here is found the richest source of valuable information. These carefully noted will lead up to the growth of civic constitution and of municipal government. Every local history written will show us the builders in the structure, until at last we find the keel, the ribs, the spars, the sails in the old ship of State. Who will begin writing these local histories for the Magazine?

Let some one give us the history of the surveys and boundaries of the States in the great Northwest. It would read like fiction, and yet so few know anything about it. Let some one else tell us of the Louisiana purchase, its extent and what it brought to the Nation. Another, of the Republic of Texas and how we came by it. Thus the writers for the Magazine can educate the people and even the children of the Nation to a love of country and all that belongs to it.

The working of the Chapters with their original plans, ideas and purposes, are clearly set forth from month to month, all helpful one to the other, and that one stimulates another to good works cannot be denied, and there is no place but in the Magazine that these Chapters are brought into touch and comradeship.

The patriotic, historical and educational objects of this Society can be advanced in no way so effectively as through the Magazine.

The Editor from month to month has been privileged to go before the Board with such reports as she had to make, and the relation has been most agreeable. The President and the members have given helpful advice when needed, and the Magazine has always received loyal support at their hands, and I wish to extend to them my heartfelt thanks for their uniform courtesy and encouragement.

This Committee of the entire Board has proven to be a most satisfactory way of adjustment of all matters pertaining to the Magazine.

I only wish every Chapter had the same privilege as the Editor. They would soon learn, by a more intimate acquaintance with the Board and its work, that the motive power, the propelling influence that keeps this Society in such a prosperous condition, lies with the Board, [applause] and that they give without stint their time, their strength, their advice, their best thoughts for the good of this Society, and I wish, Madam President, to express to you and the members of the Board my high appreciation of your courtesy and kindness to me.

To the members of the Society, who have so generously supplied the material for the make-up of the Magazine, I wish to express my gratitude.

To those who have so kindly, by voice and written word, encouraged me in my work from time to time, I wish to say, you do not comprehend what it has been to me and how much light it has thrown into days that they have some grey sky. [Applause.]

Members of this Congress, the Magazine is your foster child. To you it is entrusted and it is in good hands. [Applause.]

MARY S. LOCKWOOD.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the report of the Editor of the Magazine; what will you do with it, ladies?

A MEMBER. I move that this report be accepted with thanks. Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that the report be accepted with thanks. All in favor will designate it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no." The ayes have it; it is so ordered.

Miss CHENOWETH. I have a motion to offer. I move that the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE be abolished.

(Cries of "No! No!")

Mrs. BALLINGER. I second the motion.

A MEMBER. I move that the motion be laid upon the table.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, the motion is before you; it is open to debate. The Business Manager's report will be heard before the motion is put, inasmuch as that is part of the Magazine report. Then the motion will be put, as soon as the report of the Business Manager is made.

Miss LOCKWOOD, the Business Manager (reads report):

REPORT OF THE BUSINESS MANAGER, AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Madam President and Ladies of the Seventh Continental Congress:

A financial report is necessarily a very dry one, but I shall have to ask your indulgence for a few minutes, as my work does not provide anything more interesting.

Five itemized reports and one special report on bids for printing have been made to the National Board of Management during the year and have been published under "Official."

The following is, therefore, a general report.

The Board having decided that there should be no Magazine Committee this year, I was authorized to prepare the specifications for printing for the next year and solicit bids on the same, as our contract would expire after the issue of the June number.

Specifications were sent to eight different firms of printers and publishers—five in Washington, one in Lancaster, Pa., one in Camden, N. J., and to the Harrisburg Publishing Co., which then held our contract.

There having been some objections to the light quality of paper used in the Magazine (50 lb.), bids were solicited on fifty and sixty-pound paper.

The Harrisburg Publishing Co. continued to make the lowest bid, even lower than the previous year, with an increased edition of 500 copies. It was decided to give them the contract for another year.

Fifty-pound paper was again chosen, in view of the fact that it compared most favorably with that used by other Magazines, and in the increase to sixty-pound would not only add to the cost of paper one-fifth, but also to the cost of postage.

In July, mimeographed letters were sent to all Chapter Regents, numbering 624, urging their co-operation in bringing the Magazine before their Chapters and appointing agents to solicit subscriptions, such agents to receive a commission of 20 per cent. on all new subscriptions sent in. Some few have done this, with very good results.

The matter of asking for designs for a new Magazine cover was brought before the Board. It was shown that only two designs were submitted by members last year and neither met with the Board's approval. My suggestion that designs be asked for from some reliable firms, familiar with the spirit of our work, such as Caldwell & Co., Bailey, Banks & Biddle, or some school of design, was not acted upon, some considering that the present cover was satisfactory.

The usual custom has been pursued of enclosing a Magazine folder (setting forth the nature of the publication, its aims and scope, the subscription price and advertising rates) with the card of notification of election of each new member admitted to the Society—5,059 this year.

Before taking up the financial report, I want to call your attention to the cost of printing, alone, of the two Congressional numbers, \$1,330.14, owing to the very full proceedings as ordered by Congress.

These two numbers alone, April and May, cost \$10 more than the four following them, or about \$11 less than a third of the total cost for the year.

Notwithstanding this fact, the net cost for the year is just eighty-four cents less than that for last year. The subscription list now numbers 2,926, as compared to less than 2,500 at the time of the last Congress.

I have heard of one Chapter which has brought the names of fifteen new subscribers. I hope this is one of many.

The following is the financial report:

Receipts—February 1, 1897, to January 31, 1898.

To subscriptions as per vouchers and cash register,	\$2,135 39
To sale of extra copies,.....	83 04
To advertisements,	301 00

To cuts in Magazine,.....	28 12
To donation "for the cause" from Mrs. Harrison, Regent of Philadelphia Chapter,	3 00

Amount delivered to Treasurer General,..... \$2,550 55

Bills presented to the Treasurer General for payment.

Printer's bill, February number,	\$277 86
Printer's bill, March number,	255 39
Printer's bill, April number,.....	472 96
Printer's bill, May number,.....	857 18
Printer's bill, June number,	271 25
Printer's bill, July number,.....	285 80
Printer's bill, August number,.....	234 24
Printer's bill, September number,.....	258 75
Printer's bill, October number,.....	257 78
Printer's bill, November number,.....	255 72
Printer's bill, December number,.....	324 67
Printer's bill, January number,.....	250 46

Total,\$4,002 06

Editor's salary,	\$999 96
Editor's salary, balance to April 1, 1897,.....	36 01
Business manager's salary,	600 00
Maurice Joyce, plates for twelve issues,.....	123 96

(\$28.12 of this amount paid for privately.)

Theo. De Vinne Co., one cut,.....	75
Congressional copyright fees	6 00
Harrisburg Publishing Co., 6,000 folders,.....	21 00
McGill & Wallace, 500 expiration postals furnished and printed,.....	6 75
2,000 receipt postals,.....	23 75
200 contract blanks.....	2 00
500 bill-heads,	2 25
Burr index subscription book,.....	12 50
Two rubber stamps,.....	2 75
Nichols & Co., office supplies,.....	2 35
Hodges, binding Vol. X.	1 25
Expressage plates to Harrisburg,.....	80
Office expenditures, as per itemized account rendered and attached.....	91 14

\$5.935 28

Office Expenditures—February 1, 1897, to January 31, 1898.

To mailing extra copies from office, second-class matter, as per vouchers,	\$26 64
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To postage,.....	24 62
To postage, editor,.....	5 30
To freight and cartage on extra numbers from Harrisburg, twelve months,	16 16
To expressage,	6 77
To telegrams,	3 35
To messenger service,	1 20
To typewriting '97 report to committee,	1 75
To 225 postal cards,	2 25
To one gross of pens,.....	75
To special delivery stamps,.....	50
To incidentals, as per cash book,.....	1 85

\$91 14

Summary.

Amount paid out by the Treasurer General,.....	\$5,935 28
Receipts,	2,550 55

Net cost,	\$3,384 73
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Respectfully submitted,

LILIAN LOCKWOOD,

Business Manager.

Mrs. Brackett took the Chair at 9.05 o'clock.

CHAIRMAN. You have heard the report of the Business Manager, ladies; what will you do with it?

A MEMBER. I move that it be accepted.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It has been moved and seconded that the report be accepted. All in favor of this motion will say "aye;" opposed, "no." The ayes have it, and it is accepted.

CHAIRMAN. There is a motion before the House.

READER (reads motion):

"I move that the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE be abolished."

CHAIRMAN. It has been moved and seconded that the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE be abolished. Discussion is now in order.

Miss CHENOWETH. I want to speak to the motion. The cost, as I have the figures here, is about three times the amount of the subscriptions, and the cost of the Magazine to the Society has been tremendous. I do not think one-half the Society take it, and those who do take it don't read it.

Miss MILLER. May I say a few words in defense of the Magazine? It seems to me that it would be a very great mistake for us to abolish the Magazine. [Applause.] I do not know of any organ which keeps all of us in touch one with the other as this Magazine does. It may cost the Society a good deal to publish it, but would there be any way of giving us the notes of the actions of the different Chapters, and the Board of Management, and of the work of our Society, at any less cost? It seems to me that it would be a very great loss if we are to give up our Magazine. I have been asked to add a few words, and to suggest that in order to make it even more valuable, all members of the Society should try and become subscribers. [Applause.]

(Mrs. Stevenson took the Chair again at 9.15 o'clock.)

Miss TEMPLE, of Tennessee. It has been my pleasure to speak in behalf of our Magazine, the AMERICAN MONTHLY, before. I had the pleasure of advocating this three years ago, the continuance of it. I had the pleasure again last year, and again this year I raise my voice in behalf of our Magazine. My only regret is that every member of the National Society is not a subscriber to the Magazine; and not only a subscriber, but a diligent and faithful reader of what is executed and done by our National Board and by our Chapters throughout the country. If every member, every one of the 23,000 members of the National Society were a faithful reader of what is done in the Board meetings of this Society, we would come here intelligent voters and intelligent speakers on the questions that come before us. At least one-half of our time that is spent and wasted in this Congress would be saved by subscribing to this Magazine, and not only that, but by faithful reading of it, and our interest would be increased in like proportion. Therefore I add this word of appeal for the National Magazine for subscribers and readers alike. [Applause.]

Mrs. DAVOL, of Massachusetts. I want to endorse what Miss Temple has stated, and I want to speak for the Magazine. I fought for the Magazine last year, and I want to fight for it this year. I enjoy the Magazine; it is not all I want it to be, but I think if each one would be willing to work hard it could be made more valuable. It cannot be run, of course, without money,

but it is the only way many of our distant ones can be identified with the Society, and it seems to me that if we are to enjoy it in that way we can learn a great deal as to what the Daughters are doing. It certainly helps me in my work as Historian of my Chapter, and I do not want the Magazine abolished; and I am very glad to be able to say a word in favor of it. But I do wish the Editor would get in the reports of what the Chapters are doing; it seems to me, from what I know, that all of the reports from all of the Chapters cannot be put in every month, but I do think that such Chapters as send the Magazine a notice of the annual meeting, which contains every change of officers, should be in the Magazine. It is the only way we ever know of it. It is the only source of information that we can have, and I think that might at least be done, but although I want the Magazine, I want it to be better, and it can only be better by having more money and more subscribers. You will remember, ladies that were here last year, that the members were urged to send in new subscribers, and a great many of them did so. I think each one can get at least one subscriber and that would be a great help toward making the Magazine better.

Mrs. AVERY. Daughters of the American Revolution, I wish to say just one word about the financial part of the Magazine. We hear a great deal about the cost, and it does seem as if over \$2,500 a year paid out of the National treasury is a great deal to pay for a Magazine; but there is another side to the question. We must print, you will have it printed, we all want it printed, the Proceedings of this Congress; and if you remember the Magazines of last spring, you know how very large they were, and we have just heard that it cost about one-third of the entire expenses, so we might as well put that out of the question. We have got to spend that anyway, and then you also want the minutes each month. Now the printing of the minutes will cost considerable each month, and printed as minutes they must go as ordinary postage, with a penny on each one. As it is, the postage bill will be large just for the minutes, whereas as it goes now it goes on pound rates, and is so small that it is almost hardly worth the mentioning. We have got to add that. Our minutes will cost each month; our proceedings will cost:

the various things that will come to us for our Magazine that we may not know of will cost. If we do not have the Magazine we shall not know about the other Chapters; we certainly read about the other Chapters, and we are vexed because there is not something about our Chapter. Now I think the subscribers that we have at present pay the expenses of the Magazine other than what I have mentioned, so I do not think we ought to consider the matter of expense, for the expense of the Magazine over and above what I have mentioned is already paid for by subscriptions, and the rest you will have to pay for, anyway.

A MEMBER. As an ex-Vice-Regent, I would like to say that the Magazine is very valuable, and think we ought to support it by subscription. I quite endorse what has just been said, but I think the standard of the historical matter should be raised, and that will be an added expense, but all historical data should be certified in our Magazine.

Mrs. LITTLEFIELD, of Massachusetts. I want to give my testimony for the Magazine. My Chapter was formed a year ago last month. I was appointed Secretary of the Chapter. I did not know what my duties were. I immediately borrowed some Magazines of the last year, and I found out my duties so well that at the following annual election I was made Regent of the Chapter. [Applause.] Now, I wish to say if we want our Chapter notices published in the Magazine, I will say that I have sent three, and they have been published verbatim. If you want your Chapter notices published in the Magazine, have something to say, and keep to the point, and say it in as few words as possible. [Applause.] I hope the Magazine will not be abolished.

Miss FORSYTH. I would like to ask as a preliminary question what the cost of publishing additional thousands is; I don't mean the exact cost, but what is the proportionate cost?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Lockwood, can you answer the question, please?

Miss FORSYTH. What is the cost of publishing additional thousands after the first thousand?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. The Business Manager can answer better than I can; I could not give an offhand answer.

Miss FORSYTH. Never mind, then; I will tell, Madam President, with your permission—I will tell the House what has been suggested by a lady who usually has very practicable views of things. This seems to me so delightfully practicable that I am very glad I happened to come in just at the time when I could give it to you. This lady says, publish 25,000 if you choose, whatever our membership is, copies of the Magazine regularly and steadily, and send it free to our entire membership. Have in it everything that that membership finds is best for the carrying on of our work, and then let every person who receives this copy of the Magazine become interested in securing for it advertisements. Now, our advertisements amount to almost nothing in the cost of the Magazine; but the idea of it is that if we should have enough circulation that would warrant advertisements, we can probably cover the whole cost of the Magazine by advertisements that would be readily given to us for publishing 25,000 copies. These Magazines would go into every section of the country, to every small place. This is not my idea, but I must say I would like to see it tried. The Magazine is very valuable to us, and will be I don't know how many times more valuable, but just as many as there are more Daughters who would be kept in touch by each one having a copy.

Mrs. ROSE, of Pennsylvania. I heard a great deal about small Chapters this afternoon. I am the Regent of a small Chapter, and if it were not for the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE it would be impossible for us to keep in touch at all with the Daughters of the American Revolution. [Applause.] My experience has been that those of my Chapter who read the Magazine the most carefully are best posted, and the best able to take care of the work of the Chapter and the work of the Society. [Applause.] It strikes me that if the proceedings that are published in the Magazine were read more intelligently and more carefully by every Daughter of the American Revolution, we would be that much better able to conduct this Congress on business principles.

Mrs. WHITE, of Brooklyn. We hear a great deal about what the Chapters are doing; they want to know about it in the Magazine, but for my part I want to know what the National

Board are doing, and what they are up to down here, and the Magazine tells us. They print the minutes, and we know all about what is going on down here; and I am never so tired, never get home so late, that if the Magazine has come I do not look over it a little and see what is going on. I could not do without it. I should lose interest very soon, I am afraid, if I heard nothing from this end of the line.

Mrs. LITTLEFIELD. I forgot to say one thing when I was speaking before. My Regent made me agent for the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE; I offered to give my 20 per cent. to our Chapter, and I secured eight subscribers; I wish it had been double.

Mrs. LYONS. I move that the motion to abolish the Magazine be laid on the table.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that the motion to abolish the Magazine be laid upon the table. All in favor of this motion will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." It is so ordered.

Dr. MCGEE. I wish to move that the suggestion of Miss Forsyth be referred to a committee for consideration. I think that suggestion of Miss Forsyth is one which we ought to consider, Madam President. The great trouble with the Magazine is its small edition. I am very sad over the report of the Editor regarding the edition. Four years ago the edition of the Magazine was 700; our membership then was 4,000. If the subscribers had increased in the same proportion that the membership has, the edition now would be 4,000, and it is only 3,000. I am very sad over that, because I have always been a very staunch friend of the Magazine, and I won't lay stress on that, because you have heard of that already from other speakers; but I merely call attention to this fact because I well know the value of large editions; and I think the suggestion of Miss Forsyth, the State Regent of New York, is a good one. We cannot act on it now, because it must be put into figures, in exact shape, but I think it should be put before a committee who would report to the Congress if in time, and if not, then to the National Board.

A MEMBER. This Magazine is the only communication that

the Chapters have with each other from the time that this Congress adjourns until we convene again next year. We get from it the latest news from all the Chapters. We come here and we ask each Regent what your progress is; what your Chapters are doing. If we all took this Magazine and read it as we should, we would know about it in advance. When I organized my Chapter, I worried my State Regent, Miss Forsyth, although she is very good-natured, with letters to know what to do and how to begin. She told me to take the Magazine. I did. I went to work; I could not have organized without the Magazine, and it affected my Chapter as it did this lady's—it made me Regent, and I have the pleasure of standing before you to-night from the taking of that Magazine. Now I move that that Magazine be taken by all the members and carried into every village and hamlet in the country; and I make the motion that the Magazine be continued. Every organization has to have its mouthpiece, its organ, and I make a motion that that Magazine be continued as the organ of this organization, with Mrs. Lockwood as Editor.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a motion before the House; motion of Dr. McGee.

Mrs. WALWORTH. May I speak to that motion? In regard to the motion made by Dr. McGee and the suggestions of Miss Forsyth, I would say that is a most admirable suggestion, and it is the one thing needful—to get these advertisements. When I had charge of the Magazine we attempted to enlist the interest of the Daughters in getting those advertisements. I am sorry to say it was not very successful; so that it might become necessary, in doing so, to employ the regular agents for that purpose. But I should be strongly in favor of trying some plan by which we can have a large edition, and I think I may safely say that those additional thousands would cost about \$50 extra by the thousand. I cannot say positively, I think the Magazine when I was editing it, and it is about the same now, cost about \$220 a month, and additional thousands would probably be, for each thousand, between \$50 and \$75. Of course, it would be an additional expense at first, but it is the only way in which you can get these advertisements. And as an illustration of what can be done by going on faith, when we began

this Magazine and I took it in hand, it was thought at first that we could not do anything with it, because we had only 40 or 50 subscribers and we had to swear to the post-office authorities that we had 200 subscribers before we could put it in as second-class matter into the mails. I said I would get those subscriptions from my personal friends, and for those reasons, and those alone, I went to work and got those 200 subscribers immediately, in order to put it in as second-class. Now, if we try it, even taking 10,000 and so working up, I believe we could get advertisements enough, if this was done in a business way, to carry the Magazine, which I always intended it should be in the beginning, and as it may be if we pursue regular business methods, that is, to the point where it would pay for itself.

Mrs. DICKINS. Ladies, I have heard this Magazine business discussed now in every Congress. They always start by proposing to abolish it, and they end by continuing it, never mind the cost. This Congress seems to be in the same line, and I have always said that no matter what might be done in localities, or what might be talked of, when the Congress gets together it generally does just about right. [Applause.] I am in favor of keeping up the Magazine, and I would have it increased in circulation by every possible means. But I would not give it away. I think a dollar a year is almost giving it away. [Applause.] And I think we could afford to continue it at that rate. I think every one in earnest in the Society is willing to pay a dollar for the medium of the Society. But I would go farther in the treatment of the Magazine than has been done heretofore. I would seek in every business way to increase the advertisements and increase the circulation, but I would be a little liberal and I would pay for two or three articles every month—pay a little something. The daily newspapers can get very good articles for \$10 apiece. I think we could afford \$20 or \$30 a month, to give us a few good articles; or if that don't suit, we could offer, as we did one year, two prizes; one was a life membership, the other was a badge. It was a perfect revelation to me, the articles we got in response to that offer, and if I remember correctly, Mrs. Clark Waring got one of the prizes, and her article was a perfect treat to me, and so was every paper submitted to the committee. I think

we can secure excellent articles for the Magazine. I do not wish to reflect on those we have secured, but let us make an effort to get the very best that we can, in some way; if not by a small payment of money, then by a prize of a badge or something which will be considered such an honor that they will all strive for it. And I think we could safely increase our Magazine in a great many ways in the circulation, by advertising it, by spending a little money on it, to introduce it, and I would like to see the circulation increased, the number of copies printed increased, and I would like to see it introduced in every way possible, but don't let us give it away.

Mrs. NASH. I would like most heartily to endorse just what Mrs. Dickins has said, but I would like to see the standard of our Magazine raised historically and in a literary point of view. I think that a Society such as ours should have a Magazine worthy of it, but I think we ought to expend something to make it so. I agree with Mrs. White that I would like to know what the National Board is doing, and I do not feel that the meagre minutes which we have had during the past year have given us sufficient information on that point, and I would move that the minutes——

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a motion before the House.

Mrs. NASH. At the proper time I would like to make that motion.

Mrs. WARING. I would like to thank Mrs. Dickins for her kind words in regard to my story. I have always been very much interested in the Magazine, and I would like very much to have its literary merits increased, and I think that we ought to support that Magazine. I don't think we can be the Society that we ought to be without a Magazine, and I do hope that we will continue to have a Magazine, and that we will raise the standard year by year in every possible way. I believe the practical working of the motion of Miss Forsyth would be satisfactory.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There has been a request that the Recording Secretary General explain why the minutes have been so meagre this year. The opportunity will be afforded her.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. It seems to me that if the members of the Congress who are asking the question why

the minutes this year have been so meagre would read the motions which have preceded the official minutes every month since the last Congress, they would understand why they are so meagre, without asking the question. If you remember, the Congress of last year voted that the minutes of the next year should contain only motions that were made.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That was not quite the question.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. Motions made, whether carried or lost, and the reports of officers. I have been obliged to cut out from my minutes a great deal that would have explained many of these motions, which it seems to me ought to go in, in order to make the minutes intelligible, but when the minutes were read to the Board I was told such a sentence must be cut out; that is not a motion, not a written report; we cannot publish that; so my pencil goes across it. In the very last minutes there are two reports that are perfectly ridiculous as they stand, for the context was all cut out. For instance, there is a motion to receive the report of a committee. The report of that committee was a verbal report. I gave what I could, but it was ruled out because it was not a properly written and signed report. I could not put it into the published minutes, therefore you will read, "Moved that the report of this committee be accepted." What report? There is none there to accept. That is the reason the minutes have been so meagre this year; I have not been allowed to tell you anything but the simple bare fact that a motion was made and either lost or carried.

Mrs. LYONS, of Virginia. Madam President?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Lyons has the floor. Do you speak to the motion, Mrs. Lyons?

Mrs. LYONS. What is the motion, Madam President?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That the suggestion of Miss Forsyth be referred to a committee which shall report to the Congress if possible, or if that is not possible, then to the National Board.

Mrs. LYONS. I was not speaking to that motion. I was speaking to something that had been said about the historic basis of the Magazine. If that is not in order I will wait until that motion is passed.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I am very grateful to Mrs. Main for the

explanation she has given us this evening. I have been waiting an opportunity, ever since this Congress convened, to ask her why it was that after the name of Mrs. Ballinger, of the District of Columbia, who made several motions here at the last Congress, there came a line of stars. My attention was drawn to this on more than one occasion, and I was asked why it was that every motion I had presented here was left a blank, or rather these stars were inserted. I suggested that maybe it was because I was considered the star speaker. [Laughter.] I think they meant they did not hear me. Why did they not hear me? The stenographer sat at that table and I went forward every time, thinking it was possible those stars might be put opposite my name—I went to her and asked her, "Did you hear what I said?" and she said she did. Then there was no excuse for those stars opposite my name. My record is expunged from that Congress, and I do not think it is fair to any member that she should be treated in this way.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. The explanation which I made a few moments ago had nothing whatever to do with the report of the minutes of Congress. The Recording Secretary General does not report the Congress; it is a committee appointed by the President General. My minutes had nothing to do with the congressional proceedings to which Mrs. Ballinger refers.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Are you the chairman of the committee, Mrs. Main?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair thinks this is out of order.

Mrs. BALLINGER. May I ask for information, whether Mrs. Main is the chairman of that committee?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Of what committee?

Mrs. BALLINGER. Of the Committee on Minutes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Not this year; she was last year.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Last year is what we are talking about. Will you kindly explain why that happened?

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. The chairman of the committee never has a vote. It was a large committee. The chairman puts the motions and the committee votes upon them. A chairman has no vote except in case of a tie, there-

fore any stars against your name cannot be the fault of the Chairman.

Mrs. BALLINGER. The chairman stands for the committee.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. The committee that is appointed to edit the minutes has to take the stenographer's report. I defy anybody to remember for three weeks just what somebody has got up here on the floor and said, unless the stenographers catch it. Now, when one is getting up, and another getting up, and half the time do not give their names and it is put down "A Member," and half the time their backs turned on the stenographers, who do not catch what they say, there is nothing in the world to do but make a line of stars; and when that committee come together, if they should go and insert what they think she said, it would be worse than leaving it out.

(Cries of "Question.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The question is called; the motion will be read to you for your information by the Official Reader.

READER (reads motion):

"That the suggestion of Miss Forsyth relative to the Magazine be referred to a committee, who shall report to the Congress if possible; if that is not possible, then to the National Board."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the motion, ladies. All in favor of the motion will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The ayes seem to have it; the ayes have it; it is carried.

Mrs. LYONS. I am very glad now to be able to make a few remarks about the historical basis of the Magazine. I heartily concur with the lady from New York who suggested that when an article bearing on history is published in the Magazine, the authority for the article be published also. All of us know that in all works of historical value, especially now in this part of the century, that footnotes giving the authority for the statements made are placed at the bottom of the page; and I think it would be a very easy thing for the author of the article to be requested to give the authority for the statements contained in the article, at the bottom of the page. It would make the Magazine very much more valuable, because very often when we read these historical articles in the Magazine we look in vain in our own histories for the confirmation, and if, at the bottom

of the page, there was a statement of the book and page if possible, from which the author got his information, it would be a great help to the scholar. Therefore I heartily agree with the lady from New York who made the suggestion, and also with the lady who spoke just now on the subject of the historical basis and the improvement in raising the standard of the historical value of the articles in the Magazine.

Mrs. NESMITH. I would like to offer the following resolution if the Reader will please read it.

Mrs. WILES. I would like simply to make a suggestion for the consideration of the committee, to be referred to it for consideration, and that is that the Magazine be sent to every member of our Society free for three months, with a notice that it will only be continued after the three months if the subscription price of \$1 a year be paid, my idea being that the cost of sending the Magazine free for three months would be more than counterbalanced by the subscriptions from new members who would learn how valuable the Magazine is, and having it for three months would be glad to take it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That was simply a suggestion, not a motion?

Mrs. WILES. Just a suggestion, to be referred to the committee.

READER (reads motion of Mrs. Nesmith, from Massachusetts delegation):

"WHEREAS, It being the opinion of the Massachusetts delegation and other members of the Congress that more full and accurate reports of the Proceedings of the Continental Congress are a necessity for the proper understanding of those Proceedings by members unable to be present, and it being deemed inadvisable to print such full reports in the Magazine;

Resolved, First, That a verbatim report of the Proceedings of the Continental Congress be printed and a copy thereof be sent to each State and Chapter Regent in the Society.

Resolved, Second, That the National Board of Management be authorized to employ a stenographer, that a verbatim report of each meeting of the National Board be printed and sent to each State Regent immediately after such meeting."

Dr. MCGEE. I hardly think that is in order until the committee is to be named. The committee is to report in a few days if possible, and should be named this evening. I should like to state, however, that I beg the Chairman not to place me on the committee. I would like to see Miss Forsyth as chairman of it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This motion is before the House, ladies.

Mrs. NESMITH. I would say that I have understood that it has been deemed inadvisable to print accurate reports of all the meetings of this Congress in a magazine that is for sale to the general public, and that therefore I made this resolution so that all the members who are not present at this Congress, and all those who desire to refresh their memory of occurrences at the Congress, may know exactly what went on at the Congress, and I also made the same resolution with regard to the National Board, because I understand that it is very difficult for the State Regents to get very accurate reports of everything that goes on in a Board meeting, therefore they are unable to form their opinions as to what might be the better course to take on any one subject.

Miss JOHNSTON. As one of the committee who edited the minutes of the last Congress and the Proceedings, I will say that you are very much mistaken about not getting it all. As far as we got it from the stenographer it was all there. We were almost thrown into convulsions. We had thirty meetings, and sat sometimes six hours over it. And I assure you that I plead time and again to have one little speech, which I thought was in very bad taste, and very injudicious, omitted, but it had to go in in this record.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion is before you, ladies; it will be read again.

READER (reads it):

"WHEREAS, It being the opinion of the Massachusetts delegation and other members of the Congress, that more full and accurate reports of the Proceedings of the Continental Congress are a necessity for the proper understanding of those Proceedings by members unable to be present, and it being deemed inadvisable to print such full reports in the Magazine:

Resolved, First, That a verbatim report of the Proceedings of the Continental Congress be printed and a copy thereof be sent to each State and Chapter Regent in the Society.

Resolved, Second, That the National Board of Management be authorized to employ a stenographer, that a verbatim report of each meeting of the National Board be printed and sent to each State Regent, immediately after such meeting."

A MEMBER. I propose that we lay it on the table.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded, ladies, that this motion be laid upon the table. All in favor of this will say "aye;" opposed, "no." The ayes have it; it is so ordered.

Dr. McGEE. I would like to nominate Miss Forsyth as chairman of the committee.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is the committee to be appointed?

Dr. McGEE. Yes; it is to report this week if possible.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is absolutely unable to appoint a committee at once, but nominates Miss Forsyth, and would beg Dr. McGee to accept a place on the committee. She cannot preside and appoint a committee at the same time, and she prefers to preside. Do you want a report to-morrow morning?

Dr. McGEE. No.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Won't to-morrow do?

Dr. McGEE. If it is done to-morrow morning, Madam President.

(Reader makes announcements.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There are some motions here.

READER (reads motion):

Mrs. Eleanor Holmes Lindsay offers the following resolution: "That the tellers suggested for appointment by the President General be limited to representation by one from each delegation and by one ex-officer."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion is before you, ladies; what will you do with it? It is moved and seconded that this motion be accepted; all in favor will say "aye;" those opposed "no." It is a very lame vote.

Miss MILLER. May we have the motion once more?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair should perhaps make a

little explanation if you will bear with her in regard to this. The motion will be read.

READER (reads motion):

"That the tellers suggested for appointment by the President General be limited to representation by one from each delegation and by one ex-officer."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will appoint Mrs. De Motte Chairman of the Committee on Tellers, with the permission of Congress. Mrs. De Motte is a Chapter Regent and the Illinois delegation will arrange that an alternate shall be named in her place, so that the vote will not be lost. If you will allow me to do that, I shall be greatly obliged. I will ask permission now; all in favor will say "aye;" those opposed, "no;" it is so ordered. This little motion is for the purpose of perfect fairness among the alternates. If four or five were selected from the larger Chapters, possibly all the smaller Chapters might not be represented at all. We may have to call again, but it seemed to be in the interest of perfect fairness, and for that reason the motion has been made; it will be read again and then action will be had.

READER (re-reads it):

"That the tellers suggested for appointment by the President General be limited to representation by one from each delegation and by one ex-officer."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of this motion will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." It is so ordered, and the Chair is very much pleased. This evening, after all business, will you please send in some names? We need a good many, as you know that the polls will be open from twelve until six. It will be well, the Chair thinks, to have relays of ladies, not to require them to work more than two hours at a time; do you not think that best?

Mrs. DRAPER. Will it be in order at any time this evening to ask for a suspension of the rules in order to bring up the amendments which were not discussed this afternoon?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is it not better to finish this business first?

Mrs. DRAPER. Is it very important, Madam President?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It can be left till morning.

Mrs. DRAPER. I would move a suspension of the rules, and that the consideration of the amendments be taken up, otherwise they will be left over as unfinished business, and one of these amendments is in regard to the Registrars General, and it would be extremely discourteous in us to elect two to-morrow and then the next day discuss the question of whether we should have two or one. It would practically prevent our acting upon that at all.

Motion seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that the rules be suspended and the amendments to the Constitution be continued. All in favor will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." It is so ordered.

READER. The first amendment to be considered to-night is Article IV:

1. Amendment to Article IV, Section 1, offered by Mrs. Katharine Lincoln Alden, Regent of the Army and Navy Chapter, of Washington, District of Columbia:

"For the word 'one' substitute 'two,' and for the word 'years' substitute 'terms;' amended by the Board by the addition of the word 'biennially' after the words 'by ballot,' and striking out the word 'annual' before 'meeting,' so that the article shall read:

"These officers shall be elected by ballot biennially, by a vote of the majority of the members present at the meeting of the Continental Congress of the Society, and shall hold office for two years and until their successors shall be elected. No officer shall be eligible to the same office for more than two terms consecutively."

2. Amendment to Article IV, Section 1, offered by Mrs. Lillie Tyson Taplin, Registrar General:

"Change the words 'two Registrars General' to 'one Registrar General.'"

Also an amendment to the same section offered by the State Regent of New York, as follows:

"Insert in last sentence the words 'to such election,' making it read: 'No officer shall be eligible to such election to the same office for more than two terms consecutively.'"

Mrs. DICKINS. Is that all one motion?

MISS PIKE. Have we voted upon the amendment of Mrs. Fendall with the additions?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Oh, yes, that was settled this afternoon; this is made the order now by the vote of the Congress. We have an amendment to the amendment, or substitute amendment to the amendment. We will hear the substitute amendment to the amendment.

READER. The substitution to this is to leave out the words "and until their successors shall be elected," and substitute "at which time their successors shall be elected," making it read: "These officers shall be elected by ballot biennially, by a vote of the majority of the members present at the meeting of the Continental Congress of the Society, and shall hold office for two years, at which time their successors shall be elected. No officer shall be eligible to the same office for more than two terms consecutively."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the substitute, ladies; what will you do with it?

MISS TEMPLE. I move to amend by striking out the words "two" and "consecutively" and inserting the word "one," in the last clause of this amendment, so that it will read: "No officer shall be eligible to the same office for more than one term -

(Cries of "No! No.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a motion before the House, ladies. We will hear now Miss Temple's substitute, or an amendment to the amendment.

MISS MILLER. When are we to suggest the names of the tellers?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Not to-night, Miss Miller; it is too late; their names may be sent in and read the first thing in the morning.

READER (reads Miss Temple's amendment):

"To amend the amendment to Article IV, Section 1, by striking out the words 'two' and 'consecutively' in the last clause; so that no officer shall be eligible to the same office for two consecutive terms."

A MEMBER. I move, if it is not out of order, to lay this on

the table and take up the amendment that concerns the Registrars General.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion is before you, ladies. All in favor of this motion will please say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The ayes have it; it is so ordered. The amendment on Registrars General will be taken up.

READER (reads amendment):

Amendment to Article IV, Section 1, offered by Mrs. Lillie Tyson Taplin, Registrar General:

"Change the words 'two Registrars General' to 'one Registrar General.'"

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the amendment. What will you do with it?

(Cries of "Question!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved that the amendment be accepted. All in favor of this will say "aye;" opposed, "no;" it is so ordered. [Applause.]

READER. There is another amendment also, an amendment to the same section, offered by the State Regent of New York, as follows:

"Insert in last sentence the words 'to such election,' making it read: 'No officer shall be eligible to such election to the same office for more than two terms consecutively.'"

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What will you do with it, ladies?

A MEMBER. I move that it be laid upon the table.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that this motion be laid upon the table. All in favor of this motion will say "aye;" opposed, "no;" the ayes have it, and it is so ordered.

Mrs. DICKINS. I move that we adjourn.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There are two matters of business that must be disposed of to-night.

Mrs. DICKINS. They seem disposed to lay everything on the table.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is necessary to make an announcement in connection with the reception to-morrow at the White

House. Mrs. Rathbone, will you make some announcement about it?

A MEMBER. Does the word "terms" mean two terms or two years?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That has been laid on the table.

SAME MEMBER. Thank you; I am glad of it.

Mrs. RATHBONE. There seems to be some misunderstanding about the invitations for the reception at the Executive Mansion to-morrow. The Board, the National Board, of course, will be recognized, but the State Regents and all of the members of the Congress will be obliged to give a card from the State Regent with her signature and the State; and if there are any visiting members here they will have to go to the State Regent, and the same in the District. All the rest, of course, the ushers and the young ladies in the Daughters of the American Revolution rooms, have their invitations. I thought we all understood it the other day, but there seems to be such confusion about it that I have been asked two or three times to explain it to you.

A MEMBER. How about those who have no State Regents here?

Mrs. RATHBONE. You must understand that one person's name will have to admit from that State, the delegation to select the person.

Miss MILLER. It is simply the members of the delegation in Congress, the delegates and alternates, who are to have these cards?

Mrs. RATHBONE. All of the Daughters who wish to attend, but they must have the card from their State Regent.

A MEMBER. Madam President, what are we going to do with this election to-morrow if we are to go junketing to-morrow at one o'clock?

Miss LIPSCOMB. I wish to ask, if any State Regent is not present, what the members of the delegation may do?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That has been stated by Mrs. Rathbone. Mrs. Rathbone, come and make that more definite, please.

Mrs. RATHBONE. The question is about those who have no

State Regents. They must select some one of their delegation who will issue the card; you must select some one.

Miss LIPSCOMB. I was speaking in the interests of the Georgia delegation; we were just asked about it.

Mrs. RATHBONE. Will the Georgia delegation please select one person and all get your cards from her, bearing her signature.

A MEMBER. I would like to ask, for the information of the chairman of the Massachusetts delegation, who is not present this evening—she would be the one to sign.

Mrs. RATHBONE. If you decide upon her.

A MEMBER. May I ask a question? Is it a special card, or does the chairman of the delegation simply sign the calling cards of her delegation?

Mrs. RATHBONE. Just as she pleases; take a blank card or use a calling card.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are there any other questions of Mrs. Rathbone, ladies?

A MEMBER. The question has been asked, whether it will be necessary to sign both the name of the delegate and the name of the State Regent, or the name of the person representing the State Regent.

Mrs. RATHBONE. The name of the person representing the State Regent and the name of the delegate.

Mrs. HATCH. I have been told by the doorkeeper that several ladies have called and tried to enter this floor without a badge. I wish to state to everybody here to-night that to-morrow no one can come in on this floor without a red, white and blue badge, and I earnestly hope that no one will forget it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any other business to-night?

Mrs. DRAPER. Is miscellaneous business in order? I think this will be passed without opposition. I would like to move that hereafter real daughters of revolutionary patriots be exempt from annual dues.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that hereafter all real daughters of revolutionary soldiers be exempt

from annual dues. All in favor of this motion will say "aye;" opposed, "no." The ayes have it; it is so ordered.

(Reader announces telegrams.)

Mrs. DICKINS. Madam President, if they are making motions about real daughters, I would like to make a motion that "all real daughters place their age upon the application papers." [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There are two or three small matters that might be disposed of this evening, so that they may not come up again.

Mrs. DICKINS. Can I make that motion, that all real daughters place their age upon their application papers?

Miss JOHNSTON. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you understand the motion made by Mrs. Dickins, ladies? The motion has been seconded; all in favor of the motion will say "aye;" opposed, "no." The ayes have it; it is carried.

Mrs. NESMITH. Do I understand you to say that nominations for tellers will be made in the morning?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, the Chair asks that suggestions of names be sent in the morning. A motion, ladies, or resolution, will be offered for your consideration.

READER (reads the following resolution, offered by Mrs. Marguerite Dickins, in regard to the "Maine"):

"WHEREAS, The Daughters of the American Revolution believe that the bravery and devotion of those lives have been sacrificed in the service of our country should be gratefully remembered, not only by the generation in which their brave deeds were done, but also as a shining example to posterity; and

WHEREAS, More than 200 soldiers and seamen of the battleship 'Maine' lost their lives recently under such peculiarly sad circumstances that the news of the event caused the most profound grief throughout the Nation; and

WHEREAS, It is proposed that a monument be erected at the entrance of New York Harbor as an expression of the sympathy of the Nation and to commemorate the bravery and patriotism of those men who died in the service of their country: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Daughters of the American Revolution in National convention assembled heartily commend the patriotic spirit which seeks in this manner to commemorate the death of brave men. We express the hope that the American people will see to it that this tribute be made one worthy of a Nation desiring to honor its dead heroes."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the resolution, ladies; what will you do with it?

Mrs. O'NEIL. I second that resolution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of this resolution will say "aye;" opposed, "no." The ayes have it; it is so ordered.

Mrs. KINNEY. I move "that a megaphone be used in announcing all resolutions and motions, in order that the same may be heard in all parts of the House."

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that a megaphone be used in announcing all resolutions and motions. All in favor of this motion will please say "aye;" opposed, "no." The ayes have it; it is so ordered.

READER (reads communication about incident to complete the circle of the frieze about the rotunda in the Capitol):

The Phoebe Bayard Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Greensburg, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, desire, through the Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main, to call the attention of the National body, now in Congress assembled, to the effort being made by the different committees appointed by the Congress of the United States to decide what epoch-marking incident in American history shall complete the circle of the frieze about the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington. Fifteen historic incidents, beginning with the landing of Columbus and ending with the discovery of gold in California in 1849, are already grouped in the order of their happening, and with one exception, "The rescue of Captain John Smith by Pocahontas," no heroic deed of woman has ever been made the subject of any of the cartoons. Would it not be well for the Daughters of the American Revolution to interest themselves, at this time in this matter and appoint a committee from their own organization to determine what event in the history of an American woman would be a fitting subject to memorialize in this vacant space in the frieze, and after conferring with the Joint Committee on Library, finally submit a sketch to the Congress of the United States for approval? That the heroism of the women of the days of the Revolution is worthy of commemoration, the act of Mollie Pitcher alone proves that the same spirit of courage

and daring actuated the hearts of men and women alike during those stirring times. And of the wives and daughters, who remained behind and sacrificed everything that made home dear to them, while the husbands and fathers went forth to war, can nothing be done to everlastingly picture them, with their wheels (the emblem of our beloved Society) in hand, spinning and weaving in the interest of so great a cause as the liberation of our own dear native land?

NANCY JACK WENTLING,
Regent of Phoebe Bayard Chapter, D. A. R.
GREENSBURG, WESTMORELAND CO., PENNA., Feb. 15, 1898.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the communication; what will you do with it?

Dr. McGEE. I rise to an inquiry. If we have time for miscellaneous business, motions, and the like, why haven't we time to consider Mrs. Alden's amendment? I move we take it from the table.

MEMBER. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that Mrs. Alden's amendment be taken from the table. All in favor of this motion will say "aye;" opposed, "no." It is so ordered. Has there been a motion to adjourn? The Chair thinks such a motion was made.

Mrs. DICKINS. I made it long ago.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that we adjourn. All in favor of this motion will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The motion is carried, and the House stands adjourned.

Adjourned at 10.30 o'clock p. m.

MORNING SESSION, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1898.

The session was called to order at 10 o'clock. The President General in the Chair.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The House is called to order. The Chair will request a page to go out and tell the ladies the House is in order.

PRECENTOR. Will the delegates please join in singing the first and fourth stanzas of "America"?

PRECENTOR. If Mrs. Kress is in the House, will she please come forward and help us sing the "Star-Spangled Banner"?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. To-day's session of the Continental Congress will be opened with prayer by the Chaplain General. Will the audience please rise?

CHAPLAIN GENERAL. Let us pray. O Thou God and Father of all, we come into Thy presence with gratitude and praise. We thank thee for the spirit of '76, which inspired the immortal Declaration of Independence and gave to us a place among the nations of the earth. Remember in great mercy Thy servant, the President of the United States, and all who are associated with him in executive trust; both branches of the Congress and the National Judiciary. Guard, guide and protect those who represent us in the diplomatic service of the world, and to Thy name shall be the praise, both now and evermore. We humbly beg in the name of Him who hath taught us to say, Our Father, which art in Heaven, Hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in Heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil: For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever. Amen.

PRECENTOR. Has Mrs. Kress, of Pennsylvania, yet come in? If not, we will try to sing the "Star-Spangled Banner" ourselves, although I have a very hoarse voice this morning. The first and last verses, we will all join in, not having a solo as heretofore.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. As soon as the Congress is quiet, the

Recording Secretary General will read the minutes of yesterday. We are waiting for quiet, ladies.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL (reads minutes, but first says): I want to ask the charity of the Congress with regard to these minutes. You will all remember it was a field day yesterday, and it is very difficult to keep things just straight. I want every one here to take notice, and wherever there is an error, please be so kind as to correct it, for I cannot be sure that I am correct; I have done the best I could.

(Proceeds with reading, but is interrupted.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you please take your seats as rapidly as possible, and refrain from conversation? These minutes are important, and you certainly cannot take action upon them without hearing them.

A MEMBER. Could the door be kept closed until this report is finished?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. As the ladies are coming in, it seems hardly fair; yet, if you wish it, we will.

SAME MEMBER. I would very much like to hear the report, if it is possible.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved that the door be closed during the reading of the minutes. All in favor will please say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it and the door will be closed. The ushers will attend to that at once. The Recording Secretary General states that she cannot even hear her own voice on the stage; the Chair will most earnestly and respectfully ask that we may have quiet this morning. The doors have been open long enough, ladies. We will have them closed, and the ladies will take their seats. The Recording Secretary General will go on with her report.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. (Continues reading of minutes—interrupted).

Mrs. WILES. I wish to speak to a motion in the minutes; is that in order?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The minutes are not finished yet. As soon as they are finished you may do it. (Later.) Come to order, ladies. We have taken a recess of five minutes to allow you to get in, and now we will hear the close of the minutes.

Ladies, will you please take your seats. The Chair will have to ask you to please be still and take your seats.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. (Completes minutes.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the minutes of yesterday; have you any suggestions or changes to make?

Miss PURSELL, of Virginia. With reference to the morning minutes, Madam President, Virginia would like to make a very short statement.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you come here and stand on the platform? It is necessary that the ladies who are going to speak stand on this platform.

Miss PURSELL. At the morning session yesterday, it will be remembered by all the ladies, that Mrs. Moran asked an opportunity to make a statement before the Congress. Virginia hates to do anything that looks discourteous to one of her Daughters or to the Congress, but she feels that it is in accord with her dignity to make this statement: Mrs. Moran was accorded the floor on the ground that she was an ex-National Officer of this Association. This statement was made to the Virginia delegation and came as a great surprise to many of them, as none of us knew of Mrs. Moran's official position. The chairman of the delegation investigated the matter; she found that Mrs. Moran based her claim on the fact that she was the first State Regent of Virginia. That was again news to her. A further investigation was made, and it was discovered that Mrs. Moran claimed to have been appointed State Regent for Virginia on the 19th of April, 1891. Still further investigation was made, and the official minutes were referred to. They stated that upon the 19th of April, 1891, there were the five first State Regents appointed, among whom was Mrs. William Wirt Henry, of Virginia, the only State Regent that Virginia has ever had or ever recognized. This is stated in the official minutes, and it is further ratified by the statement of the ex-Historian General, Mrs. Dickins; and Virginia feels that it is due to her now retiring Regent, Mrs. Henry, that this statement should be made, for we have never acknowledged any other Regent, we have never had another Regent, and we do not wish that the official records should bear any other name than that of Mrs. William Wirt Henry, of Richmond.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Did you wish to have that omitted from the minutes?—you did not make that point.

MISS PURSELL. I simply wanted to make the point that Mrs. Moran was admitted to the floor on the ground that she was an ex-officer.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What correction did you wish made?

MISS PURSELL. I wished simply to have the fact omitted from the official records that Mrs. Moran is an ex-officer of the Association.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. The minutes do not read in that way; they read that Mrs. Moran was granted the privilege of explaining.

MISS PURSELL. A statement was made to the Virginia delegation that the ground on which she was given the floor——

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is out of order. Miss Pursell, if you have any corrections to make, it is in order that you present them.

Mrs. WILES. Madam President and ladies——

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will have quiet, ladies, and the ladies in the aisles will take their seats; the Chair speaks to the ladies in the aisles—in this middle aisle.

Mrs. WILES. The speaker simply wishes to call attention to an omission in the minutes which was undoubtedly due to the necessary haste with which they were prepared, as all of you know who have had anything to do with assemblies of this kind. You will remember that I made the point of order yesterday afternoon that all amendments could be acted upon at this session, of which due notice had been given to the Congress a year ago. The Chair sustained the point of order, and said that such amendments could be brought up after the amendments which had been approved by the Board. That is omitted, undoubtedly from pure inadvertence, and I simply wished to have it right in the minutes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are there any other corrections in the minutes to be made, ladies?

Dr. MCGEE. I rise simply for information, Madam President. What I wish to say is that these minutes, as we all know, are hastily prepared, and although, so far as I know, they are correct, in regard to the matter, there are certain points

of form which should be changed before they are printed. There are well-recognized parliamentary expressions which should be used in the minutes and which are omitted in the minutes this morning. I wish to ask whether the committee who has charge of that matter, and of which the Recording Secretary General is a member, has the power to change the form.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair does not know the duties of the committee that is to be appointed. The chairman has been appointed, and one member only.

Dr. McGEE. I mean the committee to edit the Proceedings of the Congress, and of which the Recording Secretary General is a member. Has that committee the authority to change the wording so as to make it in accordance with parliamentary usage, without changing the sense in any way?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will decide that they certainly have the power to put them in proper form. The grammar, etc., can be changed, and parliamentary phrases can be properly corrected. Are there any other changes?

Mrs. BALLINGER. Before these minutes are accepted, I should like to ask for information, and without any desire to enter—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Won't you come up here, Mrs. Ballinger? I cannot hear you, and I do not think others can.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I said, ladies, that without any desire to enter into this domestic difficulty in the State of Virginia, but with a view to having justice done to all, I would just state that Mrs. Moran, who does not seem to be present this morning, stated to me this morning that she had been represented before the Board of Management by her counsel, from the city, I think she said, of Richmond, who had laid her case before the Board when she claimed to be the first Regent of the State; that the Board had acknowledged her right and had removed the cloud from her occupancy of office. If this is so, we would like a statement from the Board in regard to that matter. The minutes as they stand would expunge her name. It is nothing to me personally; I only want to plead for the correct history of the organization. Therefore I think a statement from the Board would be in order before we adopt the minutes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will have to say that this is out of order. We are considering the minutes.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I am speaking for the minutes; a move was made that that name be expunged.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. I read nothing of that sort. They thought I had read that she was granted the privilege of the stage as an ex-officer; there was no such word in the minutes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This is absolutely out of order.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I beg pardon, Madam President.

Mrs. MARY SAWYER THOMAS. I would like to speak to the adoption of the minutes. Mrs. Daniel Manning seconded the resolution with regard to life memberships, and it is suggested that her name be inserted.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If there is no objection, and the Chair hears none, the minutes as corrected will stand approved. The Chair would like to present your former President General, Mrs. Foster, who is here, and I am quite sure that you will greet her by rising. (All rise.)

Mrs. FOSTER. It gives me great pleasure, ladies, to meet you and greet you, and to assure you of my continued interest in this organization.

Mrs. KRESS. We can't hear a word under the gallery; we can't hear at all.

Mrs. HATCHER. We have a great many friends with us this morning, in the gallery, and of course they are not supposed to know that the first four rows in the first balcony are reserved for the alternates who come here with tickets for those seats; so I must ask that all who have not tickets for those seats not to take them, even for a few minutes. I would ask every person who has not a ticket to please take the other seats. And I would also say that there is a balcony above, and the seats are just as good, and if you will go up there we will be very glad to have you. I must also ask the gallery to please be very quiet, because the ladies here have come to vote, and we must have quiet. I am chairman of the House Committee, and I will see that the ushers and everybody connected with this House keep quiet. It remains with the ladies who are here as delegates, and the alternates in the gallery, to keep quiet.

I will accommodate every one I can, but we must have quiet for the voting.

Mrs. BUCHANAN. I simply ask the privilege to transmit this envelope which I have been requested to give to the chairman of the Continental Hall Committee. It is said to contain \$20.15—it is sealed. The lady who gave it to me is not a member of the Order. I therefore beg that you will take this \$20.15, contribution to the Continental Hall Fund through the sale of the book "Miss Washington."

A MEMBER. I rise to a question of privilege. Mrs. Hatcher stated that tickets were necessary for the seats for the alternates. My alternate has been turned out of the front row and sent down to me; they have badges the same as all other members of the Daughters of the American Revolution. They have no tickets, and our District Regent tells me she has none and has been given none. What did Mrs. Hatcher mean, may I ask for an explanation?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. As soon as Mrs. Hatcher can come she will make some explanation. There is a motion to be read.

Mrs. AVERY. *Resolved*, That each State delegation may send in the names of two Daughters, from which list the tellers shall be selected.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion has been moved and seconded—(interrupted.)

Miss PIKE. Is it in order to ask for information?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Miss PIKE. Can these tellers be selected from voters or alternates?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Alternates; the tellers can be selected from the alternates. Sometimes a delegate may be selected, but her place must be filled by an alternate. It would not be just to any of the candidates to allow a voter to go on the floor; that, we think, would not be just, so that in case there is no one to take the place of the delegate, the delegate must remain in her place. You have heard Mrs. Avery's motion, ladies. All in favor will say "aye;" contrary, "no." The ayes have it and it is so ordered. Mrs. Foster will present a motion to you. Quiet, ladies.

Mrs. FOSTER. I move that at 12.30 p. m to-day this Congress take a recess in order to accept the invitation to meet His Excellency, the President of the United States, at one p. m.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those in favor of this motion will say "aye;" contrary, "no." The ayes have it; the motion is carried. Before we proceed with the nominations, the Chair would like to express her very great appreciation of the courtesy shown by this Congress and for the good order they have kept. [Laughter.] There has been no disorder on the floor, for talking is not disorder. We have had a great deal of conversation, but the Chair in retiring trusts you will all understand how fully she appreciates your very great courtesy. She also desires to extend her thanks to the press for the very courteous manner in which they have treated us this year; and she also wishes to express her thanks to the Parliamentarian who has carried her through four—I was about to say tempestuous years. Sometimes there have been great trials. Mr. Spencer has a peculiar way of looking at only one side of things; he never sees anything but the parliamentary side. The people are figure-heads, and when I try to tell him about this person, or that, it is simply put in the background, and nothing more than he can hear is considered by him, and in that way he has done me eminent service, for which I now beg to thank him publicly. I further wish to express my appreciation of the very great services that the Official Reader has done the President General. Whatever she has done has been done with the approval of the President General, and her task has been no easy one.

A MEMBER. I move that this Congress by a rising vote express our thanks to the Parliamentarian.

Seconded. (Rising vote.)

SAME MEMBER. I want to be heard again. I want to move that this Congress express its profound regret at the necessity of parting with our President General. [Great applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Thank you, ladies, very heartily.

Mrs. DICKINS. I would like to make a motion that Miss Richards be thanked.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will rise, ladies, and thank Miss Richards. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The next in order is the regular order of business, for the morning, which is the report of the Committee of State Regents upon the recommendations of the National Officers; it will be given by the chairman, Mrs. Shields, of Missouri.

Mrs. WALKER. I would like a vote of thanks to our Reader, Miss Richards.

(Cries of "Just had it.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We have given that overwhelmingly, Mrs. Walker.

Mrs. SHIELDS (reads report):

THE REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RECOMMENDATIONS OF NATIONAL OFFICERS.

Madam President and Ladies of the Congress: The Committee appointed to consider the recommendations of National Officers to the Congress beg to submit the following report: In reviewing the recommendations presented by the Vice-President in charge of organization, the following seem noteworthy: First, that hereafter charters be issued to Chapters by the Vice-President General in charge of organization. This seems but a sequence in the authority vested in said officer. In regard to the second recommendation offered by the Vice-President in charge of organization—"that Congress decide the length of time a Chapter Regent's commission is valid, of course referring to Regents that do not organize within a year"—your Committee suggests that a limit of two years be placed. In such cases where a commissioned Regent does not organize after a period of two years the trust thus vested shall be taken from her.

The request which follows in the officer's report seems a proper one and should be complied with, viz: That Regents and delegates report to proper Chapter officers; that they communicate with officers at headquarters changes of name and address.

The Corresponding Secretary's plea for proper appreciation of National Officers must have fallen pleasantly upon the ears of this Congress. Its members have already evinced the closest sympathy with each National Officer.

The Registrar General recommends that this Congress either appoint a committee to make a transcript of the application papers (the property of the National Society) or authorize the National Board to see to it that measures are taken for making these copies, thus exempting the original papers from use, as they are being worn. Also that a fire-

proof safe be provided for their preservation. Your Committee heartily recommend the propriety of purchasing with the funds of the National Society a fire-proof safe, in which these valuable records may be placed. They further recommend that all Chapters see to it that duplicate papers are in the possession of and carefully preserved by said Chapters.

One of the Registrars General calls the attention of the Congress, Chapter Regents and Registrars to the importance of requiring a sworn statement from the applicant as to the correctness of the genealogical record. Your Committee suggest that this recommendation of the Registrar General is an unnecessary one and do not approve of it. In considering the recommendation of the Treasurer General, "that members dropped from the Society for non-payment of dues after having been sent the notices required by the Constitution, be considered as not eligible for reinstatement until all arrears of dues shall have been paid"—your Committee beg that such a measure be not passed by this Congress. There must arise cases of ill-fortune where members are utterly unable to pay their annual dues for a series of years. Such members, and they will be rare, we hold must be dropped from the roll of the Society, but they may enter again, without the payment of these arrears, taking a lower number on the roll of members. We, as a Committee, approve most heartily of the second recommendation of the Treasurer General, i. e., that in future all persons joining the Society as life members be given a certificate in which such membership be stated, and that similar certificates be issued to members already in that class, and who in the future shall become life members. Your Committee suggest that as the making out a new form of certificates will involve great expense, the words *life member* be written in red ink diagonally across the face of each certificate of the kind to be issued. The recommendation of the Treasurer General to the effect that the books of the Treasurer be audited at least three times in each year by an expert to be employed by the National Board of Management, and that at least three of the members of the Auditing Committee to be appointed be women who reside in Washington, is met by your Committee in the following manner: We recommend that at least three members of the Auditing Committee be residents of Washington and that the books of the Treasurer be audited every three months by the Auditing Committee and their own expert, not in the employ of the Treasurer.

In regard to the recommendation of the Librarian General, in which she urges the necessity of complete files of all Chapter publications—if none are printed, type-written copies of the addresses delivered before the Chapter bound with annual volumes, we agree that this must necessarily come in the nature of a request to the Chapters, where it must be discussed. Further, as to the books are needed and asked for by the Librarian—"White's Annals of Georgia," Revolutionary Records of Rhode Island, History of Northfield, Mass., Wheeler's Reminiscences of North Carolina, and volumes of Maine Historical Society's publica-

tions, anything about Delaware and Vermont—it is altogether possible that these books may be had for the asking; if not, this Congress will surely say, purchase the books, and at once.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY L. SHIELDS, of Missouri.
 MISS FORSYTH, of New York.
 MRS. EDWARDS, of Michigan.
 MRS. SMITH, of Alabama.
 MRS. MADDOX, of California.
 MRS. KINNEY, of Connecticut.
 MRS. WHITE, of Maine.
 MRS. CARPENTER, of New Hampshire.
 MRS. GRIGGS, of Washington.
 MRS. SPINKLE, of North Carolina.
 MRS. FOSTER, of Indiana.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the report, ladies. What will you do with it?

Mrs. BALLINGER. I move that it be accepted.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that this report be accepted; all in favor of this motion will say "aye;" opposed, "no." The ayes have it; it is so ordered. Next in order of business is the appointment of tellers. The Chair appoints Mrs. DeMotte, of Bloomington, Illinois, as Chairman of Tellers; and a number of names have been sent by the various delegations to select from. We will need a good many, ladies, because the polls will be open, you know, by order of the Congress, from twelve to six; and it is probable that the ladies will have to move about a good deal, backward and forward.

Mrs. DRAPER. Before reading the names of the tellers, may I move that the report of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization be accepted? The reports of the past officers have not yet been accepted.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A motion to accept the report will be in order.

Mrs. DRAPER. I move that the report of the Vice-President General in charge of Organization of Chapters be accepted.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded this report

be accepted. All in favor of this will say "aye;" opposed, "no." The ayes have it; it is accepted.

A MEMBER from Wisconsin. I wish to ask if the alternates can serve as tellers.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. They are the ones to be selected from—the alternates. There seems to be some misunderstanding about this matter.

A MEMBER. The ladies at the rear of the House would like to understand who is to send up the nominations for tellers.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair left that with the delegations. I do not think any special one was stated, but the delegation can arrange that. These tellers must be selected from the alternates; the delegates have a vote on the floor, and when a delegate is selected as a teller her place must be filled by an alternate. The alternates take their places when they take the places of the delegates; the alternates have then the same rights as the delegates. We will now have the names which have already been given, and they will report, please, to Mrs. DeMotte, who is in the President General's room, back of the stage; they can meet her there.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will have to state that in some of the delegations more than two names have been sent up. Of course, all over two will be thrown out, so it is not worth while to send them; with the exception of the two, none will be received. It would seem better, and the Chair requests, that the State Regents attend to that. It should properly be put in their hands, but we are very new and very inexperienced, and doing the very best we can. There is still a mistake about these tellers. Can the Chair make herself heard in the end of the House? Do you hear me?

(Cries of "Yes.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The alternates the Chair requests for tellers, not the delegates, unless you have some one to put in their places; but the Chair thinks that the delegates should stay in their places and vote. She would prefer to have all voting delegates on the floor, and she hopes that the delegations that have sent delegates will recall them and put alternates in their places. Do you quite understand, ladies, now? We will have to have quiet. Some announcements.

READER. I am requested by the Chair to make an announcement relative to this matter of the tellers. We are getting into confusion over it. The Chair says that if in every instance the State Regent herself will sign the two names which she sends for the delegation, and sign them as State Regent, and send some one not a delegate, we will be perfectly clear and not have names duplicated. We are getting five or six from each State; the rule is two only; will the State Regents please send up the names on this plan, and these names will be laid aside and we will begin over.

Mrs. BROWN, of Wisconsin. I desire to ask, if the State has only one alternate, what is to be done?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You will have to send the alternate.

Mrs. BROWN. We have only one alternate from the State.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Then send the one name only. You are not obliged to send two; you can send one. We will do away with all that are here, and while you are preparing new lists we will act upon the reports of the National Officers. While these ballots are being sent up, they can all be sent up and announced afterward. We will take action upon the report of the Recording Secretary General. What will you do with it, ladies?

(Many voices, "Accept it.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved that this report be accepted. All in favor will please say "aye;" contrary, "no." The ayes have it; the report is accepted. The report of the Registrar General, Mrs. Mary J. Seymour; what disposition will you make of it?

(Cries of "Accept.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved that this report be accepted. All in favor will say "aye;" contrary, "no." The ayes have it and the report is accepted. Now the report of the Registrar General, Mrs. Taplin; what will you do with that, ladies?

(Cries of "Accept.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved that this report be accepted. All in favor will say "aye;" contrary, "no." The ayes have it; it is accepted. The report of the Treasurer General, Mrs. Hatch—

(Cries, "Accept.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved that the Treasurer General's report be accepted. All in favor will say "aye;" contrary, "no." It is accepted. Now the report of Historian General. What action will you take upon that?

(Cries, "We accept it.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved that the Historian General's report be accepted. All in favor will say "aye;" contrary, "no." The ayes have it and the report is accepted. The report of the Assistant Historian General. What will you do with this?

(Cries, "Accept.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved that this report be accepted. All in favor will please say "aye;" contrary, "no." The ayes have it and the report is accepted. The report of the Librarian General.

(Cries, "Accept.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved that the Librarian General's report be accepted. All in favor will say "aye;" contrary, "no." The ayes have it and the report is accepted.

MISS LATHROP. I wish simply to say that the distribution of ballots was not necessary until the nominations were made, and to ask that we proceed to the order of the day, which is the nomination of officers.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I ask the lady to withhold the motion until the tellers are nominated. The Chair thinks no authority has been given yet for the distribution of ballots; the Chair is quite sure that the lady from New York is mistaken.

A MEMBER. May I ask when we begin nominations—it is now twenty-five minutes of twelve, and we adjourn at twelve.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We do not adjourn at twelve; at 12.30 we take a recess. We will have the names of the tellers now.

READER (reads list of tellers):

Massachusetts—Miss Simonds and Miss D. J. Watson.

Virginia—Miss Tuttle and Mrs. Davis.

Wisconsin—Mrs. Edwin H. Low and Miss Anna Kimball.

Pennsylvania—Miss McKnight and Miss McGee.

Maryland—Mrs. John Tyson and Mrs. Bergland.

Indiana—Miss Malott.

Connecticut—Mrs. Dana Bartholomew and Miss Mary Mer-sick.

Watson, of Massachusetts.

I have received two cards from Massachusetts signed by two different names.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is not right. We will only receive cards signed by State Regents.

MEMBER. I am the chairman.

READER. I received Miss Simonds, of Massachusetts, on Mrs. Fuller's card. Pardon me, I received it on two cards instead of one.

Kentucky—Miss Spears.

South Carolina—Mrs. T. C. Robertson.

Missouri—Mrs. Nellie Barclay McClennan.

Alabama—Miss Gachet.

New York—Mrs. G. D. B. Hasbroock and Mrs. William Eastwood.

Michigan—Miss Shepard and Mrs. Williams.

Delaware—Mrs. VanTrump and Mrs. Wharton.

Ohio—Mrs. Mary E. Murphy and Miss Stevenson.

Rhode Island—Mrs. Longley and Mrs. Whitman.

California—Mrs. Sperry.

Mrs. NEWPORT. Didn't you receive a card from Minnesota signed by the State Regent? I sent the name of Mrs. Polk, of Minnesota; I saw the page take it up.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Just write it again, please, Mrs. Newport.

READER (continues):

Georgia—Mrs. Latta.

Maine—Mrs. Hutchins.

New Jersey—Miss Herbert and Mrs. William Glen.

Miss MILLER. What has become of the District of Columbia? I sent a card up twice.

READER (continues):

District of Columbia—Mrs. Winston and Mrs. Charles Sweet Johnson.

Minnesota—Mrs. Duval Polk.

North Dakota—Mrs. Pinney.

Illinois—Mrs. Beckwith and Miss Gillette.

Iowa—Mrs. Armstrong and Mrs. Bailey.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We seem to have come now to the point where the nominations are in order; but of course these nominations cannot be made, ladies, until there is quiet, because you would not know for whom you are voting. Nominations for President General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution are now in order. Mrs. Doremus, of New York.

Miss PIKE. Does not the roll call have to be made?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair has never had the roll call at any time when there were nominations for President General.

Mrs. DICKINS. I move that we dispense with the roll call.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A motion has been made and seconded to dispense with the roll call. All in favor of this motion will please say "aye;" opposed, "no." It is so ordered.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Reader will read something from Mrs. Hatch, Chairman of the Credentials Committee, about the roll call.

READER (reads): "Mrs. Hatch, Chairman of the Credentials Committee, submits the following resolution: That the roll call be dispensed with, and in lieu thereof that the total number of those entitled to vote, including National Officers, State and Chapter Regents, and delegates, be stated. This number having been verified by the Credentials Committee, the number of National Officers being 31; State Regents represented, 46; Chapter Regents and delegates, 661, making a sum total of 738 entitled to vote (Signed) S. H. Hatch."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the motion——

A MEMBER. May I ask if they are all here, the 738?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That would necessitate a roll call; shall we have a roll call?

(Cries of "No! No!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Just so there are no more; we want to confine them to the ones who have their credentials.

A MEMBER. Would that give the power to throw out votes, if there were more votes cast than the number 738?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair would think so, as there cannot be more than the accredited delegates.

SAME MEMBER. Then it would seem to me that the fairer way would be to have the roll call, tedious though it may be.

Mrs. DICKINS. I do not think the ladies understand that the idea is, as each lady puts her ballot in the box, she is to write on it, one big ballot, all the officers whom she wishes to elect opposite the office, and as she puts it in, the teller is to cross her name off the list of accredited delegates who are known to be here; therefore I do not see why we need waste time with the roll call, as that is a practical roll call as you drop your ballot.

A MEMBER. I ask for information; does that allow the tellers to know who casts every vote? You put your name on it, does every teller know exactly who casts the vote?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair thinks not.

Mrs. DICKINS. Any one can write the ballot that chooses to; but no one can put a ballot in the box unless her name is on the delegates' list or the list of voters to which she answered.

A MEMBER. What do you mean by "her name"?

Mrs. DICKINS. The name of the lady who is entitled to vote is on that list. It does not make any difference who writes them or does not write them. The only ones who can put them in the ballot box and have them counted are the ones who are on the list.

A MEMBER. Is it fair that everybody should know how everybody else voted? [Great laughter and cries of "No! No!"]

Mrs. DICKINS. No, ma'am.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion is before the House, ladies. Will you hear it again?

Mrs. MILLS. A question of information before the motion is put, Madam President. Were the figures given us by the Official Reader based upon the representatives and voters known to be in this city, or upon the representation of the whole Society?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Those who have answered the call, who reported when their names were called, to the Chairman of the Credentials Committee. The motion is before you, la-

dies, what will you do with it? All in favor will say "aye;" opposed, "no." It is so ordered.

Mrs. ROBERTS. A question has been raised in the back part of the House—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A question has been raised. Quiet, ladies; Mrs. Roberts has the floor.

Mrs. ROBERTS. The question has been raised in the back part of the hall as to whether the name of the voter must be upon the vote which she deposits; upon the back of the vote?

Mrs. DICKINS. No, ma'am. It is an Australian ballot; the name of the voter appears nowhere upon it, only those for whom she wishes to vote.

Mrs. ROBERTS. And her name is to go only on the accredited list.

Mrs. DICKINS. Yes.

Mrs. ROBERTS. The ballot is private, strictly so?

Mrs. DICKINS. Fold the ballot up and put it in.

(Cries of "Order of the day.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The business now before the House is the nomination for President General of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution; and I have the pleasure of presenting to you Mrs. Doremus, of New York City.

SPEECH OF MRS. R. OGDEN DOREMUS IN NOMINATING MRS. DONALD M'LEAN.

Madam President: I have never fully sympathized with the old saying:

"Welcome the coming and speed the parting guest."

There is always a tinge of sadness in the words "good bye." We utter these words regretfully to you who have presided over us with so much grace and dignity during the full measure of time allowed by the laws of our Society, and now as it is inevitable that a successor should be named to fill the place made vacant by your retirement, we cast our eyes about for one worthy to occupy that high position with corresponding ability.

The poet has said:

"With truth for thy theme, eloquence shall
Throne thee with archangels!"

Were I possessed of the eloquence of our distinguished member in whose behalf I am here to speak, I should grow wings and soar to my place above.

I have truth to present, which I hope will impress this intelligent audience to the point of electing to the Chair of President General, my nominee.

The first truth is that she is eminently qualified by birth, descended from a long line of loyal and patriotic ancestors. She is also eminently qualified, being the daughter, grand-daughter and great-grand-daughter of judges and Congressmen, therefore her taste for parliamentary law is a natural inheritance. She is a candidate for the Presidency, not of any special State or locality, but of such part of the country at large as thinks that 22,000 women are competent to elect a presiding officer who can intelligently fulfill her duties upon her own merits, and is willing to come to Washington to attend to those duties and carry her principles into effect, as does the President of the United States.

My candidate stands for the principle of broad, honorable, open methods, suited to an organization of the size and dignity of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Her devotion to the Society has been unbounded, traveling from one end of the country to the other, astonishing every one by the variety of her addresses, not only on patriotic subjects, but on educational matters; having established a scholarship in Barnard College, filling the chair of American History. She has acceded to the earnest request of many principles of public schools in New York to address the pupils on patriotic subjects, believing such work of real—perhaps lasting—value.

She was appointed by the Legislature of New York State a Commissioner to the Cotton States' Exposition, and addressed the "Daughters" in Nashville during the Exposition, October 19th, last year.

Having been born in Maryland and married a New Yorker, the interests of both sections of the country are known to her, as are the interests of the West, through much travel there. She is a charter member, attended the first conference, and every Continental Congress. Three times she refused nominations as Vice-President General. Once her election would have been absolutely certain, as the entire Congress requested her to take the office. [Cries of "No! No!"]. She declined, preferring to work as presiding officer of a great Chapter. Such experience being unusual in any nominee for presidency, for the Chapter over which she has presided for more than three years is nearly as large as the whole Congress. She has made addresses for the Daughters of the American Revolution upon the same rostrum with Honorable Chauncey M. Depew and General Horace Porter, both in New York City and in Saratoga. General Porter says: "For eloquence, she has not her double!" [Applause]. She has also made addresses in various parts of the State of New York. In Connecticut, Massachusetts, in New Hampshire, in the White Mountains, July 4th; in Rhode Island, in Pennsylvania, in Maryland, Georgia, Tennessee and in Ohio, in the last named State representing the Society Daughters of the American Revolution. She spoke also at the banquet given by the Sons

of the American Revolution during their National Congress. These urgent invitations were accepted always in the interest of the Daughters; never volunteering services, but always willing to assist when the Society seemed to need her presence.

Science has enrolled on its pages the name of a Maryland lady, Mrs. Susanna Sewall, wife of Major Nicholas Sewall, who more than two centuries in the past (1653) electrified her friends by brilliant sparks from her garments when rustled.

In our day and generation, the Daughters of the American Revolution have enrolled on their pages the name of a lady, from the same State, who electrifies her friends and admirers with sparks of wit and wisdom from rustling the garniture of her *brain*. [Great applause.] Otesiphon, the brilliant Athenian orator (who urged the conferring a golden crown upon Demosthenes) was driven in exile from Sparta because he claimed he could speak an *entire day* on any subject. I would not have you serve me thus, having assisted also in decorating my candidate with a laurel wreath, nor would I have you send her into exile because of her eloquence, for she can do more than talk. The watch-word of her life is *work*. [Applause]. You never knew such a worker. It is a mystery to every one how she does it all. Greater New York is nothing to her. All seems easy. Her executive ability is really marvelous.

I have just received a letter from Mrs. Mary A. Washington, State Regent of Georgia, who speaks of the facility she has for work:

"MRS. R. OGDEN DOREMUS,
New York.

Dear Madam: I should like to see Mrs. McLean [great applause] honored with the position of President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution not only because she is my friend, but for the reason that she is peculiarly fitted by nature, education, experience and social charm, for that office. I know that she has been an enthusiastic and valuable member of the organization from the first, has accomplished a great deal for its advancement—is thoroughly familiar with the history of the Society, its work and purposes. She has a logical and discriminating mind and would easily discharge the difficult duties of presiding officer.

I shall ask our delegate and alternate to vote for her."

I can speak feelingly on the subject of work, for from the beginning of this Society, she has worked by my side as Secretary, and now Regent. In fact, we have *toiled* together, as do the miners in the Klondike mountains, and we have been rewarded by the discovery of noble metal, nuggets of gold which will later adorn the diadem of this Society, the central bright particular star being my nominee for President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Donald McLean, [great applause] Regent of the New York City Chapter.

Mrs. BRYAN. Daughters of the American Revolution—(interrupted by Chair.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have not been recognized yet. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Shepard, of Illinois. [Prolonged applause.]

SPEECH OF MRS. HENRY M. SHEPARD IN NOMINATING MRS. DANIEL MANNING.

Madam President and Ladies: [Prolonged and great applause.] In rising on behalf of the Illinois delegation to place in nomination a distinguished member of this Congress for the high office of President General of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, I am not unmindful of the great responsibility I assume.

Former Congresses have made no mistake in their selection for this great office, [applause] and if we shall err in such regard it will forever rest upon us that we were the first to fail where hitherto no Congress has less than its high duty.

Our wonderfully successful history as an organization has in great degree been accomplished because of the exalted dignity of the splendid women who have stood as its chief leaders. They have been not only distinguished by their graces of character and loveliness in all that makes exalted womanhood, but have been foremost in the eyes of the world because of the national positions occupied by their husbands in governmental affairs. [Applause.] They have needed no introduction to the women of the land [applause] to make them known. They have stood for something beyond themselves, and in so standing have commanded respect as well as admiration. Let me but recall Mrs. Harrison [applause] who, when her husband was Chief Executive of the Nation, gave her counsel, time and strength to our Society in its infancy and raised its standard so high that no attack could lower it. Then followed Mrs. Adlai Ewing Stevenson, [applause] whose sweet dignity of character and personal charm of manner have made every one of us a devoted and affectionate admirer and friend, and whose ability has upheld and advanced our organization throughout the land. [Applause.] In Mrs. Foster [applause] we again found an able leader and faithful friend, whose wise counsels are still guiding us.

Stern death robbed us of the first of these noble women, and the limitations of our Constitution forbid to us a longer enjoyment of the services of our present well-beloved President, Mrs. Stevenson.

And so it is that to-day we are brought to consider who of our number shall be chosen to sustain our banner and carry it forward upon the high road marked out for us by those who have led us in the past.

Our numbers already attained are great, but in no sufficient degree to mark our limit of growth.

Women are always conservative, and it is only by a persistent course

in our lofty purposes, and by repeated proof of our wisdom in the choice of leaders who are to guide the policy and administer the affairs of such a vast and tremendously potent Society as ours is, and will continue to be—with its membership already of more than 23,000, soon to be doubled or quadrupled—that we may retain and hold what we have already accomplished. As our strength and influence grow there will grow right along side an ever-increasing demand from the women all over the land to know who is at the head of this mighty engine. Is she sure to be prudent and wise? Is there a guaranty in her affiliations, in her surroundings, and in the reputation of those to whom she is attached, that uphold her and guard her in the distant States as well as at home? Such questions and others of kindred nature are sure to be put by conservative and desirable women who may contemplate membership with us in any and every portion of our country where Chapters are or may be formed. And these questions must be met and answered in no faltering tones if our Society is either to grow or hold its own. Any failure or hesitancy concerning them means disaster to our beloved Society—disaster from which it can never recover. Then, the question with us to-day should not be, and is not, whose attainment to the highest place within our gift will yield to us, as individuals merely, the greatest personal satisfaction.

The question should be, and is, whose elevation to this powerful office will give us most strength and repute, and with the least inquiry satisfy the demands of 23,000 voices already entitled to be heard, and of many times that number whom we hope may be added to us. [Applause.]

Every personal ambition, hope, or interest should be subordinate to this one question. [Applause.] We have not alone ourselves to satisfy, but we should be able to return to our various Chapters with a display of our record in a way that will satisfy those who sent us.

If, to the requirements of a President General, which I have hinted at, we may add the qualifications which go to make up an ever-attractive woman, our whole duty will be done.

In all sincerity, and with fraternal affection for any member who may aspire to the exalted dignity and power of this great office, and firmly believing that there is among us one who, if chosen, comes nearest to the ideal we aspire to than any other, I have the honor to place in nomination to-day a lady, a *woman*, whose name—through the reputation her husband enjoyed in his lifetime of being the greatest Secretary of the Treasury the country has had since Hamilton and Chase—is known wherever common intelligence exists; a woman who is screened and environed by every wholesome influence wherever good men and women do meet; a woman whose life is purity itself, and whose example all would do well to follow; a woman whose intelligence, ability and accomplishments are an inspiration to everybody who meets her; a woman who, if chosen by us, will uplift the banner of our grand Society into heights it has never yet reached; a woman to be proud of

and to love. No ear that my voice has reached has any doubt but that I mean Mrs. Daniel Manning, of Albany, New York. [Great enthusiasm and applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies of the Congress, the Chair has the honor of presenting to you a distinguished member of the Board, and a very valuable one, of past years—Mrs. H. V. Boynton, of the District. [Applause.]

SPEECH OF MRS. HENRY V. BOYNTON IN NOMINATING MRS. ROSE F. BRACKETT.

Madam President and Ladies of the Continental Congress: There is one claim against which American ears have never yet been closed—the claim of justice. [Applause.] I am here this morning to nominate for President General Rose Brackett. [Applause.] It is not noble to forget those who have faithfully served us. What has Rose Brackett done? Built a splendid Chapter, organized a great State? Not these, but something more than these. For five successive years, in varied capacities of increasing responsibility, her hand has largely guided the complicated machinery and routine work of a great Society that reaches from Maine to California, from the lakes to the gulf, and over into foreign lands. Like the engineer who, through all the hours, sits in the smoke of the locomotive, with his hand on the lever, watching every curve, every switch, every bridge and rushing stream, all the network of mingling rails, so she, through the days and weeks and months that go to make up five years, in weariness as well as strength, putting aside personal sorrow and personal joy, has patiently watched and patiently served the mingling interests of North, South, East and West. [Applause.] All her time, all her strength, all her unquestioned ability freely and constantly given. Has she made some mistakes, aroused some prejudices? Being human, it is more than possible. Whoever sits in that chair will not escape criticisms arising from similar causes. The fact remains that whatever burden of work or blame has fallen upon her shoulders, she has faithfully and silently carried it, too busy for us to work for herself. All the blood of our revolutionary ancestors calls that we do her justice. The years are all yours to honor whom you will. You have only to-day in which to be just to her. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will state that it was her mistake, and not Mrs. Bryan's, that brought her to the stage at a time when it was not quite proper for her to come.

Mrs. BRYAN. Madam President and ladies, as a delegate from Tennessee, it is my proud privilege to sanction the nomination of Mrs. Donald McLean [applause], whose name has

been placed before this body by Mrs. Ogden Doremus, of New York. It is not necessary to enter into detail upon the merits of the nominee. She is known wherever the Daughters of the American Revolution exist. She is honored for her loyalty in every struggle where the honor of the Daughters and the preservation of their principles is at stake. [Applause.] A leader that never faltered, a worker who never begged repose, she has scaled the bastions of prejudice and won such victories for our Order in the old Empire State that our name is now a badge of honor [applause], our work the cynosure of every loyal eye, and the pride of every American heart. [Applause.] It is eminently proper that I, a Tennessean, should raise my voice [applause] in praise of Mrs. Donald McLean. [Applause.] Her campaigns have not been waged alone upon her native soil. When we called for aid her powers were ready. When my State was suppliant, she was eager in response. We have seen her in Tennessee, we have heard her at our Centennial, and have inscribed in the warmest corners of our hearts the recollections of her services at that time. [Applause.] And our gratitude is not the only reason why her name should ever hold an honored place in our regard; not only because she braved the exaggerated terrors of the quarantine and ran the gauntlet of danger she knew not of; not only because she came to us when the fears of failure loomed threateningly athwart our skies; but we have heard her; we have listened to her words of eloquence and wisdom; we have enjoyed the privilege of bearing witness to her powers of speech and mind. [Applause.] Our gratitude is mingled with an admiration that warms our feelings into deepest love. Nor are the other qualifications so necessary to make a President General approach to the ideal wanting in Mrs. Donald McLean. [Applause.] It is the genial autocrat, Oliver Wendell Holmes, who tells us that a woman who does not please is a false note in the harmony of nature. Mrs. McLean will please every one. She will harmonize everything. [Applause.] She is kind and affable, gracious and entertaining, and combines the social art with sound judgment, unswerving principles and intellectual vigor. We have no North, no South, no East, no West, in the Daughters of the American

Revolution. We owe our origin to our love of patriotism and our honor for George Washington. Shall we not carry out our tenets? Shall we not honor her who has ever struggled to widen our field of action and make our work more efficacious? We are a National body, and I contend that a woman should stand on personal merit, on individual worth. We want a representative woman, from all States, and for that reason I say give us Mrs. Donald McLean—— .

(Cries of "Time!" all over the House.)

Mrs. SENATOR FAIRBANKS. I rise to second the nomination of Mrs. Daniel Manning, of New York, for the office of President General. [Tremendous applause.] We have many women we would like to honor, but Mrs. Daniel Manning is our preference. We take pride in every candidate presented to this Congress. If she has eloquence, if she has executive ability, if she has purity of patriotism, it is not her pride alone, it is the pride of every Daughter of the American Revolution. [Applause.] We are all friends, and all sisters, and we are all striving to promote the success of the great ideals for which this Society was organized, that of emulating self-sacrifice, that of preserving patriotism, that of keeping alive a flame of liberty in our native land. Beside these grand motives our trivial differences must subside and our personal ambition must sink into insignificance. I revert to my original proposition, that Indiana desires to present the name of Mrs. Daniel Manning for President General, because of her efficiency in the office which she already adorns. Good and faithful servant, go up higher!

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Thomas.

Mrs. MARY SAWYER THOMAS. Madam President and members of the Seventh Continental Congress, I have the high honor and the privilege of seconding the nomination of Mrs. Rose F. Brackett to the office of President General. I second this nomination upon the ground of her personal merit and of her valuable services rendered to this Society. This speaks for itself. [Applause.]

Mrs. NESMITH. Madam President, Daughters of the American Revolution, every woman who enters the Society of the

Daughters of the American Revolution pledges herself to do her utmost to promote patriotism, and none, I trust, have been found wanting. But in furthering the objects of this Society one name stands pre-eminent. As Chairman of the Committee on Revision of our Constitution, and thus in closer frequent communication with every Chapter, she has been enabled to understand the needs of her Society more thoroughly, perhaps, than any other member. She is so widely known among the Daughters that it is no use for me to recite instances of her splendid achievement. Suffice it to say that she has opposed with eloquence and power on the one hand the reckless spirit of anarchy which would threaten our institutions, on the other the intolerance and arrogance of the so-called privileged classes. She is the fearless champion of the rights of the people. Because of these things, and because she is the embodiment of a love of American freedom, a living declaration of independence, I have the honor to second the nomination of Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York. [Applause.]

Mrs. HATCHER. There is a photographer in the House, and he wants all to keep their seats at the adjournment, so that a picture may be taken of this audience. Some of the first magazines of the country want it, so that the people can see how many Daughters have come to this Congress, and can see what a splendid body of women represent us. All are requested to keep their seats just one moment, and then they may leave, because the photographer wants to come down and take a picture of the stage.

Miss FORSYTH. I am here to second with all my heart the nomination of Mrs. Daniel Manning. [Applause.] Descendant, as has been already said, from many long lines of noble ancestors, there has come down to her thus a rare combination of qualities that fit her for the high position for which she is nominated. As Regent of the Mohawk Chapter she showed, as its presiding officer, the same characteristics that she has shown as our Vice-President General. An absolute integrity and absolute firmness, a rare executive ability, are so blended in her case with unfailing courtesy and tact, that she can always hold her ground and never give offense. And yet, ladies, this would not be sufficient to warrant her nomination for such an

office as this. It is not for this reason that there have come to her, from East, and West, and North, and South, from every section of our one land, a plea that has gradually increased and increased until they became pleadings that she would accept this nomination at our hands. They have come because she represents to us something that we may say is dearer than life. It is the life of our National Society, the National element that is our life. We have been already told, and every one of us has known for years, that she was the wife here of a distinguished Cabinet officer. We know that the relations that she sustained at that time to the official circles of the land have been maintained uninterruptedly, to a greater or less degree, until she can return to live in Washington with the sense that she is coming home and will be welcomed here by all. But, ladies, there is something else. She is here to-day as the widow of one who laid down his life for his country. [Commotion in the House.] He laid down his life as truly for the Nation as if it had been on the field of battle. Ladies, we are patriots; I second the nomination of Mrs. Daniel Manning. [Great applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Bonsall, from Frederick, Maryland.

Mrs. BONSALL. Madam President and Daughters of the Revolution, as the time has been so fully occupied with speeches, I have only a moment to say to all of you that I am here to represent the Frederick, Maryland, Chapter, and to second heartily the nomination of Mrs. Donald McLean. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair introduces Mrs. Brackett, who is herself a candidate for President General.

Mrs. BRACKETT. It is merely a word of business; I have never soared beyond business. A regular motion was carried here to adjourn at half past twelve. The matter demands attention at once. We have gone past the time; we will soon be due at the White House. We are invited there to be received by the President of the United States, and I most earnestly request that any friend who has claimed the floor to speak in my behalf will give way at once. I would rather not another

word be said for me, and that we adjourn, and go to the White House at the time that was appointed for us.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We cannot adjourn; the regular order has been made for a recess, and the time has now arrived. You will take a recess unless you want to stay and have your pictures taken.

Dr. McGEE. Until when, Madam President?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Until 2 o'clock.

Recess taken until 2 o'clock.

The House was called to order at 2.15 o'clock. The President General in the Chair.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will the House come to order? The seconding of nominations is now in order. The Chair recognizes Miss Chenoweth, of the District.

Miss CHENOWETH. Ladies of the Continental Congress——

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Please take your seats as rapidly as possible.

Miss CHENOWETH. I do not intend to make a speech; it is not necessary, as the records show for themselves. I rise to second with all my heart the nomination of Mrs. Rose Brackett for President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, not only for her ability, but for the grand services she has rendered to the body. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Edwards, of Michigan, ladies.

Mrs. EDWARDS. It gives me great pleasure to second the nomination of Mrs. McLean. I served with her on the Committee on the Revision of the Constitution and By-laws for a year. I found her most courteous to all the Committee, although we were in a majority in many cases against her, and I believe if she is elected our President General it will make us national in character. [Applause.]

Mrs. THURSTON, of Nebraska. I rise to second the nomination of Mrs. Manning. [Applause.]

Mrs. HILL. I rise to second the nomination of Mrs. Brackett. [Applause.] I know every member of the Society is proud of her, and I second the nomination of Mrs. Brackett for her loyal work here. No one in the House can preside better or fill

the position that she has filled in a more satisfactory way. She has the ability to do anything.

Mrs. KIMBALL. I rise to second the nomination of Mrs. Donald McLean. [Applause.] I came here from the great State of Wisconsin instructed by my Chapter to vote for that woman who would best serve the Daughters of the American Revolution, in giving us, as far as possible, a local representation and curbing the powers of the Board. I think the action of yesterday shows without doubt that that woman was Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York. [Applause.] To her more than any other woman we owe the amendments we adopted yesterday. I think Mrs. McLean stands for that great American principle that all just governments owe their powers to the service of the governed. [Applause.]

Mrs. JACKSON, State Regent, of Maryland. Madam President and ladies, I take great pleasure in seconding the nomination of Mrs. Daniel Manning. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair presents Mrs. Hull, of Iowa.

Mrs. HULL. In behalf of our young State beyond the Mississippi, where Mrs. Brackett and myself grew up as girls together, and knowing her rare womanhood, I wish to second her nomination. [Applause.]

Mrs. DEPUE, State Regent, of New Jersey. I take great pleasure in seconding the nomination of Mrs. Daniel Manning for President General. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Kinney, the State Regent of Connecticut, ladies.

Mrs. KINNEY. Ladies, I have the honor to announce that the practically unanimous vote of the banner State is for Mrs. Daniel Manning. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Burhans, of New York, is recognized.

Mrs. BURHANS. Madam President, ladies of the Continental Congress, I deem it a very great honor, as it is certainly a very great pleasure, to second the nomination of Mrs. Daniel Manning [applause] as President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Of gentle birth, of gentle breeding, with gracious manner and infinite tact, combined with

great ability, she seems to represent to us the true type of a capable gentlewoman, and to meet all the requirements of one whom we desire to place in this high position. The evening before I left my home in Kingston, a dear old gentleman, a retired clergyman, a man of culture and of letters,—a mutual friend of Mrs. Manning and myself—as he bade me good-bye, said to me: “I hope you will succeed in electing Mrs. Daniel Manning as your President General; I wish I could send my word of greeting to the members of your Congress and say to each and every Daughter that I think no Daughter who casts her ballot for Mrs. Manning will ever have cause to regret.” [Applause.] With this word of greeting, I leave you. [Applause.]

Mrs. LEDUC, of the New York City Chapter. I stand before you now as the First Vice-Regent of the New York City Chapter; and we, as a united body, wish to say a word for our present Regent. The woman chosen for our head should have practical knowledge and a clear perception of the working of our Society and the perils that threaten its future usefulness and freedom; of the great inheritance that binds us together; of the sacred trust and solemn responsibilities of power. Then health and bodily and mental strength are of great consideration; parliamentary knowledge; cool, keen judgment; perfect self-control; quickness of perception and unfailing courtesy; the ability to look back upon distinguished ancestry whose record we are willing and able to keep up; fluency and eloquency of speech to grasp any and every subject; all of these traits I offer you in our present Regent, Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York. [Applause.]

Mrs. PAGE, of Virginia. I consider it an honor and a privilege to second the nomination of such a woman as Mrs. Manning for the chief office of our organization. Virginia, at a State conference in January, pledged her allegiance to her, feeling that in doing so they had chosen one who, for her courtesy, honor and personal magnetism, had endeared herself to the Society and was best fitted for our leader. With her at our head, knowing that she would give her heart and time to the work, which is near and dear to us, we shall have no fear for the future. As to her past, it has always been crowned with suc-

cess, and so Virginia gives her voice solidly for Mrs. Manning. [Applause.]

Mrs. AVERY. With kindness toward all, with admiration for all, I am instructed by the majority of the Ohio delegation to announce that I am to second the nomination of Mrs. Daniel Manning. [Applause.] We second the nomination for Mrs. Manning, not for anyone else. I have no sympathy with the idea that the poorest member of this Society cannot aspire to the high position of President General. If Abraham Lincoln could aspire to the Presidency of the United States; if James A. Garfield could aspire to the Presidency of the United States, our Order, which is not greater than the United States, should not debar any one. Neither have I any sympathy with the idea that we must look for the purest blood for our President General. Neither have I any sympathy with the idea that we must look to the qualifications of any one else besides our President General. The majority of the Ohio delegation support Mrs. Manning for herself. [Applause.]

Mrs. HOGG. Madam President and ladies, I bring to you the united choice of Pennsylvania for our next President General. We want a leader with full but gentle tone, with forceful but quiet manners, with dignity and graciousness of character, with a conscientious, unselfish purpose, who will lead our Society toward its highest plane, and work unceasingly for its greatest good. Pennsylvania with one voice seconds the nomination of Mrs. Daniel Manning. [Great applause.]

Miss MILLER. Madam President and ladies, I claim the privilege for the District of Columbia of saying that a majority of the delegates are in favor of Mrs. Daniel Manning for our next President General. [Applause.]

Mrs. LINDSAY. Madam President and Daughters of the American Revolution, I wish to speak of the efficiency of an officer of the past Board; one who represents those higher characteristics of womanhood, ability, courtesy, dignity and quiet courage. [Cries of "Who is it?"] I thought you would understand—Mrs. Manning. [Applause.]

Mrs. CAMERON, of Wisconsin. Ladies, I want to say a word in favor of Mrs. McLean. [Applause.] There is no woman in the Continental Congress who has done more in the in-

terest of the National Society than Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York. Since my Chapter in Wisconsin has been organized, it has followed her work and feels satisfied that if elected she will add largely to the strength and the development of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Her ability as presiding officer cannot be questioned, neither can her sincerity, nor her devotion to the National Society. I take pleasure in seconding the nomination of Mrs. Donald McLean as President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution. [Applause.]

Mrs. BURDETT, State Regent of Vermont. I have the honor and pleasure to announce a solid delegation for Mrs. Daniel Manning. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The State Regent of Delaware.

Mrs. CHURCHMAN. I have the honor and the pleasure to bring a small but a solid vote to second the nomination of Mrs. Daniel Manning.

Mrs. NASH. Madam President and ladies of the Congress, South Carolina wishes the honor to second the nomination of Mrs. Daniel Manning, of New York, for the office of President General, feeling that she combines all of the requirements necessary to fill that high office; and that the graces and attributes of her lovely character will make her not only a faithful and conscientious leader but an ornament to our Society.

Mrs. CARPENTER, State Regent of New Hampshire. New Hampshire feels honored in having the opportunity to support and second the nomination of Mrs. Daniel Manning. [Applause.]

Mrs. STERLING, of Tennessee. Madam President and Daughters of the American Revolution, I have the honor of voicing the sentiment of the delegation from Tennessee for Mrs. McLean. [Applause.]

Mrs. SMITH, State Regent of Alabama. Madam President and ladies of the Congress, Alabama claims the privilege and the honor of seconding the nomination of Mrs. Daniel Manning. [Great applause.]

Mrs. BALLOU, State Regent of Rhode Island. Madam President, Rhode Island is very glad to announce that she seconds the nomination of Mrs. Daniel Manning. [Applause.]

Mrs. McCUE, of Tennessee. Madam President, ladies of the Congress, Bonny Kate Chapter, of Knoxville, Tennessee, has the honor of seconding the nomination of Mrs. Daniel Manning. [Applause.]

Mrs. WHITE, State Regent of Maine. The State of Maine is delighted to give the majority of her delegates to Mrs. Daniel Manning. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are there any other seconds, ladies?

Mrs. SWIFT, of California. Madam President, ladies of the Congress, I bring you a small delegation, but all of them desire to second the nomination of Mrs. Daniel Manning. [Applause.]

Mrs. CARROLL, of Georgia. I have the honor of seconding the nomination of Mrs. Daniel Manning for two Chapters in Georgia. [Applause.]

Dr. McGEE. I rise to speak of a woman tall and stately, dignified and gracious, with all the qualities that become a President General. I do not need to name her, for all of you know Mrs. Manning. [Applause.] I think none of the speakers to-day have laid stress on what is to me one of Mrs. Manning's strongest qualifications. A good speaker on the floor of the House is often a good advocate, who sees one side of a question but not the other; but a good presiding officer must see all sides and be absolutely impartial and just. [Applause.] The Chair has no opinions, and the Chair should be above all strife. This Society is very proud to know that there are many, many women who have done it service. If we elect to our highest office a woman for the service rendered, where shall we begin, and where end? The safety of this National Society lies in preserving the precedent established of electing as its President General a woman whom we seek. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are there any other seconds, ladies? If not, we will go on with the regular order of business.

Mrs. WARREN, State Regent of Wyoming. Madam President, ladies of the Congress, as a personal friend, and with sincere admiration for the wonderful executive ability of Mrs. Rose Brackett, I take pleasure in seconding her nomination.

READER announces that the delegation from Texas seconds the nomination of Mrs. Daniel Manning.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any other second, ladies?

Mrs. BAILEY, of Iowa. Madam President and ladies, it gives me great pleasure to second the nomination of Mrs. Brackett, representing the central portion of Iowa.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any other second? If not, we will now hear a number of notices.

READER reads announcements, including one to the effect that the committee on Miss Forsyth's suggestions relative to the Magazine will be ready to make a preliminary report tomorrow afternoon.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair appoints Miss Lockwood, Business Manager of the Magazine, on Magazine Committee.

READER (makes more announcements). A petition has been prepared by the Flag Committee of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, which will be circulated among the members of the Congress after the session, the members being requested to sign the same.

ARMORY

ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY,
OF MASSACHUSETTS.

FANEUIL HALL, BOSTON, *February 23, 1898.*

Mrs. C. E. MAIN, General Secretary, Daughters of the American Revolution, Washington, D. C.

Dear Madam: The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts, assembled in honor of the birthday of Washington, sends its sincere congratulations to the Daughters of the American Revolution in National Council assembled in the city which bears his name, and its hearty approval of and earnest co-operation in carrying out the principles which animate both organizations.

Fraternaly yours,

J. PAYSON BRADLEY,

Commander Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts.

Atlanta, Georgia, delegation seconds nomination of Mrs. McLean. [Applause.]

The Augusta, Georgia, Chapter seconds the nomination of Mrs. Daniel Manning.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The regular business in order is the nomination of a Vice-President General in Charge of the Organization of Chapters.

Mrs. DICKINS. Madam President, ladies of the Congress,

it is my privilege to nominate to-day for this office the lady who has so ably filled it for the last year—Mrs. Hattie Nourse Brockett. Those who have served with her upon the Board can appreciate the work that she has done; her untiring zeal; her unfailing energy; the clearness of brain and head which she has brought to her work; her endeavor always to improve it; the many questions she has brought to the Board in order that they might be fully discussed and determined, and that she might have the ideas of all of us before finally deciding any point which seemed at all likely to cause a disagreement, have impressed us very much and very fully. She has had one year, she is eligible for another year, and I feel sure you cannot do better than re-elect Mrs. Brockett; and it gives me the greatest pleasure to recommend her most earnestly to you. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Miller has the floor.

MISS MILLER. I rose, Madam President, to nominate Mrs. Brockett, but I take great pleasure in seconding Mrs. Dickins' nomination of her for that office. She is one of the most conscientious officers we have had on the Board.

A MEMBER from Virginia. Mrs. Brockett was nominated originally from Virginia last year. Therefore we would like to have the privilege of seconding her nomination.

Mrs. MARY SAWYER THOMAS seconds nomination.

A MEMBER from Kentucky. Kentucky would like to have the privilege of seconding Mrs. Brockett's nomination.

Mrs. THURSTON. I move that the nominations be closed, and the Recording Secretary General directed to cast the unanimous ballot for Mrs. Brockett.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that the nominations for the office of Vice-President General in Charge of Organization be closed, and that the Recording Secretary General be directed to cast the ballot for Mrs. Brockett. All in favor will say "aye," contrary "no." It is so ordered.

READER. Ladies, I am instructed by the Chair to make an announcement. The nominations for Vice-Presidents General being now in order, the Chair rules that instead of rising in

your places and nominating, you write on a piece of paper the names of those you wish to nominate and send it up to the platform. The Chair will not recognize any one rising in her place to nominate. The nominations can be sent up rapidly by the pages, and will be read from the platform.

Mrs. DAVEY. I rise for information. I wish to ask if we are not to be allowed to speak for our candidates. I simply wish to ask for information; are we not to be allowed to speak for our candidates?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, the Chair thinks to preserve order, and that the business may be done in a more expeditious way, it would be better to send the nominations to the platform, and as they are read every one can then speak to their candidates. There will be no disposition whatever to check the speaking. Mrs. Dickins wishes to make a little statement.

Mrs. DICKINS. We have heretofore made all our nominations for all our officers, sending up those for Vice-Presidents, and they were placed upon the bulletin board; then when all the nominations were there, while we were writing our ballots, ladies would rise and speak, calling attention to some name among the Vice-Presidents General; and then while we were writing our ballots these speeches were being made. We generally have about half a dozen we want to vote for, and that assists us greatly in making out our lists for the twenty, and gives us a chance to speak for our friends.

Mrs. HATCHER. As you see, the names of candidates are being placed upon the bulletin board. Will the ladies in the back of the House please state whether or not these names are plain enough, or are larger letters necessary? As soon as the names are put on, the rolls are drawn up.

A MEMBER. Can the banner of South Carolina be taken down simply while they are writing the names?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, won't you kindly have banners taken down while the names are being written?

Mrs. HATCHER. I am very sorry to take so much of your time, but I am speaking to the balcony now. We have tried to protect the interest of alternates, but they do not seem to be so interested as the general public. Hereafter we will say that if the alternates are not in the first four rows one-half hour

after the session opens, those seats are open to the public.
[Applause from the balcony.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The galleries are now seated; it only remains for the delegates to be seated, and be quiet, before the announcements are read.

READER. I am instructed by the Chair to say that as I read the names of these Vice-Presidents you will have an opportunity to speak to your nominations. I will read them slowly, of course, to give you the opportunity. Mrs. Page Morris is nominated as Vice-President General for Minnesota by Mrs. McWilliams, unanimously endorsed by the Daughters of Liberty Chapter of Duluth.

Mrs. McWILLIAMS. Madam President, at the unanimous request of the Daughters of Liberty Chapter I have nominated Mrs. Page Morris for Vice-President General. It is the first time in the history of this organization that Minnesota has been able to present a candidate for this office who resided in Washington, and although her residence is in Minnesota, she is now in Washington, the wife of our Congressman from that district. She is in every way qualified to fill the position, and will be here for a year and can attend the Board meetings, which is something we very much desire in Minnesota.

A MEMBER. At the request of the Liberty Chapter of Duluth, and on behalf of the Virginia delegation, it gives me pride and pleasure to second the nomination of Mrs. Page Morris for the position of Vice-President General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We can only allow one speech, it seems. However, this is your convention. It will take all of the afternoon if all these women have speeches in connection with the nominations. What is the will of the House?

(Cries of "One, one.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved that there be but one second to a nomination. All in favor of that motion will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The ayes seem to have it; the ayes have it, and there will be but one speech to a nomination. This lady, however, was up before the motion was made.

Mrs. DRAPER. We are perfectly willing to obey the will of the House, but just notice how many of us have to sit down

because we cannot second the nomination of Mrs. Page Morris.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This lady has an explanation to offer; it is not a second, and she requests the privilege of the House. The Chair understands that this is not a second, but is an explanation which this lady wishes to make. She has the privilege of making an explanation.

Mrs. TORRANCE. Ladies of the Continental Congress, I wish to make an explanation in regard to the lady from Minnesota. It is only just for a moment. The delegation from Minnesota, six of the eight Chapters of Minnesota, before we ever left the State of Minnesota, committed ourselves for Vice-President General for Mrs. R. M. Newport. A circular letter was sent out asking that Mrs. Newport be nominated to this Congress. It was signed by all the officers of six of the eight Chapters in the State of Minnesota. Mrs. Page Morris' name was never mentioned in our State. It was never uttered by any of the delegations until we reached this city, except in two of the eight Chapters. Is it just that she should be presented here when she has only been a Daughter for six months, has rendered no valuable services, and is presented before this Congress on the ground that she lives in the city of Washington? Is that all that entitles a woman to representation in one of the Western States? I ask, is this just, is this right, that we should be debarred from bringing our own woman who has worked for us six long years, before this Congress, and the name of the woman who is unknown in Minnesota presented?

(Cries of "No! No!")

A MEMBER. I rise to a question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You cannot be heard unless this lady yields.

Mrs. TORRANCE. I do not. I have never been here before and I do not know very much about your proceedings, but I believe the justice of my cause will appeal to you. I am the newly-elected State Regent of Minnesota, and I say to you, if we return to the State of Minnesota and report that we have sat here and allowed an unknown woman in Minnesota to be elected to this first honorary position we have ever had, we

will have to leave the State. Personally there is no objection to Mrs. Page Morris, only she is not the wish of the State.

Mrs. BEALE, of St. Paul. Madam President and ladies, I am a charter member of this National Society, and a charter member of the first society that was organized in Minnesota. I arrived yesterday quite unexpectedly, and represent, as Vice-Regent and alternate, my Regent of the St. Paul Chapter, and I am greeted with this humiliating condition of affairs; and I regret that we are obliged to display our domestic difficulties before the National organization. As the representative of the St. Paul Chapter, and expressing, as I firmly and conscientiously believe, their sentiments, I must endorse again the nomination of Mrs. Morris.

Mrs. MCWILLIAMS. I desire to make a correction. Mrs. Page Morris was the first candidate in Minnesota for Vice-President General. The desire of Minnesota to have a Vice-President General of Minnesota who lived in Washington and could serve upon the Board was the reason why we decided to place Mrs. Morris in nomination. We knew absolutely nothing about Mrs. Newport's expectations to be presented to this Congress as a candidate when we proposed Mrs. Morris. We certainly would not have done so had we known it. Her name never came before the Chapters. But I do not think this Congress is interested in the domestic affairs of Minnesota.

Mrs. BURHANS, of New York. Madam President, I have attended five Congresses, and I never before have seen such a peculiar position of things; and it seems to me that the only dignified way to settle this matter is for Minnesota to immediately put in nomination its other candidate, and let the two women stand on their own merits, and let the one or the other, or both, Mrs. Page Morris and Mrs. Newport, be elected as Vice-President General or defeated.

Mrs. NEWPORT. I want to speak in justice to Mrs. Newport. She has no idea of accepting the Vice-Presidency. She has been elected Honorary State Regent, and prefers to be high private.

Mrs. BOYNTON. In speaking to second the nomination of Mrs. Newport I would like to say, first, that Mrs. Page Morris is a perfect stranger to me, and I have heard nothing about her

but pleasant things. I do not think she need to be uncomfortable, for every one knows that she would doubtless fill the place well; but she is a younger woman than Mrs. Newport. I can testify to Mrs. Newport's work from 1890 to the present year. She has done most of the work in Minnesota, in organizing the work. As I know her valuable work, and have known her personally through these years, I want to second her nomination and to say that whichever lady you put on the Board you will have a good one.

(Cries of "Order of the day.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The order of the day is called, and the Official Reader will go on with the business.

READER. The second name is as follows:—

Mrs. NEWPORT. While I appreciate the honor that my loyal friends of Minnesota would give me, and while it touches my very heart keenly to know the feeling of those who have worked with me for six years, like Mrs. Boynton and Mrs. Shields, and other State Regents here with whom I have worked shoulder to shoulder for six years, I must beg to decline the honor of Vice-President General. I did not decline the re-election as State Regent to seek a more important office; I could not do the work. My health would not permit of it. Had I known of the circular that had been prepared and sent out by my Staté, I never should have permitted it. I did not want to be nominated here to-day, but my friends felt, in justice to me, that it must be done, and I thank them very kindly, but the work of this Society depends largely upon the privates in the ranks, and there is where I want to be. [Applause.]

READER. The next nomination is Mrs. John N. Jewett, of Illinois, nominated by the entire Illinois delegation, twenty-nine in number. [Applause.]

Mrs. WILES. United we stand, divided we fall. I am very proud to stand here to express the united wish of the Illinois delegation that this Congress shall elect, by as large a vote as possible, Mrs. John N. Jewett as Vice-President General. We Illinois women know very well her rare executive ability, her birth, her education, her training by large experience for a position of such very great importance. We could stand here for a long time and tell you of her qualifications, but we know

that you are very anxious that we should get down to business. Since more than one second has been ruled out of order, I shall esteem it a privilege to tell you that ten States from the East and West and North and South have promised to second Mrs. Jewett, but will be deprived of the privilege. Illinois considers itself very fortunate that Mrs. Jewett has served this National Society already for one year, and that during this Congress you have had an opportunity to judge for yourselves, by the presence upon the platform of our representative, of her innate refinement, her wide culture, and her true American womanhood. We hope you will continue her in office.

Mrs. TORRANCE, of Minnesota. I rise to a question of privilege. Ladies, I wish to say that at this time the State of Minnesota does not desire a Vice-President General. We would not ask this honor at your hands, as Mrs. Newport has declined to be a candidate; therefore we ask that we do not at this time have a Vice-President General.

Mrs. MCWILLIAMS. I think this is scandalous. I do not understand why the lady makes this assertion. I cannot understand it; and I only wish to say that Minnesota does desire a Vice-President General. Minnesota wants everything she can get; and I hold in my hand two petitions from Daughters in the State of Minnesota, saying they do desire a Vice-President General, and Mrs. Page Morris, of Duluth, Minnesota, whose husband is a Representative from that district, is the nominee for Minnesota. [Applause.]

Miss NEWPORT, of Minnesota. May I have the privilege of saying one word to you, ladies? As my mother's name does not come before this Congress, I feel for the moment—I ask you that I may be considered not to bear the name of Newport. I am a delegate from the St. Paul Chapter, which was the third Chapter to be organized in the United States. In my Chapter we did not know that the name of Mrs. Page Morris was to appear. The St. Paul delegation did not know that Mrs. Page Morris' name was to come up until last Friday. We want very much, if Mrs. Page Morris works in the organization and does good work, that all the ladies who have ever heard of Mrs. Page Morris think she can do—then we will be the first to call

her, to give her this honor; but you are supposed to confer the honor of Vice-President Generalship, as I understand it, upon the women who have done the work—is that true? [Cries of “No! No!” and “Yes! Yes!”] Is that true, I ask the ladies? [Cries of “No! No!” and “Yes! Yes!”] Has it in the past been given to the women who have done the work? [Cries of “No! No!” and “Yes! Yes!”]

Mrs. FOWLER, from Dakota. Mrs. Newport represents the great Northwest, not Minnesota alone.

Miss NEWPORT. The delegation from St. Paul wish to be understood. They want to honor Mrs. Page Morris, when the State can do it together, but when the sixty officers and ex-officers were not aware that Mrs. Page Morris' name was to come up, they think that they cannot conscientiously put her in as a candidate to-day, until they know whether they want her or not. Therefore, in the name of the St. Paul Chapter, and in the name of the State Regent, in the name of six out of the eight Chapters in Minnesota, Minnesota demands that this year Mrs. Page Morris' name be removed, in order that we may all join together in uniting in her nomination another year.

A MEMBER. I call for the regular order of the day. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Order of the day is called.

Mrs. DRAPER. I ask a parliamentary inquiry. Is this a State organization? Are we nominating Vice-Presidents from the States? If so, how can we get one from each State when there are only twenty Vice-Presidents and forty-seven States represented in our Order? I understood that we were nominating for twenty Vice-Presidents General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Am I right?

Mrs. WINSTON, of Minnesota. May I speak a moment? (Cries of “Regular order of the day.”)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Order of the day is called.

READER. Has Mrs. Jewett's nomination been seconded?

Mrs. CAMERON. Am I allowed to say anything?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Only one is allowed to make a speech.

Mrs. CAMERON. As a resident of Wisconsin, where Mrs. Jewett was born, where her father was one of its most honored residents, I wish most heartily to endorse her nomination.

Kentucky endorses her nomination.

Delaware also endorses.

Mrs. THOMAS. I beg to second the nomination of Mrs. Jewett.

Mrs. DICKINS. I would like to second it again for the Board and for those with whom she has served. I don't know that I have the right to speak for the entire Board, but certainly for every one who has ever worked with her; and in their name I wish to second it again.

Mrs. ROBERTS. I second Mrs. Jewett's nomination.

Mrs. HATCHER. Ladies, a complaint has been brought that certain delegates in the House cannot see these names; it has been suggested that simply the last name of the person be put on in very large letters, and the State, without Mrs. or Miss, or without any initials—just the last name. [Cries of "No! No!"] What will you do for the ladies in the back part of the House, who cannot see the names? They came here to vote; they demand the right of seeing the names.

A MEMBER. We can all see the names very distinctly.

A MEMBER. We have no trouble in seeing the names.

A MEMBER. I move that we have the names, and names only. If any woman is big enough to have the nomination for Vice-President General, we should know who she is merely by her last name.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a motion that merely the name be printed on the bulletin. All in favor of this will say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it and it is so ordered. We will have just the name and nothing more.

READER. The next name in nomination is that of Mrs. Mark Hanna, of Ohio, nominated by Mrs. Dickins.

Mrs. HATCHER. Ladies of the Congress, as a member from Indiana I take great pleasure in seconding the nomination of Mrs. Hanna for the State of Indiana.

Mrs. DICKINS. Ladies, I am informed that Ohio wishes the honor of nominating Mrs. Mark Hanna; I am sorry I anticipated Ohio, but I agree with them and should be very glad to have Ohio nominate her. I yield to Mrs. Avery the pleasure which I had anticipated of making a speech to try and introduce to you a lady of national reputation, national brain and mind, one whom I hope to see on the Board next year.

Mrs. AVERY. Madam President, I think Mrs. Dickins has made her speech. [Laughter.] Ohio never concedes to any one else the right to nominate from her own State. Ohio desires to place in nomination the name of Mrs. Mark A. Hanna. She is the unanimous choice of Ohio; there is no division. I do not think I need to make a speech after what has been said. All of you know who she is; we hope you will all vote for her. We expect that you will, and thank you.

Mrs. NASH. South Carolina wishes to second the nomination of Mrs. Mark A. Hanna. South Carolina wished to have the honor of nominating her, but only withdrew in consideration of her own State.

Mrs. EDWARDS. I wish to nominate for Michigan Mrs. Russell A. Alger.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is out of order; will you kindly write it and send it up.

READER. The name next in order is that of Mrs. R. A. Alger.

Seconded by Miss Forsyth, Mrs. Hatcher, Mrs. Mathes, Miss Miller and others.

Mrs. DICKINS. I seem to represent the military branch and therefore I am very glad to second Mrs. Alger. She is certainly well known to all of us, those on the Board and those who are not. Her husband is a National officer, and she is a National woman in every way. She is a most admirable executive officer. Among the Daughters, she has reflected credit upon us in every way and upon the administration which she represents among us. She is a lady of honor and power, and we feel quite sure that you will assist us in retaining her upon the Board.

Mrs. STERNBERG. I claim the privilege and pleasure of supporting Mrs. Alger, because I belong in the army and she is our standard bearer. She has served on the Board, and most of the ladies know her. She needs no words further from me.

READER. The next nomination is that of Miss Forsyth. [Applause.]

Mrs. LITTLE, of Rochester, New York. It is my great privilege and honor to speak to-day in behalf of our honored ex-State Regent, Miss Forsyth. Her work is well known to many

of you ladies, her work in her own State and her work already on the National Board; and I feel that no word of mine can add to what all of you know of her. I have the honor of presenting the name of Miss Forsyth, of New York. [Applause.]

Mrs. WALKER. I rise to second Miss Forsyth's nomination for the District of Columbia.

Mrs. SHIELDS, of Missouri. Missouri is a very hoarse State to-day, but must raise its voice in behalf of Miss Forsyth.

Mrs. FOSTER, of Indiana. Indiana endorses Miss Forsyth.

Mrs. MATHES. Tennessee endorses the name of Miss Forsyth.

READER. Mrs. Earle (by card) endorses Miss Forsyth.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Order of the day is called. Read the next nomination now.

READER. Miss Temple, of Tennessee, is nominated.

A MEMBER. I second the nomination.

Mrs. McCUE, of Tennessee. The Bonny Kate Chapter, of Tennessee, nominates for Vice-President General Miss Mary B. Temple. Miss Temple is a woman of strong personality, high culture and rare executive ability. Her splendid work at the Atlanta Exposition, and last year at our own Tennessee Centennial, speaks for itself. Faithful, capable and zealous, work entrusted to her hands is already sure of success.

Numerously seconded.

Mrs. LINDSAY. It gives me pleasure to second the nomination of Miss Temple.

A MEMBER. Virginians are very anxious to second the nomination of Miss Temple.

A MEMBER. In behalf of Iowa I second the nomination of Miss Temple, of Tennessee.

A MEMBER. I take great pleasure in seconding the nomination of Miss Temple.

A MEMBER from New York. I take pleasure in seconding the nomination of Miss Temple, of Tennessee, for the State of New York.

A MEMBER. I take pleasure in seconding the nomination of Miss Temple, of Tennessee, for Illinois.

(Cries of "Order of the day.")

READER. Mrs. John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, is nominated by Mrs. Francis S. Nash.

Mrs. NASH. Madam President and ladies, I have the honor to place in nomination the name of Mrs. John M. Thurston, of Nebraska. She has already rendered most valuable services to the Society by her work as one of the Vice-Presidents General last year, and those who have worked with her can testify to the faithful, conscientious and efficient discharge of her office.

Mrs. HENRY. I would like to second the nomination of Mrs. Thurston, and I think the National Board wish to do so unanimously.

Miss MILLER. May I have the pleasure, for the District of Columbia, of seconding the nomination of Mrs. Thurston?

Mrs. HATCHER. I second the nomination for Indiana. I have been on the Board with her for a year, and I know what her work is.

A MEMBER. Haven't we already voted to have one second?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think you are running away with your President General. It is very pleasant to have these speeches made, though it is really very unnecessary in many cases.

READER. Indiana is united in nominating Mrs. C. W. Fairbanks for Vice-President General.

Mrs. FOSTER. I take great pleasure in nominating a lady who represents a great many interests in this Congress. Of New England ancestry, an Ohioan by birth, a resident of the State of Indiana, and now of the District of Columbia, a woman of culture and refinement, and a member of this Congress two years ago. I know she will perform the duties that will be exacted of her. I ask you to vote for her.

Seconded by Miss Forsyth and Miss Miller.

READER. Mrs. Frye, of Maine, who resides in the District of Columbia, is nominated.

A MEMBER. Connecticut takes great pleasure in seconding the nomination of Mrs. Frye, of Maine.

A MEMBER. Massachusetts would like to second it.

READER. Connecticut solidly nominates Mrs. N. D. Sperry.

of Connecticut, for Vice-President General. She resides in Washington a part of the year.

A MEMBER. Ladies, I wish to second the nomination of Mrs. N. D. Sperry, of Connecticut. Mrs. Sperry was born in the State of New York, therefore we hope New York will support her. She is the wife of Congressman Sperry, and resides in Washington. She is one of our able, clear-headed executive women, and will do splendid work on the Board if elected.

A MEMBER. I take pleasure in seconding the name of Mrs. Sperry for this position. She is a lady of culture and refinement and education, and I endorse her most heartily for this position.

READER. Virginia nominates Mrs. Eleanor Washington Howard, of Alexandria, seconded by Miss Temple, of Tennessee.

Mrs. ROBERTS. I take great pleasure in seconding the nomination of Mrs. Sperry, of Connecticut.

READER. "I nominate Mrs. Ellen Mason Colton, of California. Mary A. Swift."

A MEMBER. Tennessee takes great pleasure in seconding the nomination of Mrs. Sperry, of Connecticut.

Mrs. SWIFT. The Pacific coast feels that we ought to be represented on this National Board. We have four or five Chapters in California, and have no representation here at all; and I take great pleasure in nominating Mrs. Ellen M. Colton for this position. She has lived in California, and is a Californian; has her interests there, but is now in Washington, and can attend the meetings of this Board and keep the Pacific Coast States in touch with this Congress.

Mrs. HARPER, of California. I second the nomination.

READER. Miss Chenoweth nominates Mrs. Goodloe, of the District.

Miss MILLER. The District Regent had the pleasure of nominating Mrs. Goodloe.

READER. That was the first one that reached me. Mrs. F. S. Nash is nominated for Vice-President General.

Mrs. WARING. South Carolina claims the privilege of seconding the nomination.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There seems to have been a mistake

in regard to Mrs. Howard, who has been nominated, and she was not seconded, or if so, it was not understood.

A MEMBER. I second the nomination of the Virginians for Mrs. Howard.

MISS MILLER. I second the nomination of Mrs. Howard.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair decides it is all right.

Mrs. FAIRBANKS. Indiana seconds the nomination of Mrs. Nash.

Mrs. ALEXANDER. I ask for information. The State Regents have not been announced; now there will be some confusion because the name has been sent up of a lady who has been elected State Regent. Now, the announcement of the State Regents, it seems to me, would do away with some confusion. She is now State Regent, and there are also other State Regents who are to be on the Board. Would it not be wise to have the new State Regents announced?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It seems that there are some new State Regents whose names are on this Board competing for another office. It is not time yet to announce the new State Regents, but it seems to the Chair that they would not want to be contending to fill two offices. What will you do about these ladies? The delegations should not send up the names, or should withdraw them. The Chair can do nothing about it, and will be obliged to leave them on unless their names are withdrawn.

Mrs. FAIRBANKS. I wish to second the nomination of Mrs. Nash, of South Carolina.

Mrs. Nash numerously seconded.

Mrs. WARING. South Carolina claims the privilege to a man, or rather to a woman, to second the nomination of Mrs. F. S. Nash as Vice-President General. Mrs. Nash resides in the city of Washington, which is a great advantage with a National Officer. It is not a necessity, of course, as we have seen; but it is an undoubted advantage. Mrs. Nash is so well known on this floor and in this Society that scarcely a word of commendation is necessary in her behalf, nor in regard to her capability or knowledge of parliamentary rulings, nor in regard to her general suitableness for the position. Ladies of the Continental Congress, there is no woman on this floor better qualified

to serve you intelligently, faithfully, capably, or gracefully, than Mrs. F. S. Nash. Her nomination is seconded with enthusiasm and confidence.

Miss PIKE. I second the nomination of Mrs. Nash.

Mrs. NASH. I rise to a point of privilege. While I feel deeply sensible of the honor conferred upon me, I am obliged to withdraw my name. Our motto is "Home and Country," and I find my home needs me more than my country, so I beg that my name will be withdrawn.

READER. The next name is that of Miss Elizabeth Bryant Johnston.

Seconded by Mrs. Hatcher.

READER. Mrs. Hull, of Iowa, is nominated.

Seconded by Mrs. Dickins.

READER. The next name is that of Mrs. Harvey Mathes, of Tennessee; unanimous.

Mrs. BRYAN. I second the nomination of Mrs. Mathes, of Tennessee. At that name every heart throbs with pleasure. No woman has done more work for this organization than Mrs. Mathes. If there be no other State Regent who can say that she has established a chair of history in a State university, we can say that Mrs. Mathes has. We can approve of the nomination, and hope that this Congress will give her their vote.

Mrs. McLEAN. I ask the privilege of seconding the nomination of Mrs. J. Harvey Mathes as Vice-President General.

READER. The next name is that of Mrs. Charles O'Neil, of Massachusetts.

Mrs. DICKINS. Ladies, I see that the lady from Massachusetts wishes to second Mrs. O'Neil, but I, a Navy woman, cannot refrain from saying a few words. I have known Mrs. O'Neil a long while; she is a woman that we need on the Board; a woman that we want; a woman that we must have; and I sincerely hope that there will be an almost unanimous vote for Mrs. O'Neil, who is a Boston lady born and bred, and who has lately come among us to live; and I hope that we can have her, without any doubt.

A MEMBER. I have the pleasure of seconding the nomination of Mrs. O'Neil, and feel that she will do good work for the Massachusetts delegation in the Board.

Mrs. HOLBROOK. I desire most heartily to second the nomination of Mrs. Charles O'Neil. She comes of most illustrious parentage. Her father was one of the most instrumental in the construction of the Bunker Hill Monument—more so than any other man. We—I am sure I speak for the entire Massachusetts delegation—desire the election of Mrs. Charles O'Neil.

READER. "Vermont unanimously nominates Mrs. H. W. Taplin. She needs no recommendation, for her work for the Society in past years speaks for itself."

Seconded by Miss Miller, Mrs. Lindsay, and Mrs. Roberts.

Miss MILLER. I sent up the nomination of Dr. McGee.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We have not come to hers yet. The Chair thinks the whole Board wants to second Mrs. Taplin, and I think the whole Congress does. [Applause.]

READER. Pennsylvania nominates Mrs. Abner Hoopes.

Miss HARDY, of Pittsburg. Madam President and ladies of the Continental Congress, I take pleasure in announcing that Mrs. Abner Hoopes is the unanimous choice of the State of Pennsylvania for the office of Vice-President General. Mrs. Hoopes has had a long and successful experience as a Chapter Regent; she is fully in touch and sympathy with the interests and the affairs of the Society, and she will be able to attend the Board meetings.

Seconded by Tennessee, Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

READER. Mrs. John Ritchie, of Frederick, Md., is nominated by the entire Maryland delegation.

Miss MILLER. I second the nomination of Mrs. John Ritchie, of Maryland.

Mrs. KNOTT seconds nomination.

READER. Dr. McGee, by Mrs. Gannett, of District of Columbia.

Mrs. STERNBERG. Ladies of the Congress, you need no words from me with regard to Dr. McGee, but it is my pleasure to say that I hope she will have a splendid vote, because she has done such noble service for the Congress—always ready and willing and so capable.

READER. Mrs. G. C. Goodloe is nominated for Vice-President General by the District Regent.

READER. Mrs. Merwin McKaig is nominated for Vice-President General, proposed by Mrs. Pearre, of the District of Columbia.

Mrs. PEARRE. I knew she would always be able to be present.

Miss MILLER. I second the nomination.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair did not understand—was that a nomination or a second?

Miss MILLER. A second.

READER. Mrs. R. J. Walker, of the District, is nominated by Mrs. Henry—Mrs. K. K. Henry.

Seconded.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I second Mrs. Walker's nomination.

READER. Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main, from the District of Columbia, is nominated by Mrs. Mary Sawyer Thomas.

Mrs. THOMAS. Madam President and members of the Congress, the name of Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main speaks for itself. I think she only needs to be put in nomination to be elected. Her valuable services as Recording Secretary General for the past two years are known throughout this entire organization. I take the greatest pleasure in nominating Mrs. Main as a Vice-President General.

A MEMBER. I second the nomination of Mrs. Main.

A MEMBER. Illinois seconds her nomination.

READER. Mrs. W. W. Shippen, of New Jersey, is nominated.

Mrs. DICKINS. The Congress has never seemed to be the Congress since Mrs. Shippen and Mrs. Pope left us. They were among the first members, and my heart always warms towards Mrs. Shippen; and we are so glad that she is well enough again and wants to come back and work with us.

Mrs. KNOTT. I second Mrs. Shippen.

A MEMBER. I would like to second the nomination of Mrs. Shippen.

READER. Mrs. Sternberg, of the District of Columbia.

Mrs. HATCHER. In nominating Mrs. Sternberg I want to say that as a majority of you here to-day know, she is living in

the District, the wife of the Surgeon General of the Army of the United States. If elected she will serve us well.

Mrs. NASH. I wish to have the privilege of seconding the nomination of Mrs. Sternberg.

Mrs. SWIFT seconds nomination.

Mrs. FAIRBANKS seconds nomination.

READER. Mrs. Seymour, late Registrar General, is nominated as a Vice-President General.

Miss MILLER. I second Mrs. Sternberg's nomination.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We are now on Mrs. Seymour's.

Mrs. AVERY. I second it, and simply recall her efficient services as Registrar General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, we must have quiet, and we must ask the ladies in the aisles to sit down. It is impossible to hear unless quiet is maintained. No business will be done until all talking ceases and the ladies in the aisles are seated. If the ladies will take their seats we will go on with business—not until they do. The ladies in the aisles are preventing business from going on.

READER. Miss Benning, of Georgia, is nominated.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any second?

A MEMBER. I have had the honor of nominating Miss Benning, and I now voice the desire and wish of the entire State of Georgia. If elected by this Congress she will prove a most efficient and capable officer. She does not live in the District, but she will attend the meetings.

Seconded by Tennessee and Ohio.

READER. Mrs. Angus Cameron, of Wisconsin, is nominated.

Mrs. KIMBALL. I second that nomination.

Delaware seconds Mrs. Seymour.

Mrs. WARING. Would it be in order to move that the nominations be now closed? If so, I move that the nominations be now closed.

Motion seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved that the nominations for Vice-Presidents General be now closed. All in favor of this motion will please say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it and it is so ordered. The next nomination is—(interrupted).

Mrs. DRAPER. Before we proceed may I say one thing? I

have been very careful not to disobey what I considered was the will of the House, that only one second should be made for every name, and I have not spoken myself, though I have tried at least twenty times; but may we not ask that there be some little letter, the letter "R," after the names of those ladies who will be here most of the time; who will attend the meetings of the Board. Having been on the Board, I realize the importance of having a full meeting of the Board at all times, because one never knows when questions of importance are coming up; and if we could have the little letter "R" after the names of those ladies who in all probability will be in Washington most of the coming year, it would be of great assistance to many of the voters. May I make that as a motion?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard this motion, that we indicate by the letter "R" those ladies who will serve. All in favor of this motion will say "aye," contrary "no." The motion is passed. The next nomination will be for Chaplain General. Nominations are in order for Chaplain General.

Mrs. BRACKETT. I wish to place in nomination the name of Mrs. Stakely, our Chaplain General, who has served so perfectly and won the love and admiration of every member of the Board of Management.

All the Board second it unanimously.

Mrs. BRACKETT. I also ask the privilege that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for Mrs. Stakely.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for Mrs. Stakely as Chaplain General. All in favor of this motion will say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes seem to have it; the ayes have it and the motion is carried. The next nomination is for the office of Recording Secretary General. Is there no nomination? Is any one ready to take this laborious office? Is there no nomination for Recording Secretary General? Shall we go over, then, to the next office? What is your pleasure, ladies; what is your will? It is a very important office; you cannot get along without it.

A MEMBER. I move that Mrs. Stakely be elected by acclamation.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has already been done. What is your will, ladies, as to the office of Recording Secretary General?

Mrs. BALLINGER. May we hear what you are saying?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Ballinger, I can't hear what you are saying?

Mrs. BALLINGER. We only ask that we may hear what you are saying.

READER. Nominations are in order for Recording Secretary General.

Miss CHENOWETH. I nominate Mrs. Albert Akers.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the nomination and it has been seconded.

A MEMBER. We want to hear the motion, Madam President.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is not a motion before the House. It is a nomination for Recording Secretary General.

Miss WASHINGTON. I wish to put in nomination Mrs. Mary Lawrence Martin for Corresponding Secretary General. Knowing Mrs. Martin as well as I do, I know she will make a most excellent officer.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You mean Recording Secretary General.

Miss WASHINGTON. No; I mean Corresponding Secretary General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We have not come to that yet.

Mrs. SWIFT. I move that the nominations be closed.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved that the nominations be closed. Ladies, if you will give a little closer attention you would not have to ask so often. All in favor of closing the nominations for Recording Secretary General will say "aye." [Cries of "No! No!"] Those who don't wish it closed will say "no." [Cries of "No! No!"] It is still open. There is only one candidate so far—Mrs. Akers, of Washington.

Mrs. NASH. I move that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for Mrs. Akers.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for this lady; all in favor say "aye"—

Several MEMBERS. Object!

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It goes by; put the name down on the board. Corresponding Secretary General is now in order; this nomination has come, that of Mrs. Mary L. Martin, sent by Miss Eugenia Washington.

Miss WASHINGTON. I nominated Mrs. Mary Lawrence Martin, of the District of Columbia, for Corresponding Secretary General, because I know she is a woman of great ability, and will do her work faithfully.

Mrs. THURSTON. I put in nomination for Corresponding Secretary General Mrs. A. V. Johnston.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The present Corresponding Secretary General has been nominated.

Mrs. WALKER. I have the honor of putting in nomination the name of Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry, of the District.

Seconded by Miss Miller. [Applause.]

Mrs. GANNETT. I wish to second the nomination of Mrs. Martin as Corresponding Secretary General. She is eminently well fitted for the position and will bring to us a great amount of energy, ability and enthusiasm. I think you will make no mistake if you elect her Corresponding Secretary General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The present Corresponding Secretary General wishes to make a few remarks.

Mrs. JOHNSTON. I very much appreciate the honor that has been offered me, in giving my name as a candidate for re-election, but I must positively decline and withdraw my name from nomination.

A MEMBER. I second Mrs. Henry's name.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are there any other nominations for Corresponding Secretary General?

Mrs. WARING. I move that the nominations be now closed.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved that the nominations for Recording Secretary General be now closed. All in favor of this motion will say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it; it is so ordered. The next will be the Registrar General. Only one; a nominee is already sent up.

Miss WASHINGTON. I put in nomination Miss Sue Hetzel for Registrar General. All here know Sue Hetzel is a fine historian and a magnificent woman to fill the place; faithful to her duty, and that is what we want.

Miss DESHA. If I had the right I would second Miss Hetzel, but I have not.

Miss MILLER seconds in the name of the District of Columbia.

READER. The Maryland delegation wishes to withdraw the name of Mrs. Ritchie, of Frederick, from the Vice-Presidents General, as she has been consulted and wishes to be withdrawn. Her name will, therefore, be marked off.

Mrs. McLEAN. I would like to say that I think further that Mrs. John Ritchie's name was used without consultation with her, and therefore the ladies are doing a perfectly correct thing in withdrawing her name.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Next in order is the Treasurer General.

Miss WASHINGTON. I put in nomination Mrs. Hatch, who has filled the office for the past year in the most acceptable manner.

Mrs. DICKINS. As Chairman of the Finance Committee I wish to second the nomination of our most able, efficient and conscientious Treasurer General, Mrs. Hatch.

Numerously seconded.

The Board seconds it.

READER. The second nomination is that of Mrs. A. G. Draper.

Mrs. DRAPER. I withdraw my name; it was in order here that no one should put a name in nomination unless they were sure that the person would serve, and I was the first one to second the nomination of Mrs. Hatch.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any other nomination?

Miss MILLER. Can it be moved that the ballot be cast?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No; this is simply a nomination.

Miss MILLER. I second the nomination.

Mrs. DRAPER. I would move that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for Mrs. Mark B. Hatch for Treasurer General.

Seconded.

Miss MILLER. That was about my motion, Madam President, and it was ruled out of order.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for Mrs. Hatch for Treasurer General. All in favor will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The ayes have it, and the motion is passed. (Later.) The Chair regrets that the Parliamentary was not here, and she forgot. It was not unanimous, therefore it was lost.

READER. I am instructed by the Chair to announce that the name of Mrs. Mary J. Seymour will be withdrawn as Vice-President General, as she is to be nominated for another office; it will be scratched off. That is the request of the lady herself, that her name shall be withdrawn.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are there any other nominations for Treasurer General, or is that closed? Is there any motion to close the nominations for Treasurer General?

A MEMBER. I make that motion.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a motion, and it is seconded, that we close the nominations for Treasurer General. All in favor of this motion will say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it; it is so ordered. The next office to be filled is Historian General.

READER. Two nominations have come to the Chair—first that of Mrs. F. W. Dickins, by Miss Miller, of the District; also that of Mrs. Mary J. Seymour—for Historian General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are there any other names?

Mrs. Dickins and Mrs. Seymour numerous seconded.

Mrs. WALKER. I second Mrs. Dickins' nomination. She is a very able woman.

Mrs. AVERY. I rise to second the nomination of Mrs. Mary J. Seymour, who has served you faithfully as Registrar General for the last two years, and who now asks for the position of Historian General. She has done such efficient work, and so thoroughly understands all the papers, that I am sure she could carry on the work of the Lineage Book most successfully.

Mrs. Seymour's nomination seconded by Miss Pike, Mrs. Ballinger, and Indiana.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Dr. McGee wishes to speak, and it is worth your while to give her your attention; she always repays you.

Dr. MCGEE. I wish to say to the ladies that Mrs. Seymour has been Registrar General for two years, and during the past year has been absent from her duties only five days the entire year. I second her nomination.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are there any other nominations for the position of Historian General, or is there a motion to the effect that the nomination be closed?

A MEMBER. I make the motion.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that the nominations for Historian General be now closed. All in favor of this motion will say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes seem to have it; the ayes have it, and it is so ordered. The next office to be filled is that of Assistant Historian General.

Mrs. FOWLER, of Indiana. I wish to nominate Mrs. Robert S. Hatcher for Assistant Historian General.

Seconded by Mrs. Fairbanks and the Indiana delegation.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are there any other nominations?

Miss JOHNSTON. I would like to speak in behalf, ladies and members of the Seventh Continental Congress—I would like to endorse the nomination of Mrs. Robert S. Hatcher, of Indiana, as Assistant Historian General. She is young, but she is a representative woman. She is a woman who stands before this audience able to perform most arduous duties. We have worked together for two years on the Board, and I say she is a fair example of what America is very proud of—her young matrons. [Applause.] I would like to second the nomination of Mrs. Hatcher.

Mrs. THURSTON. I would like to second the nomination of Mrs. Hatcher.

Mrs. MCWILLIAMS. I second Mrs. Hatcher's nomination; I consider it a pleasure and privilege.

Numerously seconded.

Mrs. SWIFT. I move that the nominations be closed.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved that the nominations for

Assistant Historian General be now closed. All in favor of this motion will say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it and it is so ordered. The next is for Librarian General. Is there any nomination?

Mrs. FAIRBANKS. It was moved that Mrs. Hatcher's ballot be cast by the Recording Secretary General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Shall it be cast by the Recording Secretary General? All in favor of this will say "aye."

(Cries of "No! No!")

READER. I am requested by the Chair to state for what you are voting. It has been moved that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the office of Assistant Historian General—for Mrs. Hatcher.

Mrs. BALLINGER. You can't do it.

Miss PIKE. It must be by unanimous consent; we object.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion will be put, and you can vote it down.

Miss PIKE. We have a right to object.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Then it will go on the bulletin board with the other names. We come now to the nominations for Librarian General. Is there any nomination for the office of Librarian General?

Miss MILLER. I nominate Mrs. Darwin for Librarian General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Darwin has been nominated. Is there any other nomination for this office? If not, will some one move to close the nominations?

Mrs. MCWILLIAMS. I move the nominations for Librarian General be closed.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that the nominations for Librarian General be now closed. All in favor of this motion will say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it and it is so ordered. It is necessary now, ladies, that you say whether the nominees for Vice-President are willing to serve or not.

Mrs. HENRY. I would like to speak for Mrs. Robert G. Walker, who lives in the city of Washington, and I am sure will serve.

Mrs. SWIFT. My candidate from California is living in Washington and will be here at every meeting during the year.

A MEMBER. I move that we get the voice of this Congress as to whether the candidates for Vice-President General will or will not serve if they are elected, so that the voters will know for whom they are to vote.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The statement that this lady makes is that if the Vice-Presidents General are not going to serve, then the Congress should be informed of it. If they are going to serve, it does not make any difference. Does it suit your pleasure to have the Official Reader call the names, and you can answer yes or no? All in favor say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The ayes have it; it is so ordered. The Official Reader will call off the names.

READER. In order to discover whether or not all these candidate proposed for Vice-Presidents General will serve, the Official Reader is instructed to call the roll of them as they appear on this bulletin, and if you know they will serve, say yes, and if you think they won't serve, say no: Mrs. Morris (yes), Mrs. Jewett (yes), Hanna (yes), Alger (yes), Forsyth (yes), Temple (yes), Thurston (yes), Fairbanks (yes), Frye (yes), Sperry (yes), Howard (yes), Colton (yes), Goodloe (yes), Johnston (yes), Hull (yes), Mathes (yes), O'Neil (yes), Taplin (yes), McGee (yes), McKaig (yes), Hoopes (yes), Walker (yes), Main (yes), Shippin (yes), Sternberg (yes), Benning (yes), Cameron (yes).

Miss JOHNSTON. I would like to say that when Mrs. Main says she will serve, it means serve. I was on the Board with her two years; she was absent from duty one half day.

Mrs. HATCHER. It has been said on the floor of this Congress that Mrs. Thurston has served two years as a Vice-President General. She has not. She has been a member of this organization one year and three months, and she has been a Vice-President General for one year, and a very good Vice-President General, so that report is not true about the two years.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Alexander is recognized.

Mrs. ALEXANDER. Ladies, it was my privilege to nominate Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee. I feel as if I should scarcely need say very much to those who have been in the habit of

witnessing her quiet, dignified and courteous manner, and who know of her ability in presiding; and I wish particularly to call attention to the fact that in our Vice-Presidents General that is a quality which we very much desire. I therefore very gladly nominate Dr. McGee.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Can't the ballots be distributed?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. They want the ballots.

A MEMBER. We don't want to hear any more of these speeches.

A MEMBER. I would like to place in nomination as an Honorary Vice-President General, Mrs. Elroy M. Avery, of Ohio. The Ohio delegation nominates her unanimously for this position.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is that Honorary Vice-President General?

SAME MEMBER. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We have not come to that. Will you keep that good speech and good name a little longer, and we will be glad to present it.

Mrs. HATCHER. Ladies, please keep quiet a moment. I want the attention of the pages, to request them to come and get the ballots to be distributed.

Mrs. DRAPER. As, according to the program we have adopted, the polls will be closed at 6 o'clock, and it is now twenty-five minutes of 5, I move that the polls be kept open, the time to be designated by the Congress.

READER. A motion before the House. Will the ladies hear it? Mrs. Draper moves that the polls be kept open until the close of the evening session.

Mrs. DRAPER. I leave the time open. I would ask some one in the House to designate the time, but we surely can't all vote before 6 o'clock.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the motion; what will you do with the motion of Mrs. Draper? Will you take action upon this motion?

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

Mrs. WALKER. I rise for information. On this ballot is printed "First Vice-President General." Will you please in-

form us how we shall do about that? Shall we leave that place blank, or shall we fill it with one of the twenty?

READER. The Chair instructs me to say to the House, in regard to this ballot: Draw a pencil through that top line. Since the office of the First Vice-President General has been abolished, draw your pencil through that, and put your twentieth name at the bottom, scratching out the First Vice-President General entirely from your ballot.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If the Chair can have the attention of the House for a moment, some notices will be given, and I presume the Chairman of the Committee on Tellers will have some information to give you after these explanations are made.

READER. I am instructed by the Chair to again instruct the Congress as to the way to use the ballot, as it is thought many of you did not hear the first time. As the office of First Vice-President General has been abolished, you are simply to draw your pencil through it and place your twentieth candidate down here after nineteen in this blank, at the bottom, making the figure 20 yourselves, and you will have twenty candidates on the paper. There is also a motion by Mrs. Thompson, of Massachusetts, that the polls be kept open until the close of the evening session.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the motion, ladies. What is your will? All in favor of this motion will say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes seem to have it; the ayes have it and it is so ordered. The Recording Secretary General has some very important news to tell you, if you will only keep quiet.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. The Recording Secretary General wishes the House to understand that she is now about to cast the ballot for two candidates, Mrs. Brockett as Vice-President General in Charge of Organization; also for Mrs. Stakely as Chaplain General, as instructed by the House.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is some doubt as to whether, these two names having been balloted for, they should be placed upon the ballot. It would seem not at all; they should be omitted from the ballot, having been elected.

Mrs. LYONS, from Kentucky. I rise to a question of privilege. As we have such an embarrassment of riches in the

names presented to us for Vice-Presidents General, would it not be well for us to find out just whether these ladies will be in Washington or not, and whether they are also parliamentarians and could preside over our Board?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair would think not. The lady who knows least about parliamentary rules thinks she knows the most.

READER. Was that in the form of a motion?

Mrs. LYONS. I was making it as a motion. I move that we proceed in the same manner in which we found out whether these Vice-Presidents General would reside permanently in Washington, that we find out whether they are good parliamentarians and can preside over the Board meetings.

(Cries of "No! No!")

A MEMBER. I move to lay that motion on the table.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion is before you—to lay it on the table.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that this motion be laid upon the table. All in favor of this motion will say "aye;" contrary, "no." The ayes have it and it is so ordered.

READER. The name of Mrs. Thurston, of Nebraska, has been put incorrectly upon the bulletin board; it should be "M" instead of "L." Please change it to "M" on your ballots, in order to have it correct for yourselves, those who have voted for her. The chairman of tellers, who is in charge of the ballot box, wishes to make to you an important announcement relative to voting. Please give her your attention.

Mrs. DEMOTTE. You can readily see that if a lady from New York, one from New Jersey, one from Illinois, and any State in the Union, comes here, it will take a great while to go over this book and find her name; it will be very difficult; therefore, we ask you to take your seats and come up by States as the roll is called.

READER. I am requested by the chairman of the tellers first to request all of you to take your seats, except the tellers and those who are assisting. Take your seats in your own delegation, then, if you are ready to vote as instructed, you will

come up and deposit your votes; first the National Officers, then the delegations by States, the State Regent being designated to bring the votes of her State.* If all are not ready to deposit, never mind; the polls will be open till the close of the evening session. I am also requested to state that this evening the polls will still be open, and you can continue quietly to deposit your ballots here; the presentation of medals will be made just the same.

Mrs. TITTMAN, of the District. In justice to those on whom the duty of counting the votes will devolve, I wish to call attention to this, that the Congress should protect the officers to whom it entrusts this important duty. I ask, Madam President, that there should be an agreement now, either formal or passive, that if the friends of any candidate, or any candidate herself, are dissatisfied with the count, they shall make immediate objection, in public, in this Congress, in order that the matter may be at once looked into and definitely settled. The importance of this should not be underestimated. On a previous occasion dissatisfaction was felt and not openly expressed, and yet it was refuted; it was furthermore stated that certain persons would have been elected had not the tellers thrown out votes. I need not say that these stories had no foundation in fact; therefore, to properly protect the tellers, it seems to me important that if any objection is to be made against the count, it should be made openly and frankly, in such a way that no misunderstanding can be possible. Madam President, I offer this as a suggestion.

Mrs. Brackett took the Chair at 5.05 o'clock.

Mrs. MOORE, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. If, when the States are called, one of the delegates is absent, when can she put in her ballot?

CHAIRMAN. Any time between now and the close of the evening session.

Mrs. BORCHERLING, of New Jersey. May I ask, if the Regent of a Chapter may put in with her vote that of her delegates?

CHAIRMAN. No; each individual must deposit her own vote in the ballot box.

Mrs. BORCHERLING. I thank you.

* The last statement of this sentence was due to misunderstanding during a moment of confusion, which is much regretted.—OFFICIAL READER.

Miss PURSELL. Madam Chairman, it was just stated from the platform——

CHAIRMAN. The Chair must ask for order, and ask the galleries to be just as quiet as they would be if on the floor.

Miss PURSELL. It was stated from the platform just now that the State Regents would collect those of their delegates and deposit them themselves in the ballot boxes. It was so stated from the Chair. Is that correct?

CHAIRMAN. The Chair may be in error; she did not hear that instruction. If you were so instructed, that will be done.

(Cries of "Individual ballot!")

CHAIRMAN. This House has generally, in electing officers, made its rule and followed it. You have done what you wanted to. The Chair distinctly remembers that at one time you undertook to have every woman deposit her ballot, and then you got tired and said the State Regent should do it. It would be better if now you settle upon some plan and adopt it. How will you have your ballots deposited?

Mrs. BRYAN. Each person, please.

CHAIRMAN. A motion must be made, written, and sent to the platform, and then it will be submitted to you. A motion is in order to instruct this House how the ballot shall be deposited. You can settle it as you wish it done.

Mrs. KIMBALL. I want a personal, individual vote of each member on the floor of this Congress.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Kimball, of Wisconsin, offers a motion; the Reader will read it.

A MEMBER. It is contrary to the ruling of the Chair; she ruled the other way.

CHAIRMAN. This Chair wishes to do nothing contrary to the ruling of your President General. I heard no such ruling. You are the power here, and you will say how you want your votes deposited. The motion has not yet been read, and as soon as it is, you may speak to the motion; but do not speak until you have a motion to speak to. Will the Reader read the motion?

READER. I have received two motions on the same subject. (Reads a motion by Mrs. Thompson.) Moved: "That each person deposit her own ballot."

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded, ladies, that you—(interrupted). Just permit the Chair to put the motion. The motion is before you. The Reader will read it again.

READER. Moved: "That each person deposit her own ballot."

Mrs. HOGG. I merely wanted to inquire if, when the arrangement of this election was made last year, it was not distinctly understood that every member would deposit her own ballot? That poll list should be read and the name scratched off as the name occurs on it.

Mrs. EDWARDS. I speak in behalf of Mrs. Stevenson. Before she left she said there was a misunderstanding. She said there was no such motion.

(Cries of "Question.")

CHAIRMAN. We cannot continue here; the Chairman of the House Committee has something very important you should know before we deposit votes.

Mrs. HATCHER. This has been sent to me by a lady who served as a teller last year, and knows what she is talking about. You say that the ballot box shall be open until we adjourn to-night. That means that the ladies who are to serve as tellers stay here perhaps all night. It has been suggested that the ballot box close at half-past eight: if that is done they will have to go without dinner or have their dinner sent in, and can perhaps get away by midnight. That is one thing you must consider now. The tellers must know what they are to do. Last year there were nineteen Vice-Presidents General to be elected, and they did not fill all the nineteen places. They took the name perhaps of one woman and wrote it down ten times. Now, is that to be permitted? Are the tellers to count them?

(Cries of "No! No!" and "Not legal.")

CHAIRMAN. The Chair rules that the tellers must have their instructions. Will you kindly listen to what the tellers wish to say?

Mrs. HATCHER. Every lady is requested to fill out the twenty names for Vice-Presidents General, otherwise you may have to do this all over. The twenty have to be elected, and you may as well elect them now as any other time.

(Cries of "Question.")

CHAIRMAN. You must decide the question of the tellers; what are they to do? This is nothing but just and humane action on your part.

A MEMBER. I move that we close the polls at 8.30 p. m.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It has been moved and seconded that the polls be closed at 8.30 p. m. All those in favor of this motion will say "aye," contrary "no." The motion is carried. The polls will be closed at 8.30 p. m. The Chair will make an explanation that this seemed absolutely necessary to take this message back to the tellers, before they were willing to go on with their business. It was not exactly in order, for there was a motion before the House, which will now be presented to you. The Reader will please read Mrs. Thompson's motion.

READER. "I move that each person deposit her own ballot."

Mrs. BACON. I move that we vote by States; that would save time.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. The motion will be put to the House. The amendment is before the House; the amendment is seconded, and will now be considered. The amendment is that you vote by States.

Mrs. DRAPER. May I speak to that amendment?

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Draper is recognized.

Mrs. DRAPER. May I call the attention of the House to the order of the last Congress? Can we accept this amendment and vote by States unless we rescind the order given by the last Congress?

Mrs. BACON. I made the amendment; I wish to speak further. If you call a State and they respond, then the one who calls the roll will have the names ready; but if you come, one from the District, another from Pennsylvania, it is going to make a great deal of trouble to do it.

Mrs. BURHANS. Will you allow me to make a statement? In the Congress of 1897 I introduced this ballot. I suggested that we have the Australian ballot, printed in blank, and that with the names of the offices on this ballot; also, it is incorporated in my motion that we could vote by roll call. My idea was that we could reach a maximum of result within a min-

inum of time. As I about completed my motion—or as my motion was before the House, I do not quite recall—but as I was talking about it, at any rate, a member came on the floor and suggested some alteration—no, brought forward a motion in a partial form. It was suggested to that member that that almost incorporated the idea of Mrs. Burhans' motion; then my motion was read and presented to the House, and a member moved an amendment to my motion, suggesting that we should vote by a poll list rather than a roll call, so that the time that I had desired to save by voting by a roll call was lost through the adoption of an amendment to vote by a poll list. [Cries of "Time! Time!"] I regretted very much the position of things. I said that I thought it might be a very good, practical suggestion, but that we would lose the time I desired to save. Now I desire to move, and I have the approbation of many in this House whom we respect—I now desire to move an amendment to rescind the action making it necessary to vote by poll list, and simply to vote by roll call. Roll call was the original intention, and roll call is what is wanted in this House to-day. I move that we rescind the poll list and vote by roll call.

A MEMBER. I second that motion.

(Cries of "Question.")

Mrs. McLEAN. You will understand that it is a delicate thing for me to say anything at all under the circumstances. I, however, must say that I was the member alluded to by my distinguished confrere a moment since. I came into the House while the discussion of the next method of voting was taking place. I offered the resolutions, and they were carried, to this effect; that on election day in the Continental Congress to be held in 1898, nominations should be made on a poll blank from ten in the morning until twelve noon; there should then be taken an adjournment, the ballot box should be free for the deposit of ballots for six hours, from twelve until six in the afternoon, in order that persons might come and go, get the fresh air, be somewhat revived, and their vote be declared authentic by the use of a poll list; in other words, by an alphabetical arrangement of the accredited delegates and alternates and Regents, etc., to this convention. Therefore you would come in and say, "I am Mrs. A.," the tellers would turn to A, you would de-

posit your ballot, your name would be scratched off, and you would be able to leave the House; that was the original plan; that is the plan that now stands, save for putting it forward many hours. It would seem that the will of the Continental Congress of last year could be carried into effect this year, and it would be about to this effect: Let the ballot box be opened for as many hours as you think proper, deposit your ballot at any time between the hours which you assign to such purpose, and leave the House, returning for the result. That is all. [Applause.]

Miss PIKE. Have we a poll list? We have no poll list.

Mrs. BURHANS. Madam President and ladies of the Congress, I am very sorry to differ on the stage with any member of the Congress, but I just wish to mention one point in which the member from New York is mistaken; it is just in one particular—there were no hours set. I merely stated that after making the nominations, after an interval to be fixed by the Congress, we should do so and so; there were no hours set as to how long the polls should be open, but that is not what I want—I want to rescind the poll list.

CHAIRMAN. The Board of Management has been trying since October to arrange for the accommodation in every way for the Congress. One of the most important things was how you should vote, and this plan which was adopted by the Congress last year is the one that is presented to you to-day; and if you will refer to the minutes of last Congress you will find that the polls were to be kept open from twelve to six; that is in the minutes. Mrs. Burhans has not finished.

Mrs. BURHANS. The point that I desire to make is that I know it is the sentiment of a large number of Daughters in this House that we return to the original motion which I placed before this Congress last year, and that we rescind the poll list and vote by a roll call.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Mills.

Mrs. MILLS. Madam Chairman, I have a motion as carried at the last Congress, and would like to read it.

READER. "I move that in the Congress of 1898 nominations shall be made from the floor and recorded on bulletin boards in full sight of the Congress. That the nominations shall be made

from the floor, and that the House adjourns after a certain time resolved upon by the Congress. Immediately upon adjournment the election be proceeded with, members of the Congress depositing a ballot, bearing the name of each officer to be elected, in the ballot box, accredited according to a poll list in the hands of Tellers for identification, the ballot box to be closed after several hours, the hour named by the Congress."

CHAIRMAN. The motion as amended is before you. Are you ready for the question?

("Question!")

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of the motion as amended will say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes seem to have it. The Chair is in doubt. All in favor of the motion as amended will rise. Please be seated. Those opposed will rise. The motion is carried.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair cannot imagine where the National Board got the limit of twelve to six, unless they found it somewhere.

Mrs. MILLS. It was suggested by the mover of the motion, in speaking to the motion. There is now a motion before the House which I had the honor of seconding, that we vote by roll call, and not by poll call. I have seconded that motion and I would like to speak to it.

CHAIRMAN. The motion before the House is that you proceed to deposit your own ballots.

A MEMBER. Have we a poll list, alphabetically?

Mrs. HATCH. We have not.

A MEMBER. Then won't we be obliged to take the roll call?

READER. The Reader is instructed to read from the Proceedings of the last Continental Congress, from a speech by Mrs. McLean: "Suppose we nominate from ten to twelve. The House resolves nominations are to be closed at twelve. Immediately the election is to be proceeded with. The ballot box is to be open for six hours. There are six hours for you to consult and get your opinions. If you want five hours for consultation, take it, but the ballot box is to be closed at six o'clock."

CHAIRMAN. The Chair was positive that the National Board found instruction somewhere or would not have fixed that time.

Mrs. McLEAN. May I suggest that we need not discuss that now? Twelve to six is impossible.

CHAIRMAN. The question before you is the motion and amendment.

READER. The amendment has not been sent to the Official Reader. Mrs. Bacon made it verbally.

Miss PIKE. It is an impossibility to finish voting by six o'clock; it is an impossibility to go by a poll list which we have not.

CHAIRMAN. Does not Miss Pike understand that the time was extended to half-past eight, and you are taking up a great deal of valuable time now? [Applause.] The amendment of Mrs. Bacon to Mrs. Thompson's motion is before the House. Are you ready for the amendment? Mrs. Bacon's amendment was that you vote by States. All in favor of the amendment will say "aye," contrary "no." The noes seem to have it; the noes have it and the amendment is lost. The motion is before you now. The Reader will read it again.

READER. "I move that each person deposit her own ballot."

CHAIRMAN. The motion is before you, ladies. All in favor of this motion will say "aye," contrary "no." It is carried. Mrs. Draper is recognized.

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President, I ask the unanimous consent of the House that the President General, if she will be so kind and gracious, may deposit several ballots which have been left here by States. The ladies understood the President General to rule that the members would leave their ballots with their State Regent at any time; they did so, and have left the House and cannot be found. There are three from the State of Vermont, and four from the State of Georgia. Two from the State of Virginia. They will not be here again to-day. I ask the unanimous consent of the House that our President General, if she will be so kind, in the presence of all of you, deposit those ballots.

A MEMBER. I object.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair feels that it will be absolutely unnecessary to ask such a thing of this House, since at that time the ruling was that the State Regent should deposit the ballots. At that time, when those people left the House, they understood that the State Regents could deposit the ballots.

CHAIRMAN. Business is suspended. Mrs. Beale is recognized.

Mrs. BEALE. I ask for information; is it allowable in this Congress at any time to vote by proxy?

(Cries of "No! No!")

CHAIRMAN. The Chair will have to reverse the rule of recognizing those who stand, and recognize those who sit.

A MEMBER. I move that we proceed to the election.

CHAIRMAN. It has been moved that we proceed to the election. All in favor of this motion will say "aye," opposed "no." It is so ordered. We will have the National Officers first. You understand that you are not compelled to vote now if you are not ready. The roll of States will be called, and you will have an opportunity of depositing your ballot, and your name will be checked off at any time between now and half past eight, but those who are ready now can come and vote when their names are called. The Chair rules that you proceed with the roll call.

(Call of National Officers begins.)

A MEMBER. I move that we have no noise during the calling of this roll.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved that you refrain from even applauding your friends when you see them. Just now this is a matter of business, and if you will keep quiet, you do not appreciate how much, you will facilitate the business. The question has been asked by several if a ballot is not entirely filled out is it invalidated. It is not; it would be very much better if you will fill them out; but if you only put one name on your ballot and do not care to vote for any other officer nominated, it goes in and is counted; your ballot is not invalidated because it is not entirely filled out, with all the names. We will now begin calling by States; you will come up and deposit your ballot and pass through and go out through the rear of the stage. No one will stop on the stage for a moment. Deposit your ballots and pass straight through. The Reader will now call the States.

(Reader calls States and ladies deposit ballots.)

CHAIRMAN. The House will please come to order.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I move a postponement of half an hour.

(Later.) CHAIRMAN. The House is called to order, but we will simply wait until the delegates come. The Chair has simply carried out her instructions.

(Eight p. m.)

CHAIRMAN. Is there a Vice-President in the room? If so, won't she please come to the platform? The Chairman is very anxious to leave the platform for a few minutes. You are in session and she cannot do this unless a Vice-President will take her place. I simply want to take a cup of coffee.

A MEMBER. I think that Mrs. Hill, of Connecticut, is in the House.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Hill will take the Chair.

READER. Miss Desha, Mrs. Lockwood, and Mrs. Walworth, please come to the stage. Is Mrs. Walworth in the House? Does anybody know, has any one seen Mrs. Walworth? We are waiting for her. As soon as Mrs. Walworth comes in, any one seeing her will please tell her we are waiting for her on the platform.

Music by Professor Haley's orchestra.

Mrs. Stevenson takes the Chair at 8.15 p. m.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The meeting will come to order. An announcement will be made by the chairman of tellers, Mrs. DeMotte. Ladies, we must have quiet as soon as possible, please.

Mrs. DEMOTTE. The time of the closing of the polls was set at 8.30. That time has arrived. I declare the polls closed.

READER makes some announcements.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The House will please be quiet. Mrs. Lindsay, the Chairman of the Committee to Select Medals, will now present the medals. [Applause.]

Mrs. LINDSAY:

PRESENTATION OF MEDALS.

Madam President and Daughters of the American Revolution: Our Society, as a woman in the prime of a successful life, turns with gratitude to honor the services of those who cherished her in her helpless infancy. Looking over this great representative body of American women, these distinguished Daughters cannot but realize the fact that they "bulted better than they knew." The patriotic Society which they called into being has a membership to-day greater in number than

any one army, the Continental Congress was ever able to put in the field.

If we are not winning martial victories, we are winning victories over the hearts of our countrymen, and inspiring them with the spirit of liberty.

"The flashing blade,
The bugle's stirring blast,
The charge, the dreadful cannonade,
The din and shout are past;"

But the contemplation of these trials, these dangers and hardships, met and overcome by our revolutionary ancestors, kindles anew the fires of American patriotism.

I present these medals in recognition of the services of the women who commenced the great movement which the Daughters of the American Revolution hope to continue till the love of liberty and country shall animate every American heart.

In the name and by the authority of our Society, I now and here deliver to each the medal set apart for her as a testimonial of the affectionate esteem in which she is held, with full assurance that she will honor the medal as the medal honors her. [As each medal is presented great applause.]

Miss DESHA. *Madam President, Chairman of the Committee, Daughters of the American Revolution:* Friends, my feeling to-night is one of thankfulness that we were permitted to be the four women who started this grand Society, and pride in meeting the grandest body of women in the world. [Applause.] Everything, it seems to me, is just as I would have it. My personal ambition has reached its zenith. My State pride is gratified because in our President General we have a Kentucky woman; in the Chairman of the Committee we have a Kentucky woman; and two of the founders are Kentucky women. [Applause.] But, greater than that, my National pride is gratified because we have here representative women, from Maine to California, from Florida to the Klondike. [Applause.] I have still some ambition left for the Society. The first is that I want us to let this country know that in no sense do we claim to be an aristocratic organization. [Applause.] We claim to be a patriotic organization, and whether a man was in the ditches, or drove a team, or rowed a boat, or made a bullet, whatever he did to help the American cause, we honor his descent. [Applause.] The papers ridicule us sometimes, because they think we are and claim to be an aristocratic or-

ganization. There are several others, good in their way, that do that, but ours is a far broader one, and we cannot do the grand work that we intend to do until we impress upon this country that it is patriotic ancestry, not aristocratic ancestry, that we intend to set forth. We put the banner high. We carry it in front. You have heard the story of the drummer boy that carried the flag away ahead of his regiment, and the colonel called to him to bring the flag back, and the boy called back, "Bring the regiment up to the flag." [Applause.] The flag was in the front; the flag will stay in the front as long as one of the founders is living to hold it there, and when we are gone it will be handed on to younger women. [Applause.]

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. [Prolonged applause.] My friends, I thank you for your greeting! *Madam President, Ladies of the Committee and Members of the Congress:* I am more glad than ever to-night that I took up my pen to speak to the women of this country in regard to such an organization as this Society. If I had not, Kentucky would have borne off all the honors, and where would the North have been? To go back a little, you have all heard a great deal of the letter of Hannah Arnett; I want to state most decidedly that that letter was a hand-down from the family of Hannah Arnett. I have never posed as being a real daughter of the Revolution. [Laughter.] Therefore, that story was given to the world some time, but the little scrap of paper that I carried for many years, for some reason I don't know why, I found good use for, and I can say here to-night it was the rallying point upon which this organization came into being. I shall not take any more of your time; I do not believe there is any one in this audience that does not know when this organization began, who were the builders at first; but I do wish to express my thanks to this Congress for the honor it has conferred upon me and to the chairman and members of the Medal Committee I wish to give my grateful acknowledgment for all courtesies extended me; and I am more than glad that you have honored those three women that took up the work that I began. [Great applause.]

Mrs. WALWORTH. *Madam President, Chairman of the Committee, and Daughters of the American Revolution:* I wish to say, at the request of Miss Washington, that a severe cold pre-

vents her from expressing to you as she would desire the thanks she feels for the recognition you have given to her, and to the three founders, for the act of August 9, 1890. She also requests me to say that she intends before very long to deposit the medal, as an historical testimony to the history of the Society, in the museum with other relics. I am sure that you will appreciate the regret that she has, that she cannot say these things for herself, and say them very much better and more warmly than I can do, because, as you have seen, I was belated by an accident; but she expresses to you again her appreciation and her gratitude. [Applause.]

I am sure that you will all feel a quick response to the gratitude which fills my heart upon receiving from you this token of recognition. It gives me the happiness that a mother feels sometimes when the children whom she has nursed and fostered in infancy seem to her suddenly, although it is not so sudden, to come to maturity and begin to cherish and take care of her. How tenderly she appreciates that, and leans upon them for support, thinking fondly of the time when she carried them in her own arms. It comes to me, too, as it does to a mother when her first-born has seemed to fill all her heart; and afterwards, as the years go on, her large family enlarges the capacity of affection within her heart, it grows to those demands. And so, when I see this large number assembled here, I think of that still larger number you have left in your homes, and my heart expands with love, and I think how, in the early days of our organization, you seemed to fill up my whole heart, and my whole time, and yet now I feel there is room for all of these 23,000 women. [Applause.] You know, Daughters of the American Revolution, that in founding anything, be it a government, or a university, or a society, that it implies action; consequently there was action on that memorable day, and it occurred in that parlor, with windows looking out on Fourteenth street, at the corner of H. I gazed up at that window the other day; it brought to me a full picture of those hours we had spent in preparing these things. We talked of these things, various ones of us, at different times; I myself had talked of a Society of Revolutionary Daughters as early as 1881. I thought these things ought to crystallize, and

they did on that day when we prepared the Constitution, and the blanks, when we appointed the officers, and appointed Mrs. Harrison to lead. It seems to me a wonderful thing that we did, on that day, act so distinctly and so firmly. It was an inspiration, because as we gathered there a sense of earnestness and gravity impressed us, and we deliberated for some time as to whether we should delay, but finally came to the conclusion to act at once.

Now, I remind you of these things, beloved Daughters, only to say that these acts were but the outward manifestation of the ideals which were in our minds, and those ideals it is your province to carry forward, to materialize and develop. Our ideal is a perfect Republic, a purified Nation; and it is for this that we would educate our sons and daughters for the future; aye, that we would appeal to our husbands, and our brothers, and our statesmen, to carry forward such an ideal, that we may approach somewhat to the attainment of that resolution. And in carrying forward this ideal, we will find work, plenty of work, to do, and we should keep ourselves closely in touch with our Government. Let us rely upon and feel that we have a sympathy with the Executive departments. Let us let the Senate and the Congress expect us at their doors until every Revolutionary battlefield is adorned with a suitable monument, until every Revolutionary soldier's grave is marked with a tablet, until our flag shall float above us undesecrated by a single citizen of this land. Let us stand there until our Memorial Continental Hall is completed [applause], until the National University is established [applause], that university which shall train the young men of this Nation, which shall train the politicians and the diplomats, and fit them to create that perfect Republic and that purified Nation to which we look.

My beloved Daughters, if you but persevere in these ideas, if you but keep our great purpose before you, we may indeed expect that in the future our fellow-countrymen will rise up and call us blessed, and that we may some day save our country, or lead her on to victories of peace and prosperity. I thank you with all my heart. [Applause.]

At this point in the proceedings the lights flashed out and for an instant the House was in darkness. Then the large Insignia of the Order pendent over the center of the stage became a brilliant mass of red, white and blue. The Insignia was studded with tiny incandescent electric lights. The orchestra played "Hail Columbia," "Old Kentucky Home" and other patriotic airs. The audience rose in their seats, applauded and waved handkerchiefs. The lights in the House were again turned on, and amid the greatest applause the four women who had been so handsomely honored for their work in behalf of the organization appeared at the top of the steps leading from the stage to the center aisle.*

Mrs. LINDSAY invited the members of the Congress to come forward and be presented to the four ladies, who then held an informal reception in the center aisle.

PRESIDENT GENERAL (some time later). Quiet a moment, ladies. An announcement is to be made.

READER. The ladies are requested not to leave, because after the reception there is some important business for the Congress.

(Reception continued until 9.50.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The House will please come to order. A motion will be made by Mrs. Jewett.

Mrs. JEWETT. Madam President, I move that we now proceed to the nomination of Honorary Vice-Presidents General.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that we proceed to the nomination of Honorary Vice-Presidents General. All in favor will say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it; it is so ordered.

Mrs. SHEELDS. While nations and republics may be ungrateful, it is very evident the Daughters of the American Revolution are not; after the scene that we have witnessed to-night, we will all bear testimony to that fact. However, the Daughters of the American Revolution seem forgetful. There is a woman to whom we owe more than any other one woman in our midst. It is our first Vice-President General Presiding.

* The description of this part of the proceedings is adapted from the report in the "Washington Post," February 25, 1898.

Mrs. Harrison was unable by the cares that pressed upon her, as well as by ill-health, to preside as does our present beloved President General. Mrs. Cabell, our first Vice-President General Presiding, took all this labor upon herself. Moreover, we were in those days a feeble folk; we had no income; we wrote our own letters; we paid our own postage; we had no office; the official home of the Daughters of the American Revolution was the house of Mrs. Cabell; in her beautiful drawing-room our Board met; her dining-room was our banquet hall; her money and her time were ours. I move that we nominate Mrs. Mary Virginia Ellet Cabell as an Honorary Vice-President General.

Miss WASHINGTON. I wish to second Mrs. Shields' nomination of Mrs. Cabell. I am devoted to Mrs. Cabell.

Miss DESHA. I am proud to second Mrs. Cabell's nomination, not as a delegate, not as an alternate, but as a founder, and one who knows how much the Society owes to Mrs. Cabell.

Mrs. WALWORTH. I second Mrs. Cabell's nomination.

Mrs. RATHBONE. I place in nomination for the position of Honorary Vice-President General a woman who has commanded the respect and affection of the Daughters of the American Revolution at six Congresses. Ohio has done her duty and has asked but little. The Ohio delegation unanimously place her in nomination and ask for the support of the States. She has been a conscientious worker since the earliest days of the organization, her National number being 135. I present the name of Mrs. Elroy M. Avery, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Mrs. KINNEY. There is one spot in these United States which Connecticut loves as herself, and that is the Western Reserve. Her people are our people; her Averys are our Averys. It is therefore with special affection that I bring to Mrs. Elroy Avery the affectionate greetings of our State, and second her nomination as an Honorary Vice-President General.

Mrs. Hatch seconds Mrs. Avery's nomination as Honorary Vice-President General.

Mrs. HATCHER. Madam President and ladies, as a Daughter of the American Revolution of the Indiana delegation, and as a member of the National Board, I also want to second the nomination of Mrs. Avery, of Ohio, for the place of Honorary Vice-President General.

A MEMBER. Virginia would like to have the honor and privilege of seconding the nomination.

Mrs. THURSTON. As a member of the Board of Management I want to second Mrs. Avery's nomination.

Mrs. MARY SAWYER THOMAS. Maine wants to second Mrs. Avery's nomination.

Miss DORSEY. I want the pleasure of not only seconding but also re-echoing everything that has been said of Mrs. Avery.

Mrs. TAPLIN. I nominate Miss Virginia Miller, of the District of Columbia. Every one who has worked on the Board with her knows her efficient work.

Mrs. WALKER. I second the nomination.

Mrs. HATCH. I second the nomination of Miss Miller.

Mrs. DICKINS. I would like very much to second the nomination of Miss Miller; and may I mention one other? Remember that while we are balloting for our Honorary Vice-President General, we should not forget that we have a list of Honorary Presidents General, and I wish to propose for addition to that list the name of our retiring President General, Mrs. Adlai Ewing Stevenson.

(Cries of "All second that motion." Great applause.)

Mrs. Brackett takes Chair.

(Rising vote given.)

Mrs. DICKINS. And I would like to ask that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for her.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I have made so many speeches within the last four years that I have exhausted the vocabulary. However, I can say to-night that I never was so touched in my life, and am fully grateful and appreciative of this crowning honor. Thank you. [Applause.]

READER. Nomination sent by Mrs. S. V. White, who nominates Mrs. James Stranahan, of New York.

Miss FORSYTH. I rise to second the nomination of Mrs. Stranahan. There has been something quite touching about her association with our Society, and I think that if we can strengthen that, we are doing what is right to her and what is a privilege to us. Some years ago she presided over the Congress, I think it was in 1893, and much of the time since then she has been a very great invalid. I saw her recently and

found her very much better, but both then and when she was absolutely crippled it seemed as if one of the great delights of her life was to hear and speak of this Society. Her interest is a vital one; she sent us a beautiful contribution from her ample means for the Continental Hall not very long ago, and I feel that it will be a great gratification to her, and, as I have said before, a privilege to us. I second her nomination.

A MEMBER. I would like to make a motion that the election of Mrs. Cabell as Honorary Vice-President General be made by acclamation.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What will you do with this motion? All in favor will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." It is unanimous.

Mrs. CABELL. I was asked to come forward and speak to you one moment. If I were to attempt—if it were possible for me—to express the feelings that are surging in my heart, I should gladly address you; but unfortunately my voice is wholly incapable of conveying them. One thing only I wish to say, coming back to the Society after having been separated from it for several years, the one emotion that swells my heart is a consciousness of the immense—the vast responsibilities devolving upon this body of women. I have before me to-day unquestionably the most important body of women that has ever assembled in this world. Where else will you find, where else can we find, the representatives of twenty-three or twenty-four thousand women, all descended from heroes? All descended from heroes, the heroes of the world, the heroes of the American Revolution, the minute men [applause], who gave to the world the true idea of liberty, the men who of all the men in the world have set woman upon a pinnacle. Such a body of women as this carries the destinies of the Republic in its bosom, in its arms, and the one hope I have, the one thought I have, in looking upon you is that you will be found ever the nursery spot, the home, of all gentle, of all tender, of all inspiring feeling. Better even than the good deeds that you do is the inspiring of feeling among men. The words came to my mind a moment since, thinking not only of this body of women, but also of the men that we have sprung from, that

we strive to be worthy in all things of our priceless heritage. [Applause.]

Mrs. LATHAM, of Tennessee. Daughters of the American Revolution, it is my pleasure, my very great pleasure, representing the State of Tennessee, to nominate for the office of Honorary Vice-President General Mrs. de B. Randolph Keim. Mrs. Randolph Keim, ex-Vice-President General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, became a member at the request of its first President General, Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, and was appointed first State Regent for Connecticut in April, 1891, in which capacity she served the three years, leaving you at her resignation 1,335 members in that State, divided into twenty-nine Chapters. In 1895 Mrs. Keim was elected Vice-President General by the National Congress, receiving the largest number of votes then cast for any officer for Vice-President General. She served on the Executive Committee and Continental Hall Committee. She drew the bill which passed both houses of the United States Congress last year, asking for the plot of ground to be deeded to the National Society in Washington, upon which to erect a Memorial Continental Hall. Again, in view of Mrs. Keim's magnificent service to the National Society, and in recognition of the office of Honorary Vice-President General being a reward for work done, I again nominate Mrs. Keim for Honorary Vice-President General.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. The first face that I remember in our meetings after our organization was that of Mrs. Randolph Keim. She has always been a faithful worker in our organization, and I think it is but justice that we place her in this list. Her name and that of Mrs. Stranahan came up last winter, and had there not been some unfortunate methods in our counting the votes, those two women were elected, therefore I think it but just that both of those names be remembered here to-night. I second the motion for Mrs. Randolph Keim.

Mrs. LEWIS, of Tennessee. Madam President, Tennessee most warmly endorses the nomination of Mrs. Randolph Keim.

Mrs. JAMES, of Connecticut. I heartily endorse the name of Mrs. Randolph Keim.

Mrs. CAMERON. I take great pleasure in endorsing the nomi-

nation of Mrs. Keim for Honorary Vice-President General, for I think her services have been great, and the fact that she stands No. 48 on this roll of honor of the Daughters of the American Revolution entitles her to nomination.

Mrs. McKENNY. I desire to second the nomination of Mrs. Keim, believing that it should be unanimously tendered her for her unselfish devotion to our cause, which she loved dearly and well.

Mrs. GIST. I desire to offer a second to the nomination of Mrs. Randolph Keim.

A MEMBER. I wish to second the nomination of Mrs. Keim.

A member from Rhode Island seconds the nomination of Mrs. Keim.

Mrs. DRAPER. I am requested by the State Regent of Vermont to second, in the name of Vermont, the name of Mrs. Keim.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I second this nomination, not as an act of justice, but in compliment to a woman who has given so many years of unselfish labor to this our beloved Society.

A MEMBER. I second the nomination.

READER. I am instructed to announce that the State Regents will be announced to-night; also that souvenir invitations to the reception last Tuesday night can be obtained by any one who would like them at the box office; also the chairman of tellers reports that she is ready to read the report of the election of President General. [Great applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This is the chairman of tellers, ladies. (The Chair presents the chairman of tellers.)

Mrs. DEMOTTE. Madam President, I have the honor to report: Total number of ballots cast, 534; necessary to elect, 268; Mrs. Brackett has received 22 votes; Mrs. McLean, 110; Mrs. Daniel Manning, 396; blanks, 6. [Great applause and cheers.]

("Hail Columbia" by orchestra.)

Mrs. McLEAN. Madam President and Daughters of the American Revolution, I claim the privilege of being the first woman to congratulate Mrs. Daniel Manning. [Applause.] I want to say, and say it gladly and frankly, that there will be

no sulking in my tent. I came here as the candidate of a principle. I am absolutely and always a candidate of this principle, that the majority must ever rule in any American assembly. [Applause.] I am positively certain that the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is great enough to know its own mind, is great enough to express it, and I trust that I am great enough to gladly bow to whatever that expression may be. [Applause.] I am certain, with Mrs. Daniel Manning as President General, Mrs. Adlai Stevenson as Honorary President General, and with the rest of us doing our duty on the floor, and the Stars and Stripes waving over us superb, serene and unconquerable, all is well. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is pleased to state that Mrs. Manning will arrive in a few minutes. In the meantime we will have more music.

Miss JOHNSTON. Madam President, Ladies of the Seventh Continental Congress, I take great pleasure in presenting the name of Mrs. Rose McHenry Brackett for the honor of Honorary Vice-President General.

Seconded by Miss Miller.

Mrs. BRACKETT. I must decline the honor, ladies; that is an illustrious list. I do not consider that I am yet entitled to be one of it. [Applause.]

Mrs. DRAPER. May I not repeat what was said on the floor of this Congress last year? "Mrs. Brackett is too young a woman; we do not want to put all our good women on the shelf." [Applause.]

("Maryland" by the orchestra.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Perhaps while we are waiting it is just as well to have the list of State Regents read.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. I would like to say to the members and the different delegations who are present in the House that I will pause after the reading of each name that has been given me, so that if any delegation wishes to make any remarks they will have an opportunity, and also that there are several States who have not sent in the name of their Regent, perhaps because they desire thus to announce it. (Reads:)

Alabama—Mrs. J. Morgan Smith.

Alaska—

Arizona—

Arkansas—Mrs. Frederick Hanger.

California—(pauses).

A MEMBER. I sent the name. California sent in the name of Mrs. V. K. Maddox.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. Beg pardon, it has never reached me.

California—Mrs. V. K. Maddox.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you announce it now?

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. I have, Madam President. Those who have not sent in the name will please be so good as to announce it as I read the name of the State.

Colorado—

Is there no delegate here from Colorado?

Connecticut—Mrs. Kinney has been re-elected.

A MEMBER from Connecticut. As a delegate from Connecticut I feel that actions speak louder than words at this time. [Applause.]

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. Delaware—(pauses).

A MEMBER from Delaware. I take pleasure in announcing that our State Regent, Mrs. Churchman, has been unanimously re-elected.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. District of Columbia—Mrs. Mary Hassler Newcomb. [Applause.]

Florida—Mrs. John G. Christopher.

Georgia—Mrs. Porter King.

Idaho—

Illinois—Mrs. Shepard. [Applause.]

A MEMBER from Illinois. I take great pleasure in announcing that Illinois has elected Mrs. Kirkwood Honorary State Regent.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. Indiana—(pauses).

Mrs. FOSTER. As the retiring State Regent of Indiana, after four years of very agreeable service, I have the honor and pleasure of announcing as State Regent of Indiana Mrs. E. C. Atkins, of Indianapolis, a charter officer of the Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter.

A MEMBER from Indiana. May I be allowed to say that

the Indiana delegation desires to announce Mrs. Foster as Honorary State Regent? Mrs. Foster was the founder of our Indiana Society, and was the first charter member, and also the founder of the Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. Indiana—Mrs. E. C. Atkins.

Iowa—Mrs. Clara A. Cooley re-elected.

Indian Territory—

Kansas—(pauses).

I have no name. Is there a delegation from Kansas here?

Kentucky—Mrs. Edward N. Maxwell has been re-elected unanimously. [Applause.]

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. Louisiana has not been heard from.

Maine—Mrs. Helen Frye White.

Mrs. KENDALL. Secretary, Maine delegation announces the election of Mrs. John E. Palmer as Honorary State Regent of Maine.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. Maryland—Mrs. J. Pembroke Thom.

A MEMBER from Maryland. I desire to say that the Maryland delegation is very fortunate in their selection of a State Regent for Maryland.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. Massachusetts—Mrs. T. M. Brown unanimously re-elected.

Michigan has unanimously re-elected Mrs. Edwards.

Minnesota—(pauses).

A MEMBER from Minnesota. Minnesota, on the refusal of Mrs. Newport to accept the seventh term as State Regent, elected her unanimously as Honorary State Regent. Mrs. L. Torrance was also unanimously elected State Regent.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. Mississippi—Mrs. William H. Sims.

Missouri—(pauses).

A MEMBER from Missouri. I have the pleasure of announcing the unanimous re-election of Mrs. George H. Shields.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. Mrs. Shields has been unanimously re-elected State Regent of Missouri. [Applause.]

Montana—(interrupted, 10.35 p. m.)

(Mrs. Manning enters, while the orchestra plays "Hail to the Chief.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Daughters of the American Revolution, I have the honor to present to you to-night your President General, Mrs. Manning. [Great enthusiasm and applause.]

Mrs. MANNING:

Madam President, Ladies of the Seventh Continental Congress: You have summoned me to the highest honor within the gift of American womanhood—an honor of such dignity and grace as to challenge and charm the heart of one who has humbly sought to share the memories and mission of the noblest organization of the noblest people in the world. Is it too much to find in this call an echo of that voice which from the ancient years has fallen from souls seeking the charter of their duty?

Cherishing a trust toward the heavens and clinging to another hand than that you hold forth in welcome, I can but give heed to the serious mandate of this hour. With gratitude and yet with humility, with a sense of gravest responsibility and yet with a thrill of joy, I face your faces and yield myself to your commands. The vision before me is not simply this large group of loyal women, but the greater throng of those who have passed on and from the skies behold their daughters seeking to follow the lead of their service and example. What inspirations are ours! It is a legend of the Rhine that when the stars of his birth-night gleam on the river the immortal Charles stirs in his tomb and, rising, goes forth to behold the inheritance which his valor gave to his native land. Standing on a broad shaft of light, he lifts hands and blesses the fields, the flocks, the homes of his people; then softly returns to his dreamless slumber in La Chapelle. The legend is the chariot of a fact. Through majestic memories the crowned spirits of triumphant patriots minister forever to the lives of their children.

Daughters of the American Revolution, beneath what a cloud of witness do we plan and toil, watch and wait to-day! Let us strive together to have and to hold the faith of the motherhood that rocked the cradle of the Republic; that going hence, when toil is past and rest has come, we may leave to those that follow after, a broadening inheritance of light. [Great applause.]

A MEMBER. I move we adjourn.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved, ladies, that the House adjourn. All in favor of this motion will please say "aye," contrary "no." The House stands adjourned.

Adjourned at 10.40 o'clock p. m.

MORNING SESSION, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1898.

The session was called to order at 10 o'clock. The First Vice-President General in the Chair.

CHAIRMAN. We cannot proceed to business, but those present will please bear witness that the Congress was called to order promptly at 10 o'clock.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Madam Chairman, I would like to ask for information. If a quorum is not questioned, may we not proceed to business?

CHAIRMAN. The Chair would rule that it is impossible to proceed to business under the present circumstances. The Chair most thoroughly appreciates the presence of the members who are here, but cannot see why there is no quorum. But under the circumstances we cannot proceed to business.

PRECENTOR. We will follow our custom of opening with "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," first and fourth verses, on the third page of the leaflet. Rise and sing, everybody.

CHAIRMAN. Be seated, ladies, as soon as you can. The session will be opened with prayer by the Chaplain General.

CHAPLAIN GENERAL. Let us pray. Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, before whose face generations have arisen and passed away, age after age infinitely, we come thanking Thee for past favors and imploring a continuance of Thy loving kindness. Let Thy special favor rest upon this great and representative body of women here assembled, and may past and present success be but a foretaste of still greater enthusiasm and nobler endeavor. Meet with us and bless us; and when we have served Thee in our generation may we be gathered unto our fathers, having the testimony of a good conscience, in favor of Thee, our God, and in perfect charity with the world. These mercies and blessings we humbly beg in the name of Him who hath taught us to say, Our Father which art in heaven, Hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil: For thine is the Kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever, Amen.

PRECENTOR. Mrs. Kress has kindly consented to sing two stanzas of the "Star-Spangled Banner;" we will join in the chorus.

(Mrs. Kress sings.)

CHAIRMAN. The minutes of yesterday will be read by the Recording Secretary General. (Interrupted by noise of people in balcony coming down into the lower rows of seats.) Business will be suspended until there is order. Ladies, we are consuming valuable time. The Recording Secretary General is ready to read the minutes if you wish to hear them.

(Recording Secretary General reads minutes.)

Miss WASHINGTON. I nominated Mrs. Hatch.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. Yes, but it was impossible to put down all the people who nominated her; they will be in the proceedings, the official stenographic proceedings.

CHAIRMAN. You have heard the minutes, ladies; what corrections will you make?

Mrs. JOY. I want to ask if the Recording Secretary General was not instructed to cast the ballot for Mrs. Stevenson and Mrs. Cabell for Honorary Vice-Presidents General?

CHAIRMAN. No, it was not done; attention was called to it, and it was delayed until this morning.

Mrs. CABELL. Allow me to call attention to an error in the minutes; the error was that Mrs. Cabell was not elected Honorary President General, but was named for the position of Honorary Vice-President General.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. That was an inadvertence in the reading; I have it right here, and I believe these are only nominations and not elections.

Mrs. HENRY. I would like to state that I think there was a mistake made in regard to Mrs. Stevenson, who is referred to as an Honorary Vice-President General.

(Cries of "No! No!")

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. Mrs. Henry must have been reading the paper this morning, because I saw it that way in the morning paper.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I would like to correct one error; it was Miss Lilian Lockwood, Business Manager, who was put on the Magazine Committee, instead of Mrs. Lockwood.

Mrs. NASH. I did not understand the Recording Secretary to say anything of the announcement of State Regents; we did have the announcements as far as Missouri.

CHAIRMAN. She read it; it is not completed; there are several others sent in this morning. Are there any further corrections in the minutes? If there is no objection, and the Chair hears no objection, the minutes are approved. The list of State Regents was only partially completed and announced last night; other names have been sent in; the Recording Secretary General will read them if you are ready to hear them.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL (continues reading of State Regents, beginning with Mississippi):

Mississippi—Mrs. William H. Sims.

Missouri—Mrs. George H. Shields.

Montana—Mrs. E. A. Wasson.

Nebraska—Mrs. Frances Avery Haggard.

Nevada—

New Hampshire—Mrs. Josiah Carpenter.

New Jersey—Mrs. David A. Depue.

New Mexico—Mrs. L. Bradford Prince.

New York—Mrs. James Mead Belden.

North Carolina—Mrs. Edward Dilworth Latta.

North Dakota—Mrs. Frances C. Holley.

Ohio—Mrs. Estes G. Rathbone.

Oklahoma—Mrs. Cassius M. Barnes.

Oregon—Mrs. I. W. Card.

Pennsylvania—Mrs. Thomas Roberts.

Rhode Island—

Mrs. ALEXANDER. It is my privilege to report the re-election of one who has served us most graciously, and endeared herself to us, Mrs. Susan A. Ballou.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. South Carolina—

Mrs. NASH. I have the pleasure of announcing the election of Mrs. Clark Waring as State Regent of South Carolina, and of Mrs. Bacon as Honorary State Regent.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL (continues):

South Dakota—Mrs. Andrew J. Kellar.

Tennessee—Mrs. Margaret C. Pilcher.

Texas—Mrs. James B. Clark.

Utah—Mrs. Clarence E. Allen.

Vermont—Mrs. Jesse Burdette.

Virginia—Mrs. Hugh Nelson Page.

MEMBER from Virginia. And also Mrs. William Wirt Henry, as Honorary State Regent.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL:

Washington—Mrs. Chauncey W. Griggs.

West Virginia—

Wisconsin—Mrs. James S. Peck.

Wyoming—Mrs. Francis E. Warren.

A MEMBER from Tennessee. I would like to say that we elected two Honorary State Regents.

CHAIRMAN. The regular order for the day, the next on the program, is the report of the National University Committee. The Chair will ask your consent, and believes it will be unanimous, to defer this until we can complete the election of last evening. There has been a request for this. The nominations were made for Honorary Vice-Presidents General. Some names were suggested to be elected by acclamation; it was evidently the intention to have ordered the vote cast last night, but this was not done, and to have it regularly done the Chair will now ask your consent to do so at once, before going to the order of the day. Has the Chair your consent? All who are willing say "aye;" those opposed, "no." It is agreed to.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Do we understand that the lists of Honorary Vice-Presidents General closed last evening?

CHAIRMAN. There has been no motion made to close them as yet. The Chair will now ask that a motion be made, which is, of course, the proper way, in order that the Recording Secretary may cast the ballot for these names that were proposed last night to be elected by acclamation.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Will you please answer the question I asked?

CHAIRMAN. Did I not answer it?

Mrs. BALLINGER. I did not hear.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair said that there had been no motion made last evening to close the nominations; there was no motion made to close it.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Then I move that the name of Mrs. Bur-

rows, of Michigan, wife of the Senator, be added to the list of Honorary Vice-Presidents General.

Mrs. SHIELDS. I rise to a question of privilege. My understanding, Madam Chairman, was that the Honorary Vice-President, Mrs. Cabell, was elected last night by acclamation.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Shields, the Chair is endeavoring to consummate that election now in the only way it can be done in this Society. I asked that some lady make a motion that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot.

Mrs. STAKELY. I move that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for Mrs. Cabell for Honorary Vice-President General.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Stakely makes a motion that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for Mrs. Cabell as Honorary Vice-President General. All in favor of this motion will say "aye," opposed "no." It is unanimous.

Mrs. STAKELY. I also move that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for Mrs. Stevenson for Honorary President General.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. You have heard the motion, ladies. All in favor will say "aye," opposed "no." It is so ordered. Those two elections are now consummated, which were supposed to have been done last night.

Dr. McGEE. Did I understand the Chair to say that when there are several nominations one lady could be elected by acclamation from among the others?

CHAIRMAN. It was this way, Dr. McGee. These names were offered to be elected by acclamation. It did not seem to be understood that that cannot be done; that the vote must be cast by the Secretary—the ballot, I mean. I was instructed to bring them forward this morning for that reason.

Dr. McGEE. For the office of Honorary Vice-President there were five nominations made last night. Is it possible for us to select one of those names, to elect by acclamation? I intend most fully to endorse the nomination of Mrs. Cabell, but I wish her elected in a legal way.

CHAIRMAN. Do you question that she has been elected in a legal way?

Dr. MCGEE. I do most decidedly, Madam President.

CHAIRMAN. The unanimous consent of this House was asked and obtained; is there anything more?

Mrs. BALLINGER. Unless it is questioned by the House it can go that way.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair knows no higher authority than the will of the House.

Mrs. SWIFT. I understand that there is an objection; we have not heard any objection until the vote was cast.

CHAIRMAN. It was not raised.

Miss CHENOWETH. I move that the Secretary cast the ballot for this lady.

CHAIRMAN. It has been done.

Miss PIKE. There seems to be a misapprehension in the minds of some of the members that this is only one office. It is a similar office, but it is not one office, like the Recording Secretary General or the Corresponding Secretary General. There can be as many incumbents of this office as the House sees fit to elect, but it is not one and the same office; therefore these other candidates are not candidates for that one office; that has been passed by unanimous vote, but they are for the same office, for a similar office.

Mrs. NASH. Order of the day.

CHAIRMAN. Dr. McGee, did you understand that there were only two vacancies to be filled?

Dr. MCGEE. That is the same ruling I have heard in past years.

CHAIRMAN. Why was this question not brought up when the nominations were made? There was no limit stated; the question was asked last night.

(Cries of "Order of the day.")

Mrs. KRESS. I would like to ask that the delegates under the gallery be allowed to take the vacant seats in the front after the session is open. We cannot hear under the galleries.

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of the order of the day will say "aye;" contrary, "no." There is no question but what that is a two-thirds vote. Order of the day has been called, and the report of the National University Committee is now in order. Is the chairman present?

Mrs. DAVEY. I would like to ask for information.

CHAIRMAN. The National University Committee does not seem to be on time.

A MEMBER. I understand the tellers are ready to report; may we not hear their report?

CHAIRMAN. Ladies, will you hear the report of the tellers?

Mrs. NASH. I move a postponement of the order of the day until we can hear from the tellers.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN. There is a motion before you, ladies, to postpone the order of the day until we hear from the tellers. All in favor of this motion will say "aye," opposed "no." It is so ordered.

Mrs. DEMOTTE. Madam President, I submit the following report. There were so many candidates for Vice-President General, and such an exceedingly full ballot, that you will find you have elected by legal voting more candidates than you need. Ballots cast, 534; necessary to elect, 268. Mrs. Alger received 526 votes [applause]; Mrs. Sperry, 510; Mrs. Thurston, 481; Mrs. Taplin, 472; Mrs. Hanna, 466; Mrs. Shippen, 460; Mrs. Frye, 448; Mrs. Jewett, 442; Mrs. Howard, 412; Dr. McGee, 406; Mrs. Colton, 402; Miss Temple, 394; Mrs. Fairbanks, 393; Miss Forsyth, 383; Mrs. Hoopes, 377; Mrs. O'Neil, 376; Miss Benning, 356; Mrs. Goodloe, 355; Mrs. Main, 347; Mrs. Cameron, 332; Mrs. Mathes, 329; Mrs. Hull, 327; Mrs. Morris, 309; Mrs. Sternberg, 308; Miss Johnston, 300; Mrs. Walker, 257; Mrs. McKaig, 226.

Recording Secretary General—Mrs. Akers, received 477 votes; there were 57 blanks.

Corresponding Secretary General—Votes cast, 512; blanks, 22; necessary to elect, 257. Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry received 294 votes; Mrs. Martin, 218.

Registrar General—Miss Hetzel received 494 votes; there were 40 blanks.

Treasurer General—Mrs. Hatch received 495 votes; 39 blanks. [Applause.]

Historian General—Mrs. Seymour received 331 votes; Mrs. Dickins, 170; there were 33 blanks.

Assistant Historian General—Mrs. Hatcher received 485 votes; blanks, 49.

Librarian General—Mrs. Darwin received 500 votes; 34 blanks.

Mrs. JACKSON, of Maryland. I wish to offer a vote of thanks to the tellers, as I know they were up till 3 o'clock in the morning.

CHAIRMAN. Ladies, a vote of thanks has been offered to the tellers. All in favor of this will say "aye," opposed "no." It is so ordered.

Mrs. NASH. Before the tellers retire, may I ask the chairman to read the names of the twenty Vice-Presidents General who have the highest number of votes?

CHAIRMAN. The chairman will read the first twenty names of Vice-Presidents General elected.

Mrs. DEMOTTE (reads): Mrs. Alger [applause], Mrs. Sperry [applause], Mrs. Thurston [applause]—

Miss PIKE. Oh! That is too fast.

Mrs. DEMOTTE. You want to write them down. Beg pardon.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair will ask you to refrain from a repetition of applause. We know how delighted you are, but it is scarcely fair to interrupt the teller.

Mrs. DEMOTTE. Taplin, Hanna, Shippen, Frye, Jewett—

Prof. WORCESTER, of Urbana. Is it necessary to take the time of the Congress for the ladies to write down the names?

CHAIRMAN. The Chair would scarcely think it was necessary. The Chair will ask the teller to read, in a manner that is comfortable to herself, the list of Vice-Presidents General.

Prof. WORCESTER. I move that the names be read as quickly as possible.

CHAIRMAN. It will be done.

Mrs. DEMOTTE. Mrs. Howard, Dr. McGee, Mrs. Colton, Miss Temple, Mrs. Fairbanks, Miss Forsyth, Mrs. Hoopes, Mrs. O'Neil, Miss Benning, Mrs. Goodloe, Mrs. Main, Mrs. Cameron.

Ladies, the tellers, who had the pleasure of being in this hall until the hour of 4 o'clock this morning, felt it was a strong argument in favor of having a Colonial Hall, and we unani-

mously desire to work for that, that there might be a suitable room, because it was anything but pleasant to stand at our hotel or boarding house and ring the bell fifteen or twenty minutes to get in; and while we were willing to serve you, and did it as expeditiously as possible, I assure you we are very glad that we are relieved of the responsibility.

CHAIRMAN. The report of the University Committee, National University, Mrs. Walworth, chairman. [Applause.]

Mrs. DAVEY. Will my question for information be in order now?

CHAIRMAN. Do you think it the right time to interrupt the report? Does it relate to the report?

Mrs. DAVEY. Oh, I beg pardon. I asked before, but you did not recognize me.

Mrs. WALWORTH. *Madam President and Ladies of the Continental Congress*: I have the pleasure of coming before you once more to speak for the Committee of the National University. I am delighted, indeed, to think that at last the National University has a place in itself and for itself alone, because you have no doubt, I hope, of its importance. I have in my hands a long report which it would be tedious to read to you at this time. If you will permit me, then, I will give a summary of this report, in as few brief words as possible, and hope that all of your committee through the following year may have your hearty co-operation in this plan.

It seems a very suitable time to make a slight review of what you, as Daughters of the American Revolution, have done towards the promotion of this great educational institution; therefore I would remind you of what you have done, because I want every Daughter of the American Revolution to understand clearly and distinctly that the Daughters of the American Revolution were the pioneer women for the National University. [Applause.] They led the way where other women are now following. They have done this quietly, unobtrusively, but none the less earnestly, none the less with a high appreciation of the importance of that institution, with none the less sense of the moral obligation the nation is under to carry out the intention of Washington; and so I come to you now to tell you, to remind you, of what you have done.

Although this had been talked of and indeed proposed in the very beginning of our Society, our first active work for the National University began in the Chicago Exposition in 1893. In the very opening of that exposition, in the Congress of Representative Women, two papers were read, most admirable and stirring papers on this subject, one by Mrs. R. Ogden Doremus, of New York, then Regent of the New York City Chapter, and the other one by Mrs. Mary Duncan Putnam, State Regent for Ohio. Now, in both of these papers it was urged upon the nation and upon Congress to lay the corner-stone at least, or pass a bill in Congress during that most appropriate year of the Columbian Celebration for this University. So you see we did all we could at that time to try and start this thing in the year of the Columbian Celebration. From that day to this we have never ceased in our work for the National University. Numerous papers, at least several papers, were published in the Magazine from other persons, and suggestions in regard to this. And during that year of the Columbian Exposition a standing committee was appointed, with the approval of the Board of Management and the approval of the Congress, to carry out these purposes. Mrs. William Wirt Henry, of Virginia, was the chairman of that committee, and if you look at the Magazine for 1895 you will find the first report before your Congress in regard to this matter, and the opinion of the Senators who then had the bill in charge before Congress. Now, please remember this, ladies, and look back at your old Magazines, and read what has been said about it. In the report of the Congress in the Magazine for April, 1896, you will find the first report that I made as chairman of that committee, and in it you will find all the facts which have recently been published extensively, and I am delighted to think they have come so prominently before the people. •

Now, in that report I laid out for you, or your committee laid out for you rather, a definite line of work. We did not urge you to enter upon it immediately, because we wanted you to take in and digest the information which you had already received, and to talk about it with others, and thus be ready for more active work in the future. There was a recommendation embodied in the report which was accepted by that Congress.

That recommendation was that the Daughters of the American Revolution should direct their work to a certain definite purpose, that purpose to be actively begun and carried out as soon as a bill was passed by Congress to establish this University, and that project was a Chair or Department of History in the National University, which should be placed there under the auspices of the great National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. [Applause.] You will find it in that report, and you will find the report was accepted, and therefore that was agreeable to you.

Now, in the next report, in the Congress of 1897, you will find a further recommendation that documents be distributed, because I found that after all there were so many new members in our association who did not understand about the University that it seemed to me that was the best thing to do. In the slow and steady progress which we wanted to make in this work we must pause a little and distribute information; therefore I recommended that these documents be distributed through the National office here, and you were kind enough to accept that report; but the gentlemen who had promised these documents failed to send them in time, but sent them afterwards, and I think that many of you have these documents. I had three hundred of them here for distribution, and I have felt the result and effect of those documents in the letters that have been received by your committee since that time. Now I want to say just here that I am prepared now, to-night, to distribute another three hundred copies of this small, light document, put in an envelope, so that you can put them in your pockets and carry them home, and I hope that all of you, as far as possible, will take these documents and read them, so that you may know exactly how this matter stands now.

I have one or two other recommendations to make for this occasion. One is that we have had considerable correspondence and some slight expenses in our committee. We have heretofore borne this ourselves, but we would like very much to have your consent for such postage as is necessary, under such limitations as you may choose to put, for the distribution of information and the answering of questions, and for other methods of carrying out our work.

Now, ladies, there is another recommendation which I want you to listen to, and I entreat you most earnestly, every Regent and every delegate who is here, to assist in carrying this out. I will not review, as I would feel tempted to do, a little history of this movement, and how now all the official part is centered in a bill pending before the Senate and now in a committee. This bill has been reported favorably over and over again, but it is pushed aside because public sentiment has not pressed itself upon those Senators, and we must create and educate the people to this public sentiment until they shall clamor at the doors of the Senate for this great educational institution to crown all that we have in this line in this country. Now, as a beginning for this, I wish every single Chapter to have a committee of three on the National University, to communicate with the National Committee, which I doubt not your President General will increase; I ask the National Society to increase this committee to thirteen, in memory of the old thirteen States when this was projected. [Applause.] We will then appoint sub-committees and in some way communicate with you. Now I tell you what I want those committees to do. We will prepare a memorial to the Senate, very brief, and one that does not commit you to anything at all, but simply asking that the Senate will pass this pending bill; and I want every Daughter of our 23,000 to sign that petition. [Applause.] Let us at least stand solid for this great educational institution. And I wish every Regent to appoint this committee, and let them take it in charge—this memorial. The headings will be printed, so that you have nothing to do but get the names to it and send it to the National Committee, to be presented to the Senate. Now these, ladies, are my few recommendations, and they indicate to you the line of work of the Daughters, which has been to keep close in touch with the Senators who are preparing and carrying through this bill, to sustain them, to create public sentiment for them. And we must try now to give renewed efforts to it, and to really accomplish something definite in this way.

Now, ladies, we come upon the point of money. You know I have never mentioned to you the fact of any money at all until just now I asked you for a very small amount for postage for the committee. We have had two objects in keeping money in

the background. In the first place, we wanted your sentiment to be aroused, and your information extended in this matter. In the next place, we thought the appropriation, of course, should come from Congress, from the nation, through its Congress. Now, Congress is very slow, and consequently a new movement has been started among women, and many of you women are members of that association, and I hope will continue to be so, to collect money; but that is not in our line as working officially through this Society. Now I have told you the one reason was that we wanted to arouse sentiment and to give information. Now the next reason for not asking you for money was that we have realized that the one pre-eminent thing for which we must collect all the money possible was our Continental Hall. We cannot do without it. It is impossible that we should get on without a home where we can place our possessions and know they will be there next year when we come here, and where we may do our practical work, to say nothing of it as a memorial for the forefathers we were created to honor, of men which our Society was created to honor. Therefore, we have held back from this. We have held back from it entirely, to give you an opportunity to put everything you could in the Continental Hall and build it as soon as possible. You will build it, I know.

Now, in regard to the other association, recently formed here at Washington, called the George Washington Memorial Association, and our relations to it, of which many questions are asked of me from all over the country. I would say what we, as Daughters of the American Revolution, as an organization, as a Society, have said to every single association which was established for patriotic and national purposes: "We sympathize with you, we wish you God-speed, we will work with you individually, we will do everything possible to promote your great private interest, but as an organization the Daughters of the American Revolution stand individualized and alone." [Applause.] They cannot as an organization unite with other organizations or take other organizations with them except as individuals. That should be, and always has been, a well-established principle in our Society. You will remember that in the Mary Washington Monument Association, where our hearts,

every one of them, went out to those women in another association who were working for that purpose, how we sympathized with them, how at our very first public meeting we decided that we would aid them, yet would never take them in nor unite with them as an association. But our money flowed into their association, and we helped to build that monument of which we feel so proud, as one of the few public monuments given to the work of women by women. So, my dear Daughters, I would have you do all you can in sympathy and interest with the association for this memorial to Washington, and let your money flow in, if you choose, as individuals. You cannot be too generous in any of these patriotic purposes. But as for the work in your own Society now, I entreat you, whatever money you may give, or anywhere that you may give it, do not forget that there is a line of well-established work, started here five years ago, and let your best thoughts and your earnest attention be given to that line of work, which is to arouse your Senators to entreat them to establish this University, as it only can be done through a provision of the Congress, which will give it the supervision and the countenance of the government. Therefore I shall ask you to sign these memorials, and to do all you can to help the George Washington Memorial Committee also.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Lockwood.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Madam Chairman and ladies, I want to speak one word to this. Perhaps it has escaped Mrs. Walworth's memory that on the 11th day of October, 1890, the day this Society, the National Society, was organized, there was a resolution to this same effect passed that day, before we adjourned, and if I am not mistaken that resolution came from Mrs. Walworth. It did. Therefore we have been seven years in this work instead of five. I think when we see what has sprung up all along the line in regard to this question, we can well say that a handful of corn on the top of the mountain has been made to shake like Lebanon. I move the acceptance of this report.

Seconded.

Mrs. HARRISON, of Philadelphia. Madam Chairman, and women of the Congress, is the important question before this Congress the building of a National University rather than how

every college and State in this great land should obtain access to the invaluable material owned by the government? I think when Washington suggested a National University, it was for the liberal education of the American people. We know that he approved of it. Then our universities had not been established; our public school system had not been thought of; the few universities on the eastern coast were for the education of young men for the ministry. Our young men who wanted a liberal education were obliged to go to foreign countries to obtain it, and this, of course, was not in accordance with our young republic. I think it is generally admitted, among the thinking men of the country, that the country now has in every State not only its colleges, its boards of education, but its great universities, in the west as well as in the east. And I think that the question before us is, How can every college and university in this land use the invaluable material owned by the Government? The president of Johns Hopkins, Mr. Gilman, has already written articles on this question. It is proposed through the Smithsonian and your great Congressional Library, that some movements can be thought out, and most likely by some clever woman, by which the invaluable documents of the United States shall be put at the disposal of every college and university in our land. I only ask that you shall think of this instead of the building of a National University. I think that every one of us knows that in our States the one great cry is "Keep politics out of education;" and are we not taking a step backward when we want to put the great National University in the hands of Congress? [Applause.]

CHAIRMAN. There is an announcement which must be made, since it comes from the White House.

READER. This letter was received at midnight by Miss Hetzel; she requested me to read it. (Reads letter to Miss Hetzel, saying the President would receive the Mary Washington Monument Association at 12.15 o'clock, sharp.)

MISS LATHROP. A moment, Madam Chairman and Daughters of the American Revolution. I recognize that when we arrive in our deliberations at Friday morning, words should be very few. Hear me one minute. I think there is confusion in regard to the plan of building an immense National University.

As I take it, in order to follow the injunction of Washington, that is not what is thought of now. The question is for every woman to take home the fact, state it as one of the chief things in our Congress, that we came here to think over the broad national question of education that lies at the basis of our life and our growth. Now, the National University has heretofore, the member said before me, been planted here already in our Smithsonian Institution, in our Congressional Library, in our public buildings; but we want a university of some sort to get around that nucleus, which is now the center, and some sort of college, university, or whatever it may be termed, to teach our young men statecraft; statecraft that is pure; patriotism, politics; government—we need those things. [Applause.] We need them around these grand public buildings, and we need it to be brought home to the hearts of every patriotic woman here, to take it home and study it, to think of it deeply, to go to work to have the committees appointed in the Chapters, and to forward the National University movement, which I believe is to be the movement of the future, as rapidly as possible. [Applause.]

CHAIRMAN. The report is before you; it has been moved and seconded that it be accepted.

A MEMBER. Does that involve the recommendations?

CHAIRMAN. Certainly.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I have a word to say, if you will allow me. I hold that it is a precedent unwarranted to open the treasury doors of this Society to any committee that does not allow equal rights to all. As I understand it, the State of Georgia arose here and asked for \$1,000 for patriotic work. We flatly refused to allow them to have it. How can we open our treasury doors to another committee?

CHAIRMAN. The Chair will simply say that postage was never refused the committee. It was appointed and is working for this Georgia purchase.

Dr. McGEE. Madam President, in my opinion one of the chief difficulties in the way of the work regarding the National University is the fact that those who are most interested in it are not united regarding the exact matter which they desire. The central committee to which the chairman, Mrs. Walworth,

has referred, and which has the matter officially in charge, is known as the Committee of One Hundred. In this matter of the University I shine decidedly by reflected light. I have never taken any active part in the movement, but my husband and my father are both members of the Committee of One Hundred. On that committee there are certain members who desire a university in the same sense in which that term is used over the country, that is to say, in the sense of a post-graduate department of a college. I think, however, that the majority of the committee—I know that a large number of them—are not in favor of that at all. Their idea is to utilize and systematize the facilities already existing here in Washington for the instruction of the graduates of other universities. I just wanted to say this word to you, that you may understand that in this movement it is not essential that there should be large buildings, or a rival to any universities already existing. In the "Century" for last November there was an open letter by President Gilman, of the Johns Hopkins University, setting forth his views upon this subject. In the March (present) number of "Harper's Magazine" there is an article stating the facilities in regard to scientific work already here, and the work which the Government already does in instructing young men who are properly equipped in the same way as the National University would do.

(Reader makes announcements.)

CHAIRMAN. The report is before you, ladies.

Mrs. SWIFT, of California. I would like to state to this Congress that the women of California are already interested in this National University. Every Chapter has had a notice, and every woman's club in California has had a notice, and are now working on this National University. We have a large committee on organization; the president of the Stanford University is at the head of a committee, to which I have the honor to belong. I would like further to state that I think there is some misunderstanding as to the word "university." We have not a university in the United States now, such as this university will be. There are colleges, but you have no regular university.

(Interrupted by cries of "Princeton," "Johns Hopkins," "Harvard," etc.)

CHAIRMAN. Is this courteous? Will you permit this lady to go on with her remarks? If you wish to speak, every woman in the House shall have the privilege of speaking; but the Chair begs that you will accord this lady that privilege, and listen to what she has to say.

Mrs. SWIFT. I certainly would not allow any one to say that my State has not as fine universities as anywhere in the country; we have two, they call them universities, but the National University will be the only university in the country—a place where people can come and be further educated after they are presidents of colleges, as our president comes every year, and goes to Europe. This is the place to have that, and while California has two magnificent institutions of learning, they are not universities.

Mrs. ALEXANDER. Members of the Congress, I was in Washington so long ago that I cannot remember, and I probably would not say if I could, but one of the memories that looms out from my childhood was the first view I had of the rings of Saturn through the telescope. See what has grown in our city. Such times and opportunities which could be utilized for all our citizens, men and women, had we even the beginning of a place here for demonstrations and for laboratories. Now that, as I understand it, is what this George Washington Memorial Association is trying to do. We want the grand acceptance of the whole country of the idea of a National University, a broader one than we can think of even if we contend for the broad word of "college," "university," etc., but something that will make it unnecessary for any of our men and women to go abroad for study [applause]; something which will attract the men, the professors, the experts of every kind, the world over, to our beautiful central city; something which will give us a standing all over the entire world. Now we, in the Daughters, have the idea, we intend that our government shall help us, shall conduct it. It is the women who must inspire, the men who must execute. We do not ask to go into the halls of Congress, but we do ask to have our inspirations taken there and compel our government to do it. Now, as I understand it, the George Washington Memorial Association has taken hold of one end of our

enterprise; perhaps they have the chisel in their hands; let us be the hammer. Let them acknowledge what they intend to do. If it becomes an administration building, a center of laboratories, then all we have here can center in it and we can gather the greater benefit. I claim that we can work together for our great ideal, and let us help to be the hammer for their chisel which is working on one little corner.

Mrs. WILES. Madam President and ladies of the National Society, I had not expected to speak to this question, although I am very deeply interested in it, until the remark was made that we have no real university in this country. I speak on Mrs. Walworth's side; I am in favor of the adoption of Mrs. Walworth's report, but I must claim that it is not necessary and is most unwise to use in support of Mrs. Walworth's report the argument that we have no real university in this country. We have several universities in this country. We have several universities which compare in every way with the European ones. I shall omit some of them in speaking, but I will only mention a few; remember that I omit others. We have Johns Hopkins, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, Cornell, Chicago, and a—

Mrs. HARRISON. Pennsylvania calls out, being forgotten.

Mrs. WILES. Ladies, if I may have your attention, I have purposely omitted all the State universities, because there are so many, and we are so proud of them, but we cannot take time to mention them all. Of course I have omitted some. Now I wish to state the reason that I am in favor of this. I wish to say to the lady from California that President Jordan is in favor of this National University, and other presidents of our American universities which are on a level with the European universities are in favor of it. President Jordan is a graduate of Cornell University. Let me tell you this, that the University of Chicago last year had more post-graduate students than any university in Europe. Of course we want universities for post-graduates; that cannot be denied. Now in regard to the adoption of this report, I hope that it may be adopted, because the leading educators of this country are in favor of it, and that you may be quite sure that I speak not from hasty knowledge of the subject, may I be excused for the personality of telling you that

I am a member of the executive committee of the George Washington Memorial Association, which has this matter in charge? I was asked to be on this, being president of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs, with a membership of fifteen thousand women. Fifteen thousand in Illinois are in favor of this National University.

Mrs. SHERWOOD. Madam President and Daughters of the American Revolution, I stand before you by courtesy of your presiding officer. I am also a member of the National Association of the Daughters of the Revolution, and have been for years, and expected to be a voting member in your body to-day as a Chapter Regent, but for some reason found my Chapter was not completed in time. I have observed that there is a great misapprehension on the floor with regard to the George Washington University and the George Washington Memorial building. Your committee understand the matter perfectly and have made a report that you should adopt very speedily, but it is best that you should know exactly the status of the two, and I do not wonder that there is confusion. To the Daughters of the American Revolution belongs the glory of being the first body of women to advocate the establishment of a University of the United States at Washington. But they are not the only organization of women who are doing this, for other great National associations have taken up the work, including the National Council of Women of the United States, and all women of the United States should unite in this great movement to establish a university here. But there are two or three points that we must consider; first, that the Daughters of the American Revolution, great and growing as they are, cannot reach all the children and all the women of the United States, neither can any other great national association of women. Therefore in connection with the National Educational Association, the George Washington Memorial Association has been formed, with the one express purpose of building a George Washington Memorial building here which shall serve as an administration building. Then they have resorted to this method of securing the funds, not by going to a few capitalists and asking them to subscribe the sum asked, which is \$250,000, but to go to the women and children of the United States, hop-

ing that every State and Territory will unite in this movement. To me has been given the supreme privilege of working for the children, and I stand here as a representative of the public schools, and the children in the schools.

CHAIRMAN. Are you speaking to the report?

Mrs. SHERWOOD. To the report. The report, as I understand it, asks you to labor first for the National University in this organization, but as members to give all the help you can to the George Washington Memorial Association building. Now, again, it will not be necessary if you have a National University here, to have a building first. With the George Washington Memorial building as an administration building you can gather under one head all these great departments of the public service, which are costing millions of dollars. You have the specialists here.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair would like to rule that the lady is out of order. Are you ready for the question? All in favor will say "aye."

A MEMBER. May I ask that the recommendation be stated very plainly? I was not here at the beginning of the report and do not know exactly what they are.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair will rule that it is unfortunate that the lady was not here at the time. All those in favor will say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it; the report is accepted. The report of the committee to co-operate with the Sons of the American Revolution is in order, Mrs. Avery, chairman.

Mrs. AVERY. The committee has no report to make.

CHAIRMAN. The Committee on Prison Ships; Mrs. Avery is also chairman of that.

Mrs. AVERY reads report. (Interrupted.)

A MEMBER. I rise to a point of order. There is so much confusion here that we cannot hear.

CHAIRMAN. There is nothing better than that point of order. Will you kindly keep quiet while Mrs. Avery reads this report, which is supposed to be a very interesting one. Mrs. Avery will not attempt to read it unless you wish to hear it. We will take silence for consent that you wish to hear it.

Mrs. AVERY. Ladies, I am very hoarse this morning and it is

difficult for me to speak as loud as usual, but I will try to make you hear.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PRISON SHIP LISTS.

Madam President and Daughters of the American Revolution: This committee was appointed for the purpose of obtaining as full and perfect an account as possible of the names and deeds of those who suffered in those floating dungeons called the Prison Ships.

"The Old Brooklynites" have already secured a list of eight thousand names from the English records, but that is but a fraction of those who suffered on one ship, "The Jersey." We are encouraged to hope that access may be obtained to the British archives yet unsearched, as our Minister to England, John Hay, has shown a most gratifying interest in this work. Your committee has sent out a circu'ar, authorized by the National Board, calling for the information that is in private hands relating to these Revolutionary heroes. The circular has been printed in many newspapers and one was enclosed in each program of this Continental Congress. Your committee has already received information relating to at least a hundred whose names had perished from the land they suffered to save. When a sufficient number has been obtained a monograph should be printed and the deeds of these hitherto unknown heroes given to the world.

From Pembroke, Massachusetts, comes the church record of the Rev. Gad Hitchcock, a worn and tattered volume carefully preserved among his descendants. On its pages, among the deaths frequently appear the words "died on the prison ship in New York harbor." I do not know that these records appear anywhere else.

From the State of Maine comes a certificate reciting the imprisonment of William Grover and his great sufferings on board a prison ship at Halifax.

History begins with ourselves and widens till it takes the world. The Daughters of the American Revolution have done much to promote a systematic and careful study of American history. There be those who sneer at the pride of family which leads to genealogical search, but that is the way the study of history begins. If our ancestor fought at Bunker Hill, we do not rest till we know what led to Bunker Hill and what led from it, and we love our native land as never before. So knowledge has come to your committee concerning the prison ships at Halifax, Nova Scotia, concerning prison ships in English ports to which our seamen were transferred, of which the chairman of the committee will confess she knew nothing. We have also incidentally learned much of the Sugar House and other prisons in which the heroes of '76 languished.

Mrs. S. V. White, a member of this committee, who introduced to the Fifth Congress the project of a monument to the martyrs of the prison ships of the War of the American Revolution, has continued her

own interest and awakened that of others. On the 16th of this present month an association was formed with temporary president and permanent treasurer, the latter holding all the funds so far collected. The sum now in hand is between \$9,000 and \$10,000. This association is composed of members of the Daughters of the Revolution and Daughters of the American Revolution, of Sons of the Revolution, and Sons of the American Revolution, Founders and Patriots, and the Order of the Cincinnati. Others are expected to unite at the next meeting, to be held in March, in the city of Brooklyn. Congress is asked to make an appropriation and the Legislature of New York has favorably reported a bill now pending in that body.

The American people do not know about these patriot martyrs. They have been in the rush and whirl of business and pleasure and politics. They have let three generations of allotted human life slip by and they have not remembered the founders of our marvelous country or taken note of the fact that 20,000 of them were buried on shore, and in sight of the harbor of New York, where these floating prisons were anchored. There were only thirteen Colonies then, but from these sprang all the homes in the Middle and Western States. It is therefore, no local matter, the marking of this mammoth grave, for on this hill, the old Revolutionary Fort Greene, lies all that is left to us of this frightful sacrifice of life. A promoter of the Children's Society offered a reward for the name of the child who died on the old "Jersey" calling for his mother. Captain Driggs described him as twelve years old and dying in the dark dungeon, of small-pox. The search for his name revealed a score of others—boys taken from the ships captured by the British—one little fellow taken from his mother's house because he was found making bullets by the kitchen fire. Turn to the Scriptures and read from Ecclesiasticus 44: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

"Let us now praise famous men, and our fathers that begat us. The Lord hath wrought great glory by them, through His great power, from the beginning.

"Leaders of the people by their counsels, and by their knowledge of learning meet for the people, wise and eloquent in their instructions.

"All these were honored in their generation and were the glory of their time.

"There be of them that have left a name behind them that their praises might be reported. And some there be which have no memorial."

Daughters of the American Revolution, does not this voice from the sacred page remind you of a duty? Shall we not look up the records of those which have no memorial, and build to them a monument which will atone for this century of oblivion?

Your committee has had specially to do with the searching of records, and we believe that the work begun will go bravely on. We must not forget that we are organized to preserve the records of the indi-

vidual services of the Revolutionary patriots. We submit with this a copy of our circular.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. ELROY M. AVERY, *Chairman*.
 MRS. R. M. NEWPORT.
 MRS. FRANCES J. FITZWILLIAMS.
 MRS. EBENEZER J. HILL.
 MRS. W. F. SLOCUM.
 MRS. D. G. AMBLER.
 MRS. J. C. BURROWS.
 MRS. AMOS G. DRAPER.
 MRS. DAVID A. DEPUE.
 MRS. S. V. WHITE,
 MRS. C. C. FOSTER.
 MRS. E. G. HULL, *Vice-Chairman*.

CIRCULAR.

January, 1898.

To the Daughters of the American Revolution: The Committee on "Prison-Ship Lists," authorized by the Board of the National Society, desire to obtain as full and correct a list as possible of all persons confined on the prison ships during the Revolutionary War.

There is, in private hands, much information relating to these patriotic sufferers.

If you have any knowledge that will help to make the lists accurate and complete, please send it to one of the committee whose names are hereunto affixed.

Each Regent is asked kindly to see that the matter is brought to the attention of her Chapter.

Committee:

Mrs. Elroy M. Avery, Chairman, 657 Woodland Hills Avenue,
 Cleveland, Ohio.
 Mrs. R. M. Newport, 217 Summit Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
 Mrs. Frances J. Fitzwilliams, Bloomington, Ill.
 Mrs. Ebenezer J. Hill, The Hamilton, Washington, D. C.
 Mrs. W. F. Slocum, 24 College Place, Colorado Springs, Col.
 Mrs. D. G. Ambler, 411 West Church Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
 Mrs. J. C. Burrows, 1404 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C.
 Mrs. Amos G. Draper, Kendall Green, Washington, D. C.
 Mrs. David A. Depue, 21 East Park St., Newark, N. J.
 Mrs. S. V. White, 210 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Mrs. C. C. Foster, 726 N. Penn Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.
 Mrs. E. G. Hull, Vice-Chairman, "The Willard," Washington,
 D. C.

Mrs. AVERY (continues). Since I came to Washington I have received six names, never before known to the public, and

we hope in time all these will be printed in a book which will be presented to this Congress as a report of some future committee.

CHAIRMAN. The report is before you.

Mrs. BECKER. I move that it be accepted.

Seconded.

Mrs. WHITE. I want to mention one place which should be of interest to you from all over the country, a plot of ground forty acres or more in extent, the site of General Nathaniel Greene's old fort. It is where the bones of all those who could be gathered together, who died on the prison ship at New York, were gathered and placed forever. No stone marks it, and it represents twenty thousand patriots. Fort Greene, as it used to be called, is the name of the plot. It was changed by act of the Legislature thirty-seven years after the close of the war and was called Park on the books. By act of the Legislature last winter I had that name changed back again, and everybody was willing to change it because by common consent it had never been changed except on those records. Everybody called it Fort Greene Park. It is there now, the trees, the grass, the birds, but no memorial. We have no memorial—will you help build it?

Prof. WORCESTER. I move that we proceed to the election of Honorary Vice-Presidents General.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is necessary to have some announcements; a great many are leaving the house. Will you postpone your motion until the announcements are made?

Prof. WORCESTER. I will.

(Reader makes announcements.)

CHAIRMAN. There is a motion before the House, that we proceed to the election of Honorary Vice-Presidents General. It has been seconded. All in favor of this motion will please say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it and it is so ordered.

A MEMBER. Is there a quorum here?

CHAIRMAN. It will soon be time to adjourn the morning session, and the Chair would like to request that you meet promptly to transact business. The Chair will state that there will always be an officer to call this Congress to order promptly at

the hour named upon your program. Is it asking too much of you that you should be present to transact your own business?

A MEMBER. I move we adjourn.

CHAIRMAN. No; there was a motion before that, and it was acted upon.

Mrs. KNOTT. For how many Honorary Vice-Presidents General shall we vote to-day? How many can be elected? I think last year it was stated that only two can be elected each year. I would like to know for how many we are to vote to-day.

Dr. McGEE. It was a motion of Mrs. Hogg, made two years ago, that in future this Congress shall elect only two Honorary Vice-Presidents General, and that was upheld last year.

CHAIRMAN. Is it two or three, Doctor?

Dr. McGEE. Two only. An exception was made the first year, and three were elected, but last year it was maintained at two.

Miss PIKE. While that may be so, last year two were really and truly elected if it had not been for some technicality about the ballot, and in view of that fact, and that the Congress intended to elect them, would it not be just to those two to have them elected now in addition to the two that this Congress is entitled to? Two more besides the two that were really and truly elected last year? Those two would have been elected last year thoroughly and legally, had not one or two voters made a mistake in their ballots, and if the tellers had not declared blanks should be counted, which was a wrong decision and should not have been sustained.

Mrs. HOGG. I was just going out of the house and was told that my name was called.

(Dr. McGee explains in an undertone to Mrs. Hogg what is going on.)

Mrs. HOGG. Congress passed that action that only two should be elected the first year Miss Barton was put in, but Congress decided that from that time there should be only two each year. Last year there were a number of ballots, until the Congress was weary, and there was no vote. This year I consider that we have a legitimate right to elect two Honorary Vice-Presidents General, and no more.

Mrs. TIBBALS. There is a motion before the House. I ask for information; is it now decided that only two Vice-Presidents can be elected each year?

CHAIRMAN. That is hardly a motion, since it was the action of a former Congress, and must stand until rescinded. The Chair recalls being a member of the Congress when it was carried. It stands as the action of a former Congress, and has not been rescinded.

Miss PIKE. I move that that action of a former Congress be rescinded.

CHAIRMAN. Question is called. The order of business is to proceed with the election of Honorary Vice-Presidents General. You understand that a former Congress ruled that two should be elected at a time.

A MEMBER. Have we not unanimously elected two already?

CHAIRMAN. No; you have unanimously elected one; the other election was Mrs. Stevenson as Honorary President General.

SAME MEMBER. According to that, there is one Honorary Vice-President General to be elected—is that not so?

CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mrs. DRAPER. As it is not on the program that Honorary Vice-Presidents General should be elected this morning, and as I know a number of persons have left intending to be back this afternoon to cast their vote, I move that this Congress now adjourn.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that the session now adjourn. All in favor of that motion will say "aye," opposed "no." It is so ordered. There are some announcements which the Chair would like you to hear. They may be of importance to each individual here.

READER makes announcements, including telegram: "Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, appreciate the honor bestowed upon her sister societies by the Daughters of the American Revolution in the election of Mrs. Daniel Manning, of New York, as President General."

Adjourned at 12.30 o'clock.

Afternoon Session, Friday, February 25, 1898.

The session was called to order at 2 o'clock. The First Vice-President General in the Chair.

CHAIRMAN. Congress is called to order.

Dr. MCGEE. I move a recess of twenty minutes, Madam Chairman, as it seems necessary.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved that we take a recess of twenty minutes, and it will be taken.

CHAIRMAN. The recess of twenty minutes has expired. Will the ladies at the door ask all outside to come in? The session is now open and we will proceed with the regular business.

Mrs. MITCHELL. I rise to a point of information. Are we not to hear the report of the committee to prevent the desecration of the flag?

CHAIRMAN. Yes, Mrs. Mitchell, very soon. The matter which was brought up this morning regarding the election of Honorary Vice-Presidents General, but incorrectly stated, is in order. The Chair misunderstood the objection made, and you know that nothing which is wrong can stand; at least, the Chair will never give her consent to that. It is impossible to go against the rules which we have adopted, and attempted to follow. No candidate can be elected, the ballot cannot be cast for any one candidate, when there are others nominated for the same office; consequently the election for Honorary Vice-Presidents General will now be in order. The nominations have been made, and ballots will be distributed, and the election will take place according to parliamentary rules and our constitutional rules. It will be done by a ballot, and no vote can be cast for one, because there are a number of nominations made for these offices. There are a number of names; if there were but one there would be no question about it. There are a number of names, consequently it must be done in this way.

Dr. MCGEE. I am very sorry that I did not have the original law before me when I made the point this morning; but at a minute's notice one cannot always pick up a book and find the proper page. I move that the nominations be closed.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that nominations be closed.

MISS PIKE. I want to make a motion, and if you close the nominations you cut me off.

CHAIRMAN. I don't cut you off; the motion will be before the House. Only one motion can be entertained at a time.

MISS PIKE. I mean that my motion won't be consistent with this motion to close the nominations.

CHAIRMAN. The member had the floor and made the motion.

MISS PIKE. Is it open to debate?

CHAIRMAN. It is open to debate. The Chair has recognized you to debate the question.

MISS PIKE. I wish to debate the question whether we shall not increase the number of Vice-Presidents General this year, in consideration of the fact that we elected no Honorary Vice-Presidents General last year, and therefore, by a rule of justice, should be entitled to four this year; and that was why I wished to offer a motion to that effect; and I was afraid that if I waited until the nominations were closed I would not be able to offer that motion.

CHAIRMAN. There are a number of names in nomination now.

MISS PIKE. Can I offer that motion after the question that the nominations be closed?

CHAIRMAN. They do not conflict, do they?—not at all. The question before you is to close the nominations for Honorary Vice-Presidents General. All in favor of this motion will please say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it and the motion is carried.

MISS PIKE. I have the motion written. Shall I send it to the Chair?

CHAIRMAN. Read it; I think you can be heard.

MISS PIKE. I move that the former action of the Continental Congress limiting the number of Honorary Vice-Presidents General to be elected each year to two be rescinded, and that the number be increased this year to four, as we did not elect any last year.

CHAIRMAN. Is there a second to this motion?

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. The motion is before you, ladies; the Reader will read the motion to you.

READER. Miss Pike, of the District, moved: "That the former action of the Continental Congress limiting the number of Honorary Vice-Presidents General to be elected each year to two be rescinded, and that the number be increased for this year to four, as we did not elect any last year."

Mrs. CROSSMAN. I speak against the motion, upon this idea: We certainly held an election last year; we cast our votes, and we held an election. The result of that election could not have been an election, otherwise it would have been announced to us. We certainly did not elect any one. We certainly held an election. When there is no result from an election is it not announced? There was not enough votes to elect those ladies; therefore it seems to me it would be most unjust to go back of last year's action and rescind a law of our Congress.

Mrs. THURSTON. Is the question open to debate?

CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mrs. THURSTON. I certainly think it would be most unwise to keep on electing and electing Honorary Vice-Presidents. It takes from the office the dignity which belongs to it.

Mrs. FAIRBANKS. I certainly think it would be very unwise for us to increase the number of our Honorary Vice-Presidents, inasmuch as we would fill the house soon, if we increase the number. I am therefore opposed to the motion.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I rise for a point of information. May I ask if there has ever been any limit set? Not every year, but I mean how many are we allowed?

CHAIRMAN. There is no limit of that kind.

Mrs. COCHRAN, of Connecticut. It is utterly impossible to hear the ladies. I am interested in this and want to hear every word.

(Cries of "Question.")

CHAIRMAN. Has the lady not heard any of the debate?

Mrs. COCHRAN. I have heard very little.

CHAIRMAN. Please come nearer and take these seats.

A MEMBER. I think the Vermont delegation has gone.

CHAIRMAN. This lady states that the Vermont delegation has gone, and these front seats are available.

Mrs. MILLS. May I place a motion before the House? I feel so deeply that the honor of electing a woman to the honor-

any position of an honorary officer in this magnificent body is the greatest honor that we can confer on any woman in this country. For that reason I feel that we should consider carefully giving these honors. We are limited by our present law to two a year. Last year we elected none, and it was evidently because the Congress had not found the two women upon whom they wished to confer this great dignity and honor. I am opposed to the motion, because I feel that, strictly speaking, we are only entitled this year to elect two Honorary Vice-Presidents General. I think we ought to consider very carefully who those two shall be. I am opposed to taking any woman—any young woman—for it. If we honor her so highly as to wish to confer this upon her, if she is a young woman, she is too valuable to be laid upon the shelf, as it were. I am opposed to taking any woman who has not done magnificent work for this organization. This compliment is to the woman and her work. If she is young she ought not to have an honorary position; she ought not to wish an honorary position, because she ought to wish to work every day and every hour in this organization. I think we ought to consider very carefully the women upon whom we confer this honor; and I think we ought to adhere strictly to our limit of two each year. That to me seems a very large number. [Applause.]

CHAIRMAN. Question is called; are you ready for the question?

Mrs. HOGG. Will the question be deferred until I make a statement?

CHAIRMAN. Certainly.

Mrs. HOGG. Thank you. I have been in the Society since its organization. This is our Seventh Continental Congress. We have sixteen Honorary Vice-Presidents General on our list. They were being rushed in at a very rapid rate of four or five a year, because any Chapter wanting to honor its member thought that was a good way to do it. Two years ago I made the motion in this Congress that the number be limited to two, and last year there were a number nominated, but there was no election. I would very earnestly request this Congress to consider deeply before they would allow any greater representation than two a year. I really thought when I made the

motion that I ought to say one a year. We have sixteen in seven years in our large Society; how many will we have when we are twenty years old? Madam President, I do earnestly hope that this motion will not be carried.

(Loud cries of "Question.")

Miss PIKE. I only ask that it be rescinded for this year.

(Cries of "No.")

Mrs. SWIFT. I move the previous question.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Swift moved the previous question. It admits of no debate. It requires a two-thirds vote. The previous question is before you. A two-thirds vote is required. All in favor will say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it, there is no question about it. Now the motion.

(Cries of "Question.")

READER (reads Miss Pike's motion): "That the former action of the Continental Congress limiting the number of Honorary Vice-Presidents General to be elected each year to two be rescinded, and that the number be increased for this year to four, as we did not elect any last year."

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of this motion will please say "aye," contrary "no." The noes have it and the motion is lost.

Dr. MCGEE. Is the chairman of tellers here?

CHAIRMAN. Is the chairman of tellers here? She evidently is not here this evening.

Dr. MCGEE. Then I would nominate Mrs. Charles Sweet Johnson as chairman of tellers for the election. Oh, I beg pardon. This lady is the vice-chairman, Mrs. McKnight. I did not know there was a vice-chairman.

CHAIRMAN. Will the tellers report? The ballot reads, "Vice-President General." You understand, just write the word "Honorary" before the "Vice-President General," and we will use the ballots which we have. That is plain, is it not?

A MEMBER. Will you please have it made very clear that Mrs. Cabell's vote has passed over, and that we must elect her by ballot?

Mrs. WALKER. Will you please be so kind as to have the nominations read, and explain about Mrs. Cabell?

CHAIRMAN. They will be read repeatedly, and every explanation will be made just as soon as we have an opportunity to be heard. The list of names will now be read.

A MEMBER. How many do we put on the ticket, two?

CHAIRMAN. Yes.

READER. Mrs. Cabell, Mrs. Elroy M. Avery, of Ohio; Miss Virginia Miller, of the District; Mrs. Stranahan, of New York; Mrs. Keim, of Connecticut, and Mrs. Burrows, of Michigan.

Dr. McGEE. It was this morning extremely painful for me personally to object to such an election as was proposed. You understand now, I am sure, that where there were six candidates for two positions, it is impossible to single out one and elect her differently from the other candidates. I made my objection as a matter of principle. Now I speak for the lady whose name was mentioned in connection with it—Mrs. Cabell; I want very much to urge her election, and I hope that every member present will put Mrs. Cabell's name as one of the two upon her ballot. Mrs. Cabell has done most admirable work for the National Society, and is entitled, if any one in the Society is, to be placed on your ballots. [Applause.]

Mrs. WALKER. I wish to add my word to Mrs. McGee's by saying I think it would be a crying shame if we do not elect Mrs. Cabell.

A MEMBER. I think there is a little bit of confusion relating to Mrs. Cabell. We have been told that she was elected this morning; I was not here, and did not know about it. I understand that we can now vote for Mrs. Cabell, and that we have the privilege of voting for two Vice-Presidents General.

CHAIRMAN. Yes; you understand, ladies; only put two names on your ballots.

Mrs. DICKINS. Ladies, I think as one of the older members of the Society I would like to speak a few words for a lady whom a great many of you have not had the opportunity of meeting, because for some time she has been detained at home and has been unable to work. But the work she did in our early days certainly should commend her to this Congress. One of the women who did great and honorable work for this Society in its early days, who worked long and well, who presided at one of the most trying days that I have ever seen in any Congress, and did it well, with her whole heart, and worked hard, was Mrs. Stranahan, of Brooklyn. She is a candidate, and I would like to call the attention of the younger members of the Congress to her name.

A MEMBER. We who know Mrs. Stranahan at home endorse her most heartily.

Miss FORSYTH. Madam President, Daughters of the Continental Congress, you already know my sentiments in regard to Mrs. Stranahan, for I expressed them yesterday in seconding her nomination, but I rise to speak in reference to the nomination of Mrs. Cabell. Mrs. Cabell yesterday received the entire, unanimous vote of this Congress. We were to have elected her by acclamation, instructing that the vote should be cast for her. To withdraw from such a step as that because one objection was made by some one who evidently has not understood the situation, would be such a slur upon the dignified and noble position that this Congress has taken on everything that has come before it, that I must speak in protest against such withdrawal. Ladies, I have been here at every Congress. The first house in which any of us were received in Washington was Mrs. Cabell's. Year after year we were taken there and welcomed as her guests, the entire Congress and their friends. You have no idea of what the hospitality of Washington was in those days, when we could only go into private houses, and the one house that never failed us, the one presiding officer that never failed us, in courtesy or dignity when she was in the Chair as our presiding officer, was this lady whose name has come before you. I earnestly beg that you will not now allow so great a discourtesy to Mrs. Cabell; it would be a shame and a disgrace. [Applause.]

Mrs. ALEXANDER. I did not understand that there was a single objection. I understood she was elected last night, but it became a matter of question as to the legality of the proceedings; and now we simply hope to elect her just as unanimously, but by this ballot, and in speaking in her favor I beg that all of you remember that we already have elected her unanimously; therefore any one who does not put her name down is going back on her word of last night.

Prof. WORCESTER. I would like to speak. I do not think it ought to be necessary to say a word in favor of Mrs. Avery. However, as some things that have been said might reflect upon her fitness for the office, I would like to make a little

statement. She is young, we know, and the impression might be made that she was too young to be laid upon the shelf, but it must be remembered that it was Mrs. Avery's own wish not to be in an active place on the Board, and we could not do her a greater honor than to vote for her to be an Honorary Vice-President General. Ohio has no Honorary Vice-President General, and might never have the opportunity of having another one.

CHAIRMAN. The complaint is made that the difficulty as to noise, the principal difficulty, is on the stage. The stenographers can do no work on account of the talking on the stage and just outside. Is it necessary to say anything more than that? They simply cannot go on with their work. The ballot box has been taken away and is locked up, but the Chair is sure you can deposit your ballots in some way that will be satisfactory. Will you have the ballot box passed to you, or will you come to the box? Has every voter a ballot? Has every member a ballot?

Mrs. Hatcher brings box for ballots.

(Cries of "Pass it and save time.")

CHAIRMAN. Those in favor of passing it will say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it and the box will be passed.

Mrs. MAXWELL. Is a motion in order?

CHAIRMAN. It would seem to the Chair that it would be better to finish the voting before anything else. Will you send it up, please?

(A member from Pennsylvania hands note to Miss Richards and explains that as very few of the Pennsylvania delegates were present at morning session, she would like it read for their information.)

READER. The Pennsylvania delegation desire to state that they tendered Mrs. Hogg the nomination of both Vice-President General and Honorary Vice-President General, but she declined, to be Honorary State Regent, and they feel they cannot honor her too highly.

CHAIRMAN. Is there any voter who has not deposited her ballot? Then the box will be taken out and the tellers will begin their work. The next in order—(interrupted).

A MEMBER. May I put in my vote? I have just come in.

CHAIRMAN. Certainly. Now, is there any lady who has not a ballot and who has not voted and is wishing to vote?

Mrs. WALKER. Will you kindly inform that lady that Mrs. Cabell was not unanimously elected, as it may make a difference in her vote?

CHAIRMAN. The report of the Committee to Memorialize Congress about the Census of 1790, Mrs. Prince, chairman. Is there any other member of that committee present with the report to offer? Apparently there is no one present. The report of the Committee on the Meadow Garden Farm, Mrs. Dickins, chairman. If there is any voter who has not deposited her ballot, let the page bring it.

A MEMBER. I move that the polls be closed, and that we proceed to the order of business.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved that the polls be closed and that we proceed to business. All in favor of this motion will say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it and it is so ordered.

Mrs. DICKINS:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON MEADOW GARDEN FARM.

Madam President and Members of the Seventh Continental Congress: Your Committee has the honor to report as follows: Meadow Garden, the home of George Walton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, is offered to the Society for purchase. It is situated in the city of Augusta, Georgia, on the First level of the Augusta Canal. The land is here divided into lots of 40 feet front by 151 feet 7 inches deep. It will be necessary to buy three lots, Nos. 30, 31, and 32, in order to keep the old yard about the house intact. George Walton was born in Virginia in 1741 and lived at Meadow Garden from 1791 to the day of his death. He was not only one of the famous band of signers of the Declaration, but was six times a Representative to the United States Congress, once a United States Senator, once Chief Justice of the State of Georgia, several times a Member of the Legislature, and four times a Judge of the Supreme Court of Georgia. This surely is a record of which we must all be proud. Service to the country in those early days did not mean the carrying out of well-framed laws, assisted by the great country which now, thanks to such men, is ours; but it meant the giving of one's health, strength, and very life to frame and make our laws, and, if necessary, to feel the halter of England draw about their necks. Honored by frequent appointment to positions where he had the opportunity, and always embraced it, of founding the United States, he did his duty and passed on to a higher reward in the home which

to-day is offered to us for the small sum of twenty-five hundred dollars. Your Committee therefore recommends that: Whereas, the objects of this Society are, "to perpetuate the memory of the spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence by the acquisition and protection of historical spots and the erection of monuments," we do take the sum above mentioned from the National treasury and purchase the property above described; provided, that the title be vested in the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution; and further provided, that the Augusta Chapter of our Society will occupy the same for headquarters.

Respectfully submitted,

MARGUERITE DICKINS,

Chairman.

MARY ISABELLA FORSYTH.

ELIZABETH BRYANT JOHNSTON.

After report, Mrs. DICKINS continues: This is the end of the report, ladies, but I would like to make a few oral remarks. The Augusta Chapter has succeeded in raising \$600, which they are willing to expend in restoring this property. They are willing to care for it and use it as their headquarters. The title should be vested in the National Society if the money is taken from the National treasury, because the National treasury belongs to one and all of us, and is merely a means of accumulating a sum sufficient with which to do something, and that is why the committee makes the recommendation and its report which is now before you.

CHAIRMAN. Report is before you, ladies.

A MEMBER. I move it be accepted.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. All in favor will say "aye," contrary "no." [Cries of "Rising vote."] A rising vote is called for: all in favor of the acceptance of this report will rise.

Mrs. SWIFT. Does that carry with it that we buy the place?

CHAIRMAN. Yes, when you accept the report you accept its recommendation.

A MEMBER. I do not believe it is so understood.

CHAIRMAN. We do not wish anything voted upon that is not thoroughly understood. You have heard the recommendation of the chairman; you have heard the report. If you accept the report, it carries the recommendation with it; you accept the recommendation, of course. It is moved and seconded to accept the report. Do you wish to ask any questions?

Mrs. BALLINGER. I was only going to say, Madam President, that it seems to me that this is an historical monument. The price is so small I think it would be unwise to allow this opportunity to go by to possess it in the name of the National Society.

Mrs. SWIFT. If we are to build a Continental Hall, why should we spend money on these small things? We collect money to have a Continental Hall; why should we give this money for some outside consideration? I do not believe in it, and hope this motion will not pass.

Mrs. EDWARDS. I am continually asked in my work everywhere, not only in my own State, but in others, "What are you doing as a Society?" I can only hope that the Chapters are doing work, but the National Society is not. It seems to me if that is one of our foundation plans, that we are to purchase historical sites, we ought to do it when we have an opportunity. [Applause.]

Miss LIPSCOMB. I wish to say that we commend the report in every respect. It is fair and legitimate; the use of the money would be legitimate, because it is in thorough accordance with the design of this Society, and we are not going outside of anything which was proposed by the Constitution of this Society in asking for this appropriation. Then, again, the Georgia ladies will have to spend considerable money; this will pass, in this property, remember, to the care of the National Society. It will be occupied as headquarters by the Augusta Chapter, and they will care for it. They have also to buy property around this same property, and they are only asking this appropriation by the Congress in order to help them to further the cause and the ends of the Society, to honor those who have achieved our independence and to increase the Society and make it more useful. I therefore hope that not a lady will vote against this appropriation.

Mrs. LITTLEFIELD. Madam President and Daughters, before we vote away any more money from our National Society, let us go and take the real daughters of Revolutionary soldiers, who went unshod over the frozen snow and left their bloody tracks behind them—let us take the real daughters of those Revolutionary soldiers from the almshouses of our country. [Applause.]

Mrs. KNOTT. No matter how pleasant it would be and how deserving a charity, to buy this property, I think it would make an annoying precedent. We have in Maryland a house in which Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, lived. It is now used as a tenement house, and I think if we look throughout the country we will find that the houses of many of the signers of the Declaration of Independence are for sale and all in very bad repair. If we begin by buying the house of one, we will not know where to stop.

Mrs. DICKINS. I hope that some day we will buy them all; I want them all, and I want to begin with the home of George Walton, which we can get for \$2,500, and for which we have a resolution allowing us to pay. I want to begin with that, and want to buy one every year.

Dr. MCGEE. Having had a certain amount of training on the National Board, whose members are extremely careful of their expenditures, and consider every cent, I want to ask a very practical question. Was it not voted the other day that the surplus in the treasury should be given to the Continental Hall? If so, where is this money to come from?

Mrs. THOMPSON, of Massachusetts. I want to say that I live where every square inch of the State is historical. We have more houses, more monuments, more Daughters, than any other State of the Union; and if we begin it seems to me there is no way of stopping. I wish we could buy every house, but I don't see how we can begin?

CHAIRMAN. The Chair must rule that no lady shall speak twice on this subject until others have spoken.

Miss WILBUR. I want to say that, as a Georgian, of course any resolution to perpetuate the history of Georgia appeals to me, but it was not mentioned in the report—at least we did not hear it—that George Walton commanded a regiment of artillery in the siege of Savannah, and he was very badly wounded at that time and taken prisoner by the British. Since his active military service was connected with Savannah, and he did not go to Augusta until afterward, it seems to me his final home is not so connected with his military history as a great many monuments are, and it would seem well for us to

consider if there would not be some other way equally appropriate of perpetuating his memory.

(Cries of "Question.")

Mrs. BURDETT. I wish, like Mrs. Dickins, we would buy every spot in these United States; but we have two, three, four, in Vermont, that we would like to buy. We are trying as hard as we can in our own State to buy them, and we cannot buy them; and we would like to have Congress, if they could, help us. We have five, six, even ten.

Mrs. CHITTENDEN. Might we hear from the Treasurer General whether we will impoverish ourselves by voting this money away? I have been treasurer, and I am sure I would not have sat still and seen any society vote away money that we could not meet.

Mrs. HATCH. I think this matter is entirely in the hands of the Congress. Our dues for this year are all in my office now; they have not been touched since the 5th of February. I am sure if we have very nearly \$24,000, we have enough in our treasury to buy this home, but I believe in having our own home before we buy anybody else's.

Miss DESHA. It is with the greatest delight that I hear a proposition made to carry out the very first clause in our Constitution—preservation of historical spots. I am in favor of a Continental Hall, and hope we will have a home, and I am in favor of every bit of the money being set aside that comes from charters, and rosettes, and a certain appropriation from this Society every year. But the Continental Hall can wait; these historic spots are passing away. And I believe that this Society will take a stand in the right direction when it appropriates some money to buy the historic spots that are passing away every day. We cannot stop their passing into the hands of improper people unless we do make that appropriation; and it will be one of the greatest things for this Society to take up the things that it was organized to do. [Applause.]

Mrs. DAVOL, of Massachusetts. I want to say, and I hope the ladies will hear, that our Chapter has taken a real daughter out of the poor-house, and made her a member of the Chapter, and put her in a comfortable home, and the old lady thinks she is in heaven. The Chapter has not over fifty members,

and is about a year old. It is the Lydia Cobb Chapter, of Taunton, that has taken from the poor-house and placed in a comfortable home a real daughter, who thinks she is now in heaven.

Mrs. HARRISON. I want to speak in reference to what Miss Desha said. I think that if the National Society buys property, the individual Chapters will cease to do so. I think it will kill the interest in our States. We have difficulty in raising money; it means a great deal of work and it means a great deal of perseverance. The State of Texas has raised, from five-cent subscriptions from every child in the public schools, enough money to restore the quarters and to restore them to beauty. Colorado has done the same thing. It means work, and intense work; but every State can raise money to restore her own interesting spots if they will work.

Mrs. SARGENT. All the States represented in this organization give one-half their dues to the National Society. Their principal work is to perpetuate the memory of those from whom we are proud to descend. That is their first work. The Continental Hall is a secondary work; a necessary work, but a secondary one. As we give one-half of our money to this National Society, we find it difficult to do the work which we are all wanting to do. [Applause.] On the Atlantic seaboard, from Maine to Georgia, lie the principal historic spots. The West, unfortunately, have not that work to do, and if we pour our money in together, is it any more than right that in this way the West should help the Atlantic seaboard to buy such places as this, to buy Paul Revere's home, to buy Charles Parvin's house, and to do this work which really represents us as the Daughters of the American Revolution?

Mrs. FOWLER. The House of Paul Revere and Faneuil Hall must be restored, but Massachusetts will not ask the National Society to do the work. The Old South Meeting House has been saved at a cost of \$150,000, and by women.

Mrs. THOMPSON, of New York. I would like to suggest that if each Daughter of the 23,000 paid ten cents, we could buy the Georgia home of the signer of the Declaration of Independence; and I would like to ask the Chair if the Continental Hall is not a separate fund in the treasury?

CHAIRMAN. The lady asked a question; did you want it answered?

Mrs. THOMPSON. I did. If the fund for the Continental Hall is not a separate fund from the treasury of the Daughters?

Mrs. DICKINS. Madam Chairman, it is part of the treasury of the Daughters in a way. What we call the permanent fund—half of the life memberships, ten cents from each rosette sold, a dollar from every badge sold—in short, those things which are allotted to the permanent fund, those percentages which are allotted to the permanent fund, go to the Continental Hall. That is part of our treasury, and all the voluntary subscriptions go to the Continental Hall Fund. Those two things constitute the Continental Hall Fund—the permanent fund, which is composed of certain percentages set aside for the purpose, and voluntary subscriptions.

Mrs. CAMERON. It is true, as the lady who spoke said, that the West has no historic homes; but we have our own work to do; we have monuments to build and we have various things; and it seems to me that each State ought to purchase its own historic homes and take care of them; and I would suggest, so far as possible, that those historic homes be made places of refuge, or homes for the Daughters who need them. I want to suggest that the real daughters of the Revolution are fast passing away; it is our first duty to take care of them.

Miss JOHNSTON. I would like to call attention to the remarks of the lady from Massachusetts. She says—and it is a usual habit of speaking of the money—"We give one-half to the National Society." I submit most respectfully that that term shall not be used; that we reserve one-half for our own use is what you should say. You do not give it to us; you do not give it to anybody. Now, I signed that report because the money will be in your own name; you are not giving it away, you are keeping it; bear that in mind. As for the work of the West, the West is healthy and young and growing; she cannot have the kind of work that is needed in the East. I am also called a western woman. I am from Kentucky. We have a few places to commemorate there, but nothing to the ones in Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, Massachusetts, or North Carolina—any of those States; and I think there is no division in monu-

mental work at all. It ought to be placed where it belongs—wherever you find a spot to-day or a grave to commemorate; that is your work in the West as well as ours. [Applause.]

Mrs. SMITH, of Alabama. I would like to say that we are plainly in the line of our constitutional rights in seeking to purchase this historic spot in Georgia. In the question of taking care of the real daughters of the American Revolution we are not in a constitutional line; our Constitution does not provide for this at all. I want to say this, coming from Alabama, and knowing the State of Georgia as I do, we have no historic spots in Alabama and I know of but this one in Georgia. They write to me, "We don't see any use in organizing Chapters in our various towns, because we have no historic spots in Alabama to mark, and we see no use in forming Chapters for the Daughters of the American Revolution." As I said, we have so few of these spots in the South, none in Alabama, and but this one in Georgia, it seems to me that the Daughters of the American Revolution might be magnanimous enough, if not just enough, to allow us enough to mark and purchase this one spot in Georgia. We think it is plainly our right, what we are organized for, as set forth in the very first part of our Constitution. We are certainly in the line of our duty, and we ask it for that reason.

Mrs. ATKINS, of Indiana. There are divers aspects, as we see, of this same subject. There is one aspect that has scarcely been touched upon. I represent personally a native of the State of Massachusetts, but now a western woman. One of the sadnesses of my removal from my own first home is that I own nothing there. My family is passing away, and I have little to hold me to the part of the Union that I must say I still most love for its historic more than its personal associations. I should love personally, and I think many western Daughters of the American Revolution would love, to own a little bit of ground which we could call our own; which has historic associations. We have none in our own homes. The Indians held undisputed right where we now live during the revolutionary times. We would love to be personally interested in these old monuments, which are ours as well as yours. [Applause.]

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I would like to be recognized. I would like to suggest, as a substitute to the report, that these Daughters here pledge themselves each to accept Mrs. Thompson's suggestion that we each give ten cents to the monument of Georgia and expedite business and let us get away from here without having so much discussion. Ten cents is a small matter from each Daughter, and I will give the first ten cents, and five times ten, to stop the discussion.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. There is a motion before you, ladies.

(Cries of "Question.")

Mrs. DRAPER. I dislike to say any ungracious thing. I have listened to this with very much interest. I have not heard the Treasurer General speak, but I have looked at the report. Now, \$38,000 in the treasury of the Daughters of the American Revolution seems a large amount, but if we look at that report we see that almost all of it that has been accumulated in different years past by your direct vote, has gone to the permanent fund for the building which is to be erected in the future in memory of all our ancestors, North and South. [Applause.] That cannot be touched; you cannot touch that fund. There was only \$8,000, I think, in the current fund at the time of the report. Five thousand dollars of that you yourselves this week turned over to the permanent fund, which can only be used for the Continental Hall. That leaves only a balance of \$3,000 to begin the year with, and there are a great many expenses; all the expenses of this large Congress will have to be paid for out of that amount, and, Madam President, we have passed amendments to the Constitution; new copies of the Constitution should be in the hands of every Daughter. That always means money. Must we not think, first, have we got that \$2,500 before we can spend it? Now I myself personally will be very glad to be the second one to give fifty cents.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I am getting them fast, ladies!

Mrs. DRAPER. Personally is one thing, coming out of the treasury is another.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Won't you put my motion?

CHAIRMAN. The question is upon the adoption of the re-

port; Mrs. McCartney offers a substitute. Do you understand Mrs. McCartney's substitute?

Miss CUSHING, of Rhode Island. I move we accept the report without the recommendation.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that we accept the report without the recommendation. All in favor of this motion will say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it and the motion is carried.

A MEMBER. Was it not adopted before?

CHAIRMAN. No.

Mrs. NASH. Madam President, may we now go on to unfinished business? Would it be in order to present a petition which South Carolina wishes to present to this honorable body?

CHAIRMAN. A little more business before that. The Chair thought you were going to speak to that motion.

Mrs. NASH. I would like to make a motion that the special order of this evening, immediately after convening, be the taking of the amendments from the table, where they were laid on Wednesday, was it not?

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that we make the amendments which were laid on the table Wednesday the special order of business for this evening. You have heard the motion, ladies. What is your will. All in favor of this motion will say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it; it is so ordered. The Chair will ask that you be here promptly. The Chair has stated to you to-day that as long as you continue in Washington there will be some one here, presumably myself, to open your sessions promptly at the hour named on the program. Is it asking too much that you should be here to attend to your own business? I beg that you will be here promptly at half past seven and take up the amendments.

Mrs. SHIELDS. I have a resolution to offer

READER. "WHEREAS, The widow of the late Commissioner of Fisheries of the United States, Mrs. Marshall MacDonald, the first Treasurer General, Daughters of the American Revolution, has in her possession a picture of Washington by the elder Peale; and

WHEREAS, Our first Treasurer General, Mrs. MacDonald, has become the victim of ill fortune to such an extent that she is willing to sell this valuable picture to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution:

Resolved, That the Chair appoint a Committee to consider the purchase of this picture."

MISS FORSYTH. I second this motion most enthusiastically. I was appointed by the Board to bring this matter forward. It gives me great pleasure that it has been brought forward by Mrs. Shields, and that I have the privilege now of seconding it. It is one of the things that it seems to me we have certainly a right to do.

CHAIRMAN. You have heard the resolution, which has been seconded. What will you do with it? [Cries, "Have not heard it."] All in favor will say "aye." [Renewed, "Didn't hear it."] The Reader will read this to you who did not hear it. If you listen, perhaps you might hear it.

(Reader re-reads resolution.)

CHAIRMAN. The mover of this resolution states that it is her desire that the present occupant of the Chair should appoint this committee. The Chair would ask that this be referred to the National Board of Management, so that your President General may appoint this committee, as she has the power of doing. Appreciating Mrs. Shields' desire, the Chair will ask that this be referred to the National Board of Management.

MISS JOHNSTON. I was asked for my certificate in regard to this picture. I examined it about six months ago, and pronounced it a Charles Peale. They are getting scarce, those early portraits by Peale. He was the painter who first painted Washington as an officer of the Revolution. This is called a kit-cat portrait, not a full length; he painted many full lengths. There is one at the White House you saw yesterday, and there is one in the Capitol you may have seen. I would recommend the House to think favorably of this when it is placed before you.

(Cries, "What is the value of it?")

MISS JOHNSTON. I think \$1,000 would be very reasonable for it.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair would call your attention to the fact that the resolution refers this to a committee. You will not be called upon to act hastily, and if you introduce it in this way it will lead to discussion. The Chair is under the impression that reports of committees should take precedence. Will you accede to the request of the Chair and refer this to the Board of Management? All in favor will please say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it and it is so ordered.

CHAIRMAN. Report of Flag Committee is in order. Wait a moment; the report of the Auditing Committee takes precedence of this; it was deferred some days ago. Mrs. Churchman, chairman.

Mrs. CHURCHMAN (reads report):

REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE.

Madam President and Members of the Seventh Continental Congress: The Auditing Committee has the honor to report the acceptance of the report of the Treasurer General and that of the Business Manager of the American Monthly Magazine, through the report of the expert, Mr. Henry H. Flather, who was appointed by the President General. Your Committee begs leave to express hearty endorsement of the suggestions in the report of the Committee on the Recommendation in the Reports of National Officers, that at least three members of the Auditing Committee be residents of the District and that the Treasurer's accounts be audited once in three months by an expert, selected by the Committee, not in the employ of the Treasurer General.

Most respectfully submitted,

ELIZABETH CLARKE CHURCHMAN,

Chairman.

MRS. JOSIAH CARPENTER.

MRS. WM. FITZHUGH EDWARDS.

MRS. JOHN M. THURSTON.

MRS. J. HARVEY MATHES.

MRS. WILLIAM WIRT HENRY.

MRS. GEORGE H. SHIELDS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 20, 1897.

MRS. ELIZABETH CLARKE CHURCHMAN,

Chairman Auditing Committee, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Madam: In accordance with the request of the President General, I have audited the accounts of the Treasurer General, from May 25, 1897, to February 8, 1898, at the offices of the Society, and report as follows:

Cash on hand May 25, 1897,		\$3,651 29
Cash received from May 25, 1897, to February 8, 1898, inclusive:		
Charters,	\$289 00	
Life members,	550 00	
Initiation fees,	3,363 00	
Annual dues,	12,186 00	
Miscellaneous,	8,439 70	24,827 70
		<hr/>
Total,	\$28,478 99	
Cash disbursed from May 25, 1897, to February 8, 1898....	24,664 29	
		<hr/>
Balance,	\$3,814 70	

The pass book showing the transactions with the National Metropolitan Bank, Washington, D. C., was written up to February 10, 1898, by the bank and returned with all checks paid to that date, showing a balance in bank to the credit of the Treasurer General of \$3,996.10. The difference between the balance shown by the Treasurer General's books and that of the National Metropolitan Bank is caused, partly, by forty checks, drawn prior to February 8, 1898, and amounting to \$152.00, which had not been presented at the bank for payment; and, partly, by check drawn to the order of Easton & Rupp, dated November 2, 1897, which was written in the stub of the check book for \$9.15—the correct amount—while the check was made out for \$9.75—the amount paid by the bank—which necessarily makes a difference of sixty cents between the books of the Treasurer General and that of the bank.

The receipts were made up of a large number of small amounts from different sources, all of which are properly accounted for. The expenditures, which comprise a large number of items, I have examined and found correct, with the exception of the check for \$9.75, referred to above. All checks returned by the bank were properly endorsed and cancelled. I examined all receipts for expenditures filed by the Treasurer General, from May 25, 1897, to February 8, 1898, inclusive, and found them all properly receipted and approved by the Chairman of the Finance Committee. I also verified the posting in the ledger of each item, both debit and credit, from May 25, 1897, to February 8, 1898, inclusive, comprising about 3,200 items, and found them correctly posted, with the exception of several items which were posted to the wrong Chapter. These errors in posting do not change the balance of the Treasurer General in any way, but do change the balance of several of the Chapters. These errors can be easily rectified.

The pass book showing the transactions with the American Security & Trust Company, Washington, D. C., was written up by the Company to February 15, 1898, showing a balance of \$3,656.91 belonging to the permanent fund, while the books of the Treasurer General show

a balance to the credit of that fund, on that day, of \$3,626.23. This amount is \$30.68 less than the balance shown by the book of the American Security & Trust Company, and the difference was caused by said Company placing to the credit of the permanent fund, on January 8, 1898, the sum of \$30.68, this being the semi-annual interest on moneys on deposit at that time, which fact was unknown to the Treasurer General until her book was settled. This difference will be adjusted at the next settlement of the pass book. I visited the American Security & Trust Company and was shown the following securities by the Treasurer General:

Two American Security & Trust Company debenture four per cent. bonds (par value \$500.00 each),	\$1,000 00
One American Security & Trust Company debenture five per cent. bond, par value	1,000 00
Four American Security & Trust Company debenture five per cent. bonds (par value \$100 each),	400 00
Fifteen U. S. four per cent. registered bonds of 1907, (par value \$1,000 each),	15,000 00
Six U. S. five per cent. registered bonds of 1904 (par value \$1,000 each),	6,000 00
All the foregoing bonds belong to the Permanent Fund.	
Also four U. S. four per cent. registered bonds of 1904 (par value \$1,000 each), which belong to the Current Fund,	4,000 00

In addition to these I was shown a note signed by T. B. Moran for \$240.40, dated April, 1894, which is said to belong to the Continental Hall Fund.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY H. FLATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 24, 1898.*

MRS. ELIZABETH CLARKE CHURCHMAN.

Madam: In compliance with the instructions of Mrs. A. E. Stevenson, President General, National Society Daughters American Revolution, I have the honor to state that I have examined the books of the Business Manager of the American Monthly Magazine from May 22, 1897, to January 31, 1898, and to submit the following:

Amount received from subscriptions and sale of extra copies,	\$1,504 53
Amount received for advertising,	211 00
Total receipts,	\$1,805 53

which amount has been handed over to the Treasurer General, who has duly receipted for the same.

After a careful examination I find the books absolutely correct

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY H. FLATHER.

Mrs. DICKINS. May I ask what that means, "not in the employ of the Treasurer General"?

Mrs. CHURCHMAN. That was inserted in this report by the desire of the committee, as a protection to the Treasurer General.

Mrs. DICKINS. I just wanted it explained to the House; thanks.

CHAIRMAN. What will you do with this report? It is moved and seconded that we accept this report.

Mrs. GANNETT. If our Treasurer General's accounts need to be audited once in every three months, why do we need an expert book-keeper at the salary of \$1,200 a year? What is he for?

CHAIRMAN. This question can scarcely be entered into now, Mrs. Gannett; it is one hardly bearing upon the report of the committee, and hardly to be touched on here without prolonging the session of the Congress. All in favor of accepting this report will please say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it and it is accepted.

A MEMBER. I have some money here for Georgia. What shall I do with it? There are other ladies in the rear of the house who are willing to give, but they wish to know who is to be custodian.

CHAIRMAN. Is there any Georgia representative?

Miss MICKLEY, of Pennsylvania. If we give \$2,500 to Georgia this year, who will take care of it next year?

CHAIRMAN. There is nothing of this sort before the House now.

A MEMBER. I am a representative of Georgia, and would prefer to have the money given to the Chair.

CHAIRMAN. Give it to the chairman of the committee, Mrs. Dickins.

Mrs. DICKINS. The committee, having reported, does not exist.

A MEMBER. Well, can't we appoint Mrs. Dickins?

Mrs. DICKINS. I would prefer the State Regent of Georgia, or Mrs. Harrison, of Augusta, Ga.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair will ask Mrs. McCartney to take charge of contributions for Georgia.

Mrs. WALKER. I wish to ask you for a piece of information, or rather make a suggestion on the subject. I think, Madam President, that it might be courteous to our alternates in the galleries if the ladies that are collecting money for this purpose would go up there; they might like to give something. It is simply a suggestion.

Miss FORSYTH. I thought perhaps you would be interested in knowing that I brought with me to Washington a contribution for this purpose from our new President General, and also a promise to assist heartily and eagerly in this matter from Mrs. Stranahan, who was nominated for our Honorary Vice-President General.

Mrs. McKNIGHT. Madam Chairman and ladies, I have the honor to announce the result of the vote for Honorary Vice-President General: 248 ballots cast; necessary to elect, 125; 4 blanks; Mrs. Burrows, 4; Miss Virginia Miller, 23; Mrs. Keim, 35; Mrs. Stranahan, 110; Mrs. Avery, 115; Mrs. Cabell, 205. Madam Chairman, Mrs. Cabell alone was elected. [Applause.]

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Cabell is elected. [Applause.] Now the report of the Flag Committee. Quiet, ladies!

READER (reads report):

REPORT OF THE FLAG COMMITTEE.

To the Daughters of the American Revolution Assembled in Continental Congress: The Committee on bill to prevent desecration of the flag respectfully submits the following report:

The Committee was organized July 9, 1897, by the appointment of Mrs. Walter Kempster, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Chairman; Mrs. James G. Jenkins, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Mrs. Henry C. Payne, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Mrs. Julius Howard Pratt, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Later, Mrs. John Ritchie, of Frederick, Maryland, and Mrs. R. Randolph Powell, of Washington, D. C., were added to the Committee.

The active work began in November, 1897, the methods pursued being such as would lead to united exertion on the part of all the Daughters as far as they could be reached.

The Committee was given no instruction and has been guided in every step by the unanimous opinion of its members. It has considered the question of expenditure carefully, realizing that in the event of a disappointing result of our endeavors there would be no *visible* return for the outlay.

The Milwaukee Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution has gladly borne the moderate expense necessary, as a patriotic labor which it was able to undertake and hoped to carry on until success is assured.

The work has necessarily been conducted by the issue of circulars and letters, about two thousand seven hundred circulars having been sent out. Circulars similar to those that have been given each of the Delegates in Congress have twice been sent to every State Regent, with appeals to arouse the sentiment in their States, and to enlist the energies of the Daughters. Each Chapter which endorsed the petition to the United States Congress for a law to prevent desecration of the flag (which was sent December 9, 1896, to *every* Chapter in the National Society) was also sent this circular. The expense of printing and postage, and the uncertainty and incompleteness of addresses rendered it unwise, in the opinion of the Committee, to attempt sending circulars this season to *every* Chapter of the National Society.

Personal letters, supplementing the circulars, have been written to influential men and women, who are known to be especially interested in matters of public welfare, asking their assistance in the effort to protect the flag. The Chairman has written about two hundred of these letters and the other members of the Committee by their co-operation have largely increased that number.

While the Daughters of the American Revolution have been actively engaged in this work, they are by no means alone; most of the patriotic Societies are allied in this movement, and success lies in this alliance.

We now ask you, Daughters of the American Revolution, to take closely to heart this duty, of which you all have a share. The individual, personal exertion, which possibly reaches but a few, when it is reinforced many thousand-fold by the great Society of Daughters of the American Revolution extending to every State of the Union, will give such vigor and strength to the call for protection of the old flag of our fathers, that Congress cannot refuse to grant our prayer.

Respectfully submitted,

Chairman of Committee on "Bill to Prevent Desecration of the Flag."

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN, February 18, 1898.

CHAIRMAN. Ladies, you have heard this report. What is your will?

A MEMBER. I move it be accepted.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that this report be accepted. All in favor will say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it and it is accepted.

READER. This is the name of the lady, Mrs. James Moore, Augusta, Ga., who will receive the money for the purchase of Meadow Garden.

Mrs. NASH. Madam President and ladies, this is a petition which I have been requested by the State Regent of South Carolina to present to this Congress. It is not a petition for any money; we do not want any money from this Congress, but merely want the endorsement of this Congress as a body of patriotic women to a petition which the Daughters of South Carolina intend to present to the United States Congress, and we want the endorsement of these women, feeling that this means a great deal, that it would carry great weight with them. With the permission of the President General, I would be very glad to read it.

Now, ladies, you understand that we are not asking this Congress for the appropriation of \$40,000. This is a memorial which we intend presenting to the United States Congress, the other small Congress that sits up on the hill. [Applause.] What we want is that we should have the endorsement of this Congress before we present it. And here is a resolution which I would like to present.

The Daughters of the American Revolution in South Carolina are heart and soul embarked in a big undertaking. They wish the Congress of these United States to erect a monument to the memory of the three Revolutionary Generals, Marion, Sumter, and Pickens, and to that end have entrusted me with a petition to the United States Congress, which they desire endorsed by this Congress. Such an endorsement would carry great weight with it, Madam President, and I now therefore ask permission to have this petition read from the rostrum that all may hear it and know fully what we ask them to endorse.

Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, now in Congress assembled, do endorse the petition of its South Carolina members asking United States Congress to erect a monument to the three Revolutionary Generals, Marion, Sumter, and Pickens, and in token thereof, that our President General be empowered to affix her signature to the said petition and take such other means of endorsement as she may deem appropriate.

Mrs. CLARK WARING,
State Regent of South Carolina.

To the Honorable the House of Representatives of the United States of America: The petition of the undersigned, members of the National

Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, thereunto duly authorized and instituted, at a convention of Chapters held in the city of Columbia, State of South Carolina, on the 7th day of November, 1897, respectfully shows:

That there is as yet in existence no tablet, trophy, pillar, column, monument, or memorial of any kind, to commemorate the valiant achievements and keep up the memory of those brave soldiers of the Revolution, Francis Marion, Thomas Sumter, and Andrew Pickens, who, "crowned capable to lead" in the great battle for liberty, did their parts nobly and well; and that it is the sense of your petitioners that a public recognition of their distinguished services should no longer be delayed, and that a fitting monument—one monument to the three Revolutionary Generals—should be forthwith erected. To this end, the Daughters of the American Revolution resident in South Carolina, for themselves, for the National Society, and for all patriotic men and women in these United States, do pray that the sum of forty thousand dollars be appropriated by your honorable body to erect the said monument to the said three Revolutionary Generals, Marion, Sumter, and Pickens, in the city of Columbia, State of South Carolina.

These men of the olden time, trained to war in the dire extremities of war, were no ordinary men—they were great soldiers. Their memories appeal to you this day with an unanswerable appeal; their claim upon you is an inextinguishable claim. They are your countrymen; they deserve well at your hands. Something more than a forgotten grave! Something more than a few printed words on the pages of history! Something that will outlast the flash of eulogy and the victorious shouts of a nation, independent!

A beautiful design in marble, stone, bronze, what you will, only let it be lasting as is their fame, and high as were their virtues, and upon it their names carved in letters that will brave a thousand years—and their lives and their deeds be set forth upon it in a fair pattern, to move the wonder, and the admiration, and the emulations of generations yet unborn, your children and your children's children, to the intent that the Republic may happily "never lack doers when great work is to be done."

Not empty stone, this, as some may argue, but stone which shall fairly palpitate with the story of how brave men have fought for their country; not meaningless bronze, but bronze apotheosized to all good meanings and high enterprise; not cold marble, but marble warmed by the heart's blood of heroes chiselled into it! Greater the power of such marble, bronze, or stone, "rousing and to rouse," than a whole code of patriotic laws. Every inch of its substance will exhale the dear love of country, the sweet love of liberty.

This, your honorable body, is the prayer of your petitioners. Cast it not lightly aside. The God of Battles, Himself, must approve of it.

that a great nation should take measures to perpetuate the memory of its dead heroes.

(Signed)

MALVINA S. WARING.
FRANCES M. JONES.
ESTHER P. WHITE.
ANNIE I. ROBERTSON.
MINNIE L. NICHOLLS
CAROLINE R. NASH.

Attest:

ISABEL D. MARTIN,
Secretary Convention.

Endorsed by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

(Signed)

LETITIA GREEN STEVENSON,
President General N. S. D. A. R.

Miss TEMPLE. Tennessee would like to have the pleasure of seconding the petition from the residents of South Carolina. It seems to me that this is just in the line of work that we should do. This commits us to nothing except our influence in the line of preserving the memory of our forefathers, the men who have preserved this country. It is a well-known fact that at a critical period of our country's history these very generals named in the petition we are asked to endorse came in at a critical time and saved the country; and through their influence, therefore, I feel that every Daughter here would like to have our influence used in this direction.

Mrs. SARGENT. I would also like to heartily endorse this, only adding that I wish the Daughters could do something for this themselves rather than appeal to the Congress.

CHAIRMAN. All in favor will please say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it; it is carried.

Dr. McGEE. I have a brief but very important matter to bring before the Congress.

(Reads resolution:)

WHEREAS, The article of the By-Laws relating to amendments provides for such amendments only by the National Board; and

WHEREAS, That power has now been taken from the Board; be it

Resolved, That the President General-elect, Mrs. Manning,

be requested to appoint a committee from this Congress to consider such changes in the By-Laws as have become necessary by the change in the Constitution; such committee to report to the next Congress.

A MEMBER. I move it be accepted.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded, ladies. You have heard the resolution. Is this committee to be appointed? All in favor will say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it. Carried.

Miss FORSYTH. Ladies, some of you heard the suggestion that we made the other day in regard to a possible change in the management of the Magazine. I mean a change in the entire method regarding it. A motion was made that a committee be appointed to make investigations. Some investigations have been made.

(Reads report:)

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CIRCULATION OF MAGAZINE.

The committee to report on a proposed change of method in the circulation of the Magazine state that they have made preliminary investigations which warrant the appointment of a committee to further consider the subject.

They therefore recommend that the President General-elect, Mrs. Daniel Manning, be requested by this Congress to appoint such a committee.

Also, that said committee shall report to the National Board, which shall have power to carry out any plan which the Board shall approve by the unanimous vote of those present at a regular meeting.

MARY ISABELLA FORSYTH,
Chairman.

ANITA NEWCOMB MCGEE.

LILIAN LOCKWOOD.

A MEMBER. I move it be accepted.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. You have heard the report. It is moved and seconded that it be accepted. All in favor will say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it and the report is accepted.

Miss FORSYTH. I was appointed by the National Board to present to you another matter. It is a marker that has been offered for Revolutionary graves. It has been designed by a

member of the Ondawa Chapter, of Cambridge, N. Y. You probably are aware that the Sons of the American Revolution have a marker that is used wherever the Sons wish to use it, but it distinctively belongs to their own Society. We have in New York State a large number of graves of Revolutionary heroes, and in some places where there are no Chapters of the Sons, it is a question what is the best method for marking these and preserving the records of the services of our forefathers. It is therefore suggested that this marker, which I am sorry to say is so small you cannot all see, should be taken by our Society, not with the idea that all who wish to preserve these historic places would use it, but simply that where no other monument is proposed or desired, this could bear the name of the D. A. R. and perhaps facilitate the preservation of these graves in places where a larger monument could not be readily obtained. I will tell you what this is: there is a spirited picture in the center, of a Revolutionary soldier; the thirteen stars surround this picture, with the words "Revolutionary Soldier" above it, and "D. A. R." below. This could readily be made in bronze or iron; it could be attached to a stone where that is desired; it could be placed simply as an upright where the graves have some mark; the staff could be so arranged as to hold a flag when it is desired to mark it with a flag. I desire to commend it to your consideration. I have been requested by the Board so to do.

Mrs. CHITTENDEN. May we know the cost of these markers?

Miss FORSYTH. I am sorry to say that I was not able to get anything in reference to that. I think that the matter has gone no further on the part of the Chapter than simply to propose it. I should judge from what I know of these matters, —I tried to get a little information— I should judge it would not be an extremely expensive thing, but I cannot tell you in detail.

Mrs. BROWN, from Wisconsin. I desire to say that I endorse most heartily this suggestion that has been made by Miss Forsyth, and also to say that the Children's Society in Wisconsin have already taken up that work, under the supervision of Mrs. William L. Mason as President of the Society. The

George Rogers Clark Society, of Milwaukee, have already placed a marker to a Revolutionary soldier in the State.

Mrs. DAVOL, of Massachusetts. Madam President, it is now half past 4; we are invited this afternoon to a reception by the Virginia Delegation to meet our retiring President General and bid her farewell; and it seems to me that it would be discourteous for us not to accept that invitation. It is half-past 4, and I think we feel that we would like to eat a little something and to rest ourselves. Would it be in order for us to adjourn and try and get our dinners and come back?

Seconded.

Mrs. KNOTT. Our Insignia, has it been copyrighted, and is it allowed to be used in a commercial way in which I have seen it used on certain occasions?

CHAIRMAN. Have you seen Mrs. Burrows?

Mrs. KNOTT. I have not.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair would like you to ask Mrs. Burrows about that; do you think this is an auspicious time?

Mrs. KNOTT. I do not, but I thought just before adjourning I would ask it.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved that we adjourn. All in favor of adjourning will say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it. This session stands adjourned.

Adjourned at 4.30 o'clock p. m.

Evening Session, Friday, February 25, 1898.

The session was called to order at 7.30 o'clock. The First Vice-President General in the Chair.

CHAIRMAN. The evening session is called to order.

Mrs. JEWETT. I move we take a recess, Madam President. Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. Recess will be taken.

CHAIRMAN. (Later.) The House was called to order at 7.30, and we took a recess for half an hour. Please take your seats and we will proceed to consider the amendments. If the ladies sitting so far back and those under the gallery will find seats further front, they can hear better. The Reader will read the amendment on which you are to act. It was read and there was an amendment offered, and then it was dropped.

READER. The next proposed amendment before the House is on the second page, amendment to Article IV, Section 1, offered by Mrs. Katharine Lincoln Alden, Regent of the Army and Navy Chapter, Washington, District of Columbia.

"For the word 'one' substitute 'two,' and for the word 'years' substitute 'terms.' Amended by the Board by the addition of the word 'biennially' after the words 'by ballot,' and striking out the word 'annual' before 'meeting;' so that the article shall read:

"These officers shall be elected by ballot biennially by a vote of the majority of the members present at the meeting of the Continental Congress of the Society, and shall hold office for two years and until their successors shall be elected. No officer shall be eligible to the same office for more than two terms consecutively."

Miss PIKE. May I ask that the amendment offered by Mrs. Fendall, and passed, may be read, with the addition made by Miss Desha, partly for the information of the Congress, and partly for my own individual information? It was not read after the additions were made to it; at least, if it were read, I did not know of it.

CHAIRMAN. Does the House wish to hear all the amendments that have been read and passed?

Miss PLKE. We want to know whether it requires a two-thirds vote now for any future amendment offered on the floor of the House; that is why I asked to have it read.

CHAIRMAN. Miss Pike requested that Mrs. Fendall's amendment be read with the addition made by Miss Desha.

READER. Mrs. Fendall's amendment, which has already been passed, is as follows: "Proposed amendments to the Constitution may be presented at any Continental Congress, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and acted upon at the next Congress, the full power to amend being vested in the Continental Congress." Miss Desha's Section 2 is not here. The Recording Secretary General hasn't it at hand, but, if the Chair rules, I can give it from memory, in effect: that due notice of proposed amendments should be sent out by the Recording Secretary General sixty days before the Congress at which they were to be acted upon. Having been

proposed in one Congress, sixty days before the next Congress notice should be given to every State and Chapter Regent of the proposed amendment.

CHAIRMAN. Is that your understanding of it, Miss Pike?

Miss PIKE. I wanted to be sure you would not require a two-thirds vote.

(Reader re-reads Mrs. Alden's amendment.)

Mrs. SWIFT. I would like to know when that takes effect—from the elections of this year or the elections of next year? I simply ask for information; I thought perhaps the Chair could give it to the body.

Miss FORSYTH. I move that whatever action is taken to-night shall take effect at once.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I second that.

Mrs. FAIRBANKS. What was the amendment to the amendment which was tabled? I did not understand that. I ask for information.

CHAIRMAN. Was there any amendment tabled? The amendments are taken up just where we left off.

Miss TEMPLE. I made the amendment, Madam Chairman.

READER. An amendment has come up to this amendment. Mrs. Wiles sends the following: To amend Section I, Article IV, by striking out the words "and until their successors shall be elected," and substituting "and until the close of the Continental Congress at which their successors shall be elected."

Mrs. WILES. The Reader made a mistake in reading that the last time—"shall hold office for two years and until their successors are elected." My only object is to save possible misunderstanding and confusion in the future. I understand that it is the invariable custom of this Congress that the newly-elected officers shall go into office at the close of the session, but that can be changed at any time by a majority vote as long as it is a motion passed by a former Congress; and if you put it into the Constitution it cannot be changed in that way, and may save us hours of debate as to the time when our officers take office. I think we are all agreed that they should take office at the close of the session; I simply want to say so in the Constitution.

Mrs. EDWARDS. There was an amendment to the amendment, reading "No officer shall be eligible to the same office for more than one term."

Mrs. MATHES. I second that.

CHAIRMAN. There is an amendment to the amendment which is before you. It has been seconded.

Mrs. NASH. That amendment was offered the other day, when the amendments came up, and was tabled. Mrs. Edwards is quite correct; I remember it perfectly.

Mrs. WILES. I think that the Chair will rule that that would be an amendment to the amendment. I am perfectly willing it should come up on its merits, but that has nothing to do with my amendment, which is, that officers shall take up their work at the close of the meeting at which they are elected. My motion is before the House.

A MEMBER. Do I understand that that amendment said for not more than two terms, or two consecutive terms? I understood it the other day as two consecutive terms.

CHAIRMAN. Give your attention, ladies, and the Reader will read it.

READER. As amended it reads as follows: "These officers shall be elected by ballot biennially by a vote of the majority of the members present at the meeting of the Continental Congress of the Society, and shall hold office for two years and until the close of the Continental Congress at which their successors shall be elected."

Mrs. JOY. May the amendment to the amendment be read alone?

READER. "Until the close of the Continental Congress at which their successors shall be elected."

Mrs. JOY. Adding those words?

READER. Yes, adding those words.

Mrs. DAVOL. It seems to me that the offices filled by the Treasurer and Secretary should not be included among the officers who hold only stated terms. If you have a good Treasurer or a good Secretary, at the end of one year, or two years, or two terms, whichever you like to have it, and they have done satisfactorily, we should be able to re-elect them. I speak from experience in our Chapter, where we had an excel-

lent Secretary, but on account of our by-laws we were obliged to change. We had to have a new Secretary for this year. And we have an excellent Treasurer, and that officer I think we can continue; but I do think it would be a very great mistake to have the by-laws here so that the Treasurer and the Secretary could not be re-elected if the Congress so desires.

CHAIRMAN. You mean after serving a certain term?

Mrs. DAVOL. Yes; they could be re-elected if the Congress so desired.

Mrs. LATHAM, of Tennessee. If they prove good officers—(interrupted).

Mrs. WILES. The ladies are not speaking to my amendment, which is before the House. If the debate can be confined to my amendment it can be settled in two minutes. I want to hear these other points, but they are not in order yet.

CHAIRMAN. Are you ready for the question on the amendment?

READER (reads). "Until the close of the Continental Congress at which their successors shall be elected."

Mrs. NASH. There was one amendment that was offered the other day and which was tabled with the original amendment. I think that should come up first, and that this is the only amendment which can be considered; and if another amendment is offered it should be germane to that one.

Mrs. WILES. My amendment as stated by the Chair was before the House before anything was taken from the table.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I think this amendment is most excellent; I think it would produce almost a riotous state of confusion to change the officers during a session of Congress.

CHAIRMAN. The amendment is before you, ladies; any further debate?

(Cries of "Question!")

CHAIRMAN. The Reader will read the amendment:

READER. "Until the close of the Continental Congress at which their successors shall be elected."

Mrs. NASH. That was not the amendment that was tabled.

CHAIRMAN. The question is called. All in favor will say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it and the amendment is carried.

READER (reads whole amendment). "For the word 'one' substitute 'two,' and for the word 'years' substitute 'terms.' Amended by the Board by the addition of the word 'biennially' after the words 'by ballot,' and striking out the word 'annual' before 'meeting;,' so that the article shall read: 'These officers shall be elected by ballot biennially by vote of the majority of the members present at the meeting of the Continental Congress of the Society, and shall hold office for two years, and until the close of the Continental Congress at which their successors shall be elected.' "

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. That is the amendment as amended.

Mrs. WALKER. May I speak to the motion, Madam Chairman? I think this would be a very wise correction to the Constitution, because, if you have noticed, we have never yet, in all our Congresses, gotten to the discussion that is put for this evening, for the good of the Society. If we have one year the election of officers, and the next year for discussion for the good of the Society, we can get a good many points from these women from all over the country. [Applause.]

CHAIRMAN. Any discussion upon this amendment?

Mrs. EDWARDS. Does this go into effect at once? Will some one answer that question?

CHAIRMAN. The Chair trusts that some one will answer it.

A MEMBER. The New York delegation has no idea what the business is before the House; we cannot hear one word.

CHAIRMAN. Can you not find seats nearer the front?

SAME MEMBER. If the speakers will speak from the platform we can hear.

CHAIRMAN. Yes, and if we would cease moving about we could hear. If any one could suggest any method of preserving order in the House the Chair would be glad to hear it.

A MEMBER. Would it be in order for me to offer a resolution?

CHAIRMAN. Not now. It is suggested that the pages will not move about during the discussion of this question, and the Chair would suggest that no two pages stand together anywhere. If you will separate, go into different parts of the

House, the Chair thinks it will be better for order. Mrs. Alexander has the floor.

Mrs. ALEXANDER. May I speak to the motion, Madam—interrupted).

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Alexander, if you will wait until they stop moving about you can be heard better. Ladies, take your seats.

Mrs. ALEXANDER. It seems wise that we should decide the question as to whether this can possibly be retroactive before we make any motion. It seems to me that it is a most important question, and I should move that it was impossible that any action now should affect the elections. Unfortunately we have not reached this before the elections, but I think that this cannot be retroactive.

CHAIRMAN. The Chairman supposes there can be no two opinions on that subject. No legislation done this year can be retroactive. Is not that correct? It must go on from the time it is considered. [Applause.]

Mrs. DICKINS. It can go on from the time it occurs.

CHAIRMAN. It is unfortunate that you could not have finished your amendments before the election, but you did not, and since you did not it seems impossible to make it retroactive. It is impossible. Any further discussion upon this point?

Mrs. BALLINGER. It seems to me one very important point has been overlooked in this small discussion. It is this, that it takes several months for many of these officers to become acquainted with their work, and just about the time they reach a state of efficiency we sweep them all out of office and put a new set in, and then we complain that the work is not up to the standard in many instances; therefore, it seems that it is very wise to give them two years in office really to find out how well they can do it. [Applause.]

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I move that this part of the amendment sent out by the Board of Management be adopted: "These officers shall be elected by ballot biennially by a vote of the majority of the members present at the meeting of the Continental Congress of the Society, and shall hold office for two years and until their successors shall be elected."

Mrs. HARRISON. I would like to second that motion.

CHAIRMAN. Did you understand that this amendment has been adopted changing these words "to the close of the Congress"?

Mrs. McCARTNEY. How much of this amendment was adopted?

CHAIRMAN. Will you listen to the Reader while she reads it? We don't want any confusion about this. We will keep right to one amendment until we get it to suit you. That is what we are here for. We will do it just as carefully and just as patiently as we can before we leave, and you must understand it.

READER. Mrs. Wiles' amendment: Strike out the words "and until their successors shall be elected" and substitute for them "and until the close of the Continental Congress at which their successors shall be elected." That amendment to the amendment has been adopted. The vote now recurs to the original amendment as amended.

CHAIRMAN. You understand, Mrs. McCartney, that now, officers who were elected last year, hold over; their terms do not expire until the close of this Congress; but it is not so stated anywhere. Mrs. Wiles simply wanted that stated in the Constitution.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. As this resolution reads, we have a Congress every year, but an election every two years.

CHAIRMAN. You have not adopted that yet.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. That is the one I have just offered; I wanted to understand that.

CHAIRMAN. That is what you are discussing now.

Mrs. NASH. If we adopt this amendment, would there not necessarily be some elections next year? For instance, our Secretary General will have served two years; would she not have to be re-elected next year?

CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mrs. NASH. There are also some of our Vice-Presidents General just entering upon their second year. Would not their successors have to be elected next year? I would like the ruling of the Chair.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair is not here to make rulings on constitutional points. The Congress is here to do that.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Would not this come under this head, "until their successors are elected," and permit these officers to hold over from this year until next?

Mrs. WALKER. The elections next year would take place just as they did this year; but the amendments to the Constitution would make this right after next year.

Mrs. NASH. That is my idea, that it would be just as our Senators are elected; that part would go out and the others hold over, and consequently we would always have some old members on the Board and some new ones. Those who have already served their two years would go out.

Mrs. NESMITH. I should like to ask if all the officers that were elected this year would not have to be re-elected, or new ones elected, next year. Adopting this amendment, as I understand it, does not allow any officer to hold over after the end of the next Continental Congress; am I not right?

(Cries of "You are right.")

Mrs. HATCHER. Madam President, I am forced to be out of this Congress so much, in the corridors and halls, that I have not heard everything that was said; but I was present when this amendment was first thought of, and I believe the idea of the maker of that amendment was that we should have elections every two years, so that there should be one year for other work, when there would be no elections; there would be a Congress held here for the ladies to conduct the business of this grand organization and attend to patriotic matters, and not the election of officers; and that every two years there would be elections, and between times there would be time for all the other things which people think we are neglecting—patriotic work—and not election of officers.

Mrs. WALKER. If I may speak once more, just for a moment, there is one thing; we probably each year would have some elections, but not so many, except every other year. Of course there would be resignations, there would be deaths; those would have to be filled, but otherwise we would only have that every two years, and it would not take all the time.

Mrs. SWIFT. It would not be good for the Society to have them all turned out every two years; to put an entirely new Board in every two years would not be good for the Society.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair will be compelled to rule that one person must not speak the second time on any subject until the others have had a chance; we are perfectly willing to hear every one of you, all that you want to say, but we want each one of you to be willing that every other member should say everything that she wants to say.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I think it was well understood that the mover or maker of this resolution did it for the purpose of giving one year to business and one year for elections. We can re-elect anybody that we choose every year; you can take new members, you are not obliged to elect the names that we have had. You could turn out the whole Board this year if you wanted to, and elect new members entirely. You can do this once a year. We want you to do every two years, biennially, what you do now every year.

Mrs. LITTLEFIELD. I ask for information. As I understood this amendment, it was to save expense that the Congress would be held biennially?

(Cries of "No! No!")

Mrs. LITTLEFIELD. Then it is to be held every year?

CHAIRMAN. Every year; this relates to the election of officers, not to the meetings of the Congress.

Mrs. EDWARDS. As a member of the Revision Committee, this seemed to us rather a wise idea, but it is a very important question; and as nearly all of Connecticut and all of Vermont have gone, it seems hardly wise to decide anything so important to them as this amendment.

Mrs. THOMPSON. I move that we lay this on the table.

CHAIRMAN. It seems unfair that the ladies who have stayed here to conduct the business of your Society should be in any way restricted because others have chosen to go home. [Applause.] The Chair would think that those who stayed here were the ones who were the most able and worthy to conduct all the business of this Society; they show by standing by their posts that they are the ones to do it.

A MEMBER. Connecticut is still here.

CHAIRMAN. It certainly struck the Chair as a most remarkable thing that Connecticut should have deserted its post.

Mrs. DRAPER. Five out of little Vermont's nine voters are here this evening.

Mrs. SHEPARD. Is there an amendment to an amendment before the House at this time? Can I make an amendment? Is it in order? It is a little bit difficult to know just where we stand.

CHAIRMAN. You have accepted the amendment to the amendment, which was merely a change of wording, stating that the officers should serve until the close of the Congress. The question recurs now to the amendment as amended. Would you like to have it read, so that we will really know where we are? We will have it repeated as often as you please.

Miss PIKE. I rise to a point of order. Robert says that an amendment to a constitution is to be treated as an original motion, therefore this amendment is not an amendment to an amendment; it is an amendment to an original motion.

CHAIRMAN. This is perfectly clear to the Chair, and we are going in accordance with Robert's rules of order.

READER (reads amendment as it now stands). "For the word 'one' substitute 'two,' and for the word 'years' substitute 'terms.' Amended by the Board by the addition of the word 'biennially' after the words 'by ballot,' and striking out the word 'annual' before 'meeting;,' so that the article shall read: 'These officers shall be elected by ballot biennially by vote of the majority of the members present at the meeting of the Continental Congress of the Society, and shall hold office for two years, and until the close of the Continental Congress at which their successors shall be elected.' "

Mrs. SHEPARD. I would be very glad if I might read to you what I should be glad to have inserted directly after that: "except that at the Continental Congress of 1899 ten Vice-Presidents General shall be elected for one year, and ten Vice-Presidents General for two years; and thereafter ten Vice-Presidents General shall be elected each year to hold office for two years." [Applause.]

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. You have heard the amendment; do you wish to speak to it, Mrs. Shepard?

Mrs. BALLINGER. I move it be accepted.

Mrs. SHEPARD. The thought that I have in offering this amendment is that we will then have always some strong women as Vice-Presidents General who will have served one year. There will be but ten Vice-Presidents General and a President General to be elected one year, and the next year we will have just the plain ten Vice-Presidents General to be elected. It seems to me that would make the Board stronger for some to keep in office and not have so many new ones—possibly they may be old ones.

CHAIRMAN. Are you ready for the question on Mrs. Shepard's amendment? [Cries of "Question."] All in favor will say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it and it is carried. If you will pass it up, Mrs. Shepard, the Reader would like to read it with the original motion.

Mrs. SHEPARD. I will with pleasure, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. JOY. I would like to ask what has become of the last sentence of this amendment, "No officer shall be eligible to the same office for more than two terms consecutively"?

CHAIRMAN. We have not come to it yet.

Dr. MCGEE. Is that to be acted on separately, Madam President?

CHAIRMAN. Just wait till we come to it, and then we will find out.

Miss FORSYTH. Madam President, ladies of the Congress, I begin to feel like an antediluvian among you. I was born in the days of compromises, and I have stayed there. I have been at every Continental Congress, and what I am to offer to you now is the result of very careful thinking during all these seven Congresses and during the years intervening; also the result of the experience of the past three years on the National Board. I think we are in danger of making a mistake by confusing the two things. One thing that has influenced me from the time of the Second Continental Congress was this: when we began our work we had as our President General the wife of the President of the United States. I kept thinking how unfortunate it was going to seem if we should be obliged to allow our President's wife at any time to pass out of the office while she still held the position of the first lady of the land. It seems to me that that could easily be provided for by giving

our President General the right to a re-election for a term of two years with the privilege of re-election for a second term. I do not see why we need to have other officers hold office for so long as that. It would be an admirable thing to put people in for two years if we could always be sure that every person whom we elect here would hold this office satisfactorily, would work harmoniously, would readily gather the necessary information for carrying it on; but I do think it is a mistake for us to change what has worked so well to so great an extent as we are proposing to do. And here I must say frankly that I am speaking against the feeling that is general in my own State. There was a proposition when we were talking that over the other evening, a number of us, that we should go even further than has been suggested—that we should elect for a term of two years without the privilege of electing at all for a second term. I do not believe in that. I do not believe in what has just been proposed. I do not believe in a substitute, and I believe I am correct, am I not, Madam President, that it is possible to offer a substitute? Is this the proper time to do it? The substitute is substantially what I have been saying. I think I have this so arranged as to be correct. If not, I will be very glad to rewrite it, for I wrote it somewhat under difficulties.

MISS DESHA. Is there an amendment pending?

CHAIRMAN. There is no amendment pending; we have passed it.

MISS DESHA. I know we have passed one, but is there any pending?

READER. There is nothing pending. Mrs. Shepard's was accepted, and there is nothing pending. There were two amendments accepted.

MISS FORSYTH. I asked on purpose to know if this was the appropriate time. "These officers shall be elected by ballot annually, by a vote of the majority of the Continental Congress, and shall hold office for one year and until their successors shall be elected. No officer shall be eligible to such election to office for more than two terms consecutively. This shall apply to all officers except the President General, whose

term shall be two years with the privilege of election for a second term."

(Cries of "No! No!")

CHAIRMAN. You have heard the substitute, ladies. Is there a second?

Miss DESHA. I think it has been a great waste of time to have spent all the time we have on that amendment and then offer a substitute that don't give us anything better than we have already had.

Miss FORSYTH. If that were true, it would be a very great waste of time; but I thought I had offered something very much better.

Miss DESHA. The whole motive that prompted that was that we might some day get to a point where we could discuss the good of the Order, and do the patriotic work for which we were organized, and not wear ourselves out for three months before the Congress and the week of the Congress electing people to office for one year, and then go home and have a few months' rest and then turn in next fall and do the same thing. I feel that I have been in a constant caucus since the 11th of October, 1890.

Miss FORSYTH. I am sorry that I did not explain myself fully when on my feet before. One reason that I did not speak of, regarding this, is that the only thing that shakes us to the very depths is the election of a President General. [Laughter.] I think if we could elect our President General for two years, we would have no difficulty whatever in getting through with the rest of the elections. [Cries of "No!"] I mean to say that it does not take us so long. We all know by our experience in this matter that the years in which we have had a President General who was eligible to re-election, the elections moved on with far less difficulty than the years when we had one that must be elected. And also I consider that we could make arrangements for so seating the delegates another year, when the proper time comes to speak to you about that, that we will have a great deal more time and a great deal more strength than we had when we started with this Congress, and can get at this patriotic work. You all know we have come here, from every section of the country, to do the most

necessary thing that was before us—to elect our officers, from President General down. There is nothing better to do than that, because the success of the organization depends upon that. I think it is patriotic.

Mrs. THOMPSON. I would like to say that although the member who has just finished may have been speaking personally for herself in the matter of the election, as for this member of the Congress it is the twenty Vice-Presidents General that was the vexatious point; and I think that would apply to the rest of the offices as well as to the President General.

Mrs. WALKER. I wish to say one more word. I am sorry to disagree with the lady from New York, whom I admire intensely, but I must say that I think if we elected for two years we would be more careful whom we nominated and it would be very much better.

CHAIRMAN. Is there a second to the substitute?

A MEMBER. I second it, Madam Chairman.

CHAIRMAN. The substitute offered by Miss Forsyth is before you; all in favor will say "aye," contrary "no." The noes have it. Now the question is on the original motion as amended. Will you hear it?

READER. The original motion as amended is as follows: "These officers shall be elected by ballot biennially, by a vote of the majority of the members present at the meeting of the Continental Congress of the Society, and shall hold office for two years and until the close of the Continental Congress at which their successors shall be elected, except that at the Continental Congress of 1899 ten Vice-Presidents General shall be elected for one year, and ten Vice-Presidents General for two years; and thereafter ten Vice-Presidents General shall be elected each year, to hold office for two years."

CHAIRMAN. You understand it now, do you not?

(Cries of "Question.")

Mrs. BURNS, of Illinois. The Chair's interpretation is desired upon the final clause of this amendment, which reads as follows: "No officer shall be eligible to the same office for more than two terms consecutively." Does the expression "the same office" apply to the State Regents? They are members

of the Board of Management; does that part of the amendment apply to the State Regents?

CHAIRMAN. When you took up these amendments the President General was in the Chair, and these amendments were divided into clauses. We have not yet come to that clause. Just wait till we come to that, and the Chair thinks it can be dealt with very properly.

Mrs. BURNS. I did not understand we had divided it.

CHAIRMAN. That was the method followed, and the Chair thinks it was very much better. Are you ready for the question? All in favor will say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it; the amendment is adopted. Now the next clause.

READER. "No officer shall be eligible to the same office for more than two terms consecutively," to which an amendment was to be sent up by Mrs. Davol.

CHAIRMAN. You have heard this clause. There is an amendment offered by Mrs. Davol, of Massachusetts, "except the Treasurer and Secretaries, who should be eligible for re-election, subject to the will of the Congress." Is there a second to this amendment? (Seconded.) The amendment is seconded and is now before you for discussion.

Mrs. THOMPSON, of New York. I think the office of Treasurer is a very difficult one to fill, and it is equally difficult to find a lady who can fill it well; and therefore it seems to me that the office of Treasurer should be filled by the same officer as long as she is willing to keep it.

Mrs. WILES. Will the mover of the motion please put in her motion whether she means the Corresponding Secretary or the Recording Secretary?

Mrs. DAVOL. The motion reads, "the Treasurer and Secretaries," and both eligible to re-election subject to the will of the Congress.

CHAIRMAN. Does any one else wish to speak on this subject?

Mrs. KNOTT. I rise for information; it says in this clause number one, the last period, "No officer shall be eligible to the same office for more than two terms consecutively." Does that mean that they can be re-elected at the end of two years? Is not a term two years, and two terms four years? And they can be re-elected?

CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mrs. KNOTT. It seems to me it reads that way. I would like to have it explained, Madam President.

CHAIRMAN. Will you listen to this question asked?

Mrs. McCARTNEY. What are the terms?

CHAIRMAN. Two years; you have just decided. The Chair is trying very hard to keep up with the House. The Chair understands that you have decided that the term is two years. That is so, and two terms would mean four years. What you are discussing is the amendment which excepts the Treasurer and Secretaries. That is what you are discussing, the amendment that is offered to you.

Mrs. HATCH. Madam Chairman and ladies, I hope that that amendment will not pass. I think that the Treasurer General should be elected every year. I do not think that there is a woman alive that would take it longer than two years, and I sincerely hope that the Treasurer General of this grand Society will be elected every year.

Mrs. SWIFT. It occurs to me that the amendment is that she may be elected every year, but she may be re-elected.

READER (reads amendment). "Except the Treasurer and Secretaries, who should be eligible for re-election, subject to the will of the House."

Mrs. DAVOL. The amendment says, "except the Treasurer and Secretaries, who shall be eligible to re-election, subject to the will of Congress."

Mrs. WALKER. I hope you won't get tired of hearing me, but, Madam Chairman, I think it would be well to except only the President General. If a woman, as we say, has accepted the Treasurership for the two years, as Mrs. Hatch has done, this being her second term she is just entering on, we would be pretty sure a woman would serve two years or she would resign. I think it would be much better to have rotation in office.

Mrs. NASH. Madam President, I would like to explain to the ladies that we have a very expert accountant, who has charge of the books of the Treasurer General, and he takes care of them, consequently the duties of the Treasurer are not as arduous as they were before we had this expert accountant,

and Mrs. Hatch has already said that the responsibility of the office was too much for any woman for more than two years. So I agree with Mrs. Walker it would be much better to have only the President General excepted.

CHAIRMAN. There is no motion to that effect. Mrs. Davol's amendment is before you, ladies.

(Cries of "Question.")

READER. "Except the Treasurer and Secretaries, who shall be eligible for re-election, subject to the will of the Congress."

MISS DESHA. I should think we ought to pass it without excepting anybody. Sometimes we want to get rid of a President General, sometimes we want to get rid of a Secretary, and sometimes we want to get rid of a Treasurer; but my experience with the Daughters of the American Revolution is that as we go on we grow better, and we have 23,000 people to choose from now, and we will have a great many more next year, and we have the finest body of women in the world to choose from. We have to have rotation in office, and I do not see why we should except any one person; we have splendid presidential material to last us the next six years.

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of this amendment will say "aye," contrary "no." The noes have it and Mrs. Davol's amendment is lost.

READER. The original question now: "No officer shall be eligible to the same office for more than two terms consecutively."

(Cries of "Question.")

MRS. BURNS. Is the Chair able to give me the information in regard to this expression, "No officer"? Does it apply to the State Regents?

MRS. WARING. State Regents are elected by their own States.

CHAIRMAN. State Regents are elected by the delegates, not elected by this Congress. We are now discussing the officers who are elected by this Congress by ballot.

MRS. BURNS. Are they members of the National Board?

CHAIRMAN. That is not a question to be answered now. The Chair has heard it answered so many times, and so many different rulings upon it, that the Chair rules that this question

cannot be taken up now, because you haven't time unless you remain here with us all next week.

Mrs. JEWETT. I object to the word "terms;" I move an amendment that the word "years" be inserted instead of "terms." If this Congress understands that "terms" means two years, I understand not. I understand "term" to mean one year.

CHAIRMAN. They have accepted it, Mrs. Jewett.

Mrs. JEWETT. That was my mistake, then.

Mrs. DRAPER. May I beg the indulgence of the Chair just to read this one resolution that was passed February 23, 1893, by the Congress of the National Society, assembled at that time: "*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this Congress that a State Regent being an officer, ex-officio, her term of office is not restricted by the limitation that applies to the National offices." That you will find in the statute book, page 6, or in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, volume 2, page 588.

CHAIRMAN. Are you ready for the question?

READER (reads). "No officer shall be eligible to the same office for more than two terms consecutively."

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of this amendment will say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it and the amendment is adopted.

READER. We now pass to Article IV, Section 1, the last one. (Interrupted by Chair.)

CHAIRMAN. Do you want the whole article read as it stands? The Chair wants you to understand, and wants to understand herself. The Reader will read it.

READER. "These officers shall be elected by ballot biennially by vote of the majority of the members present at the meeting of the Continental Congress of the Society, and shall hold office for two years, or until the close of the Continental Congress at which their successors shall be elected; except that at the Continental Congress of 1899 ten Vice-Presidents General shall be elected for one year, and ten Vice-Presidents General for two years, and thereafter ten Vice-Presidents General shall be elected each year to hold office for two years. No officer shall be eligible to the same office for more than two terms consecutively."

Mrs. WILES. May I ask that a pure inadvertence in the use of the word "or" be changed to "and"—"and until the close of the Congress"?

CHAIRMAN. You have accepted this amendment in sections. Do you want it all read again now, or are you satisfied as it is? (Cries of "All together.")

READER. "These officers shall be elected by ballot biennially by vote of the majority of the members present at the meeting of the Continental Congress of the Society, and shall hold office for two years, and until the close of the Continental Congress at which their successors shall be elected; except that at the Continental Congress in 1899 ten Vice-Presidents General shall be elected for one year, and ten Vice-Presidents General for two years, and thereafter ten Vice-Presidents General shall be elected each year to hold office for two years. No officer shall be eligible to the same office for more than two terms consecutively."

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of this amendment will say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it and it is adopted.

READER. Amendment to Article IV, Section 1, offered by Mrs. Lillie Tyson Taplin, Registrar General: "Change the words 'two Registrars General' to 'one Registrar General,' which was carried. Also, an amendment to the same section offered by the State Regent of New York, as follows: "Insert in last sentence the words 'to such election,' making it read: 'No officer shall be eligible to such election to the same office for more than two terms consecutively.'"

Mrs. WILES. Madam Chairman, it was laid on the table and was never taken up. It is still on the table.

Mrs. NASH. I move to take it from the table.
Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Nash moves to take this from the table. It is moved and seconded to take Miss Forsyth's motion from the table. All in favor—(interrupted).

Mrs. WILES. It is out of order because we voted positively on that amendment, and the matter has been laid upon the table.

Mrs. NASH. You understood me this afternoon when I moved that the amendments should be made a special order

of the day. I moved to take them from the table and make them the special order of the day.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair ruled, the other day, that making it the special order of the day was equivalent to taking it from the table.

Miss FORSYTH. There is no change, practically, in the amendment. It simply makes it a little clearer; that is all I intended to do, to show that the terms shall begin at the elections of the Continental Congress. There seems to be a little confusion as to when the term shall begin. A person might, you understand, be filling the unexpired term of another. I simply added those three words in order to show that elections counted from Congress to Congress—for the full term—merely to make it a little more definite. I would be very glad to have you pass it.

Mrs. WILES. I would like to bring this up, but I do not understand it from a parliamentary standpoint. We have passed the amendment. I do not see how we can take it up again, as it was passed, except there be a motion to restore it.

CHAIRMAN. Article IV, Section 1.

READER. "Insert in the last sentence the words 'to such election,' making it read: 'No officer shall be eligible to such election to the same office for more than two terms consecutively.'"

Miss DESHA. We have settled all that by the vote we have just taken.

CHAIRMAN. This is merely a repetition.

A MEMBER. I desire to second Miss Forsyth's motion.

CHAIRMAN. Miss Forsyth's amendment is moved and seconded; all in favor say "aye," contrary "no." The motion is lost. You have now disposed of the amendments offered by the National Board.

Mrs. HARRISON. I want to offer an amendment, not to be acted on to-night. I want to offer this resolution, this amendment to an amendment that I spoke on the other day. I want to offer it for your consideration this year, and bring it before the Congress the next. It is for reducing our representation, and I want you to be lenient, because I think few of you understood the other day what I meant by some one very

kindly offering to speak to it and using the wrong word, which gave you a false impression, which I did not mean at all.

The Philadelphia Chapter offers the following amendments: That in the National Constitution, Article V, Section 1, the words "and the Regents and delegates of each organized Chapter in the United States" be omitted; also, first paragraph of Section 2 of Article V shall be omitted. Article VII, Section 1, omit the words "and who will be a delegate to the Continental Congress of the National Society."

Also the following suggestion: The State Regent, together with the Regent of each Chapter in the State, and a representative chosen by the Chapter, shall form an Executive Council. This Executive Council shall meet at the call of the State Regent not later than three months prior to the convening of the Continental Congress in Washington. It shall be the duty of the Executive Council to determine questions of importance to be presented by the State Regent only, at the Continental Congress. Delegates can enter into discussions. At this meeting of the Executive Council not more than ten delegates and ten alternates, representing the different sections of the State, shall be elected by ballot to attend the Continental Congress at Washington. All States and the District of Columbia shall have equal representation at the Continental Congress.

The Philadelphia Chapter strongly recommends that all social functions be omitted during the sessions of the Continental Congress.

Dr. McGEE. To what article and section is that an amendment?

Mrs. HARRISON. They are amendments to the amendments offered day before yesterday. This was presented at a Board meeting three or four months ago, and I was told that if I brought it in here, it would be in order.

Dr. McGEE. Madam President, it is not in the form of an amendment.

READER. Article V, Section 1,—

Dr. McGEE. Thank you very much. I wish to offer an amendment, or a motion, as the House sees fit. The whole Congress is, we are all aware of the difficulties which have

arisen regarding the transaction of work. (Interrupted to allow an announcement concerning railroad tickets.) Congress is well aware of the difficulties which arise in the transaction of the heavy work of the Registrar General, and above all things, the necessity of accurate, careful work. The Congress is also well aware that no one woman, indeed, I think, no two women, although that has been done, can in the future carry on the whole work of the Registrar General. In discussing this subject here among members of our Society, I made a proposition which has met with such general favor that I venture to bring it before you to-night. We need here only one Registrar General, who shall be the head of the work. We do not need two heads. One head is all that a body can comfortably carry. But one person cannot do all the work; that is the problem before us. My proposition is that the Registrar General, or Registrar General at Large, whichever you prefer to call her, should be assisted by one Registrar for each of the thirteen original States, to be officers elected by Congress, not State officers in any sense whatsoever; and that the persons whose ancestors lived in Massachusetts, for example, should send their paper to the Registrar living in Massachusetts and having access to the Massachusetts papers, who should have the opportunity to write the record upon that paper, and send it here for the Registrar General at Large to present to the Board.

(Cries, "State work.")

Dr. McGEE. This is largely for the benefit of the Western States, of course, who cannot verify their papers in the West. We all know that the Chapter Registrars do their very best to verify the papers, but the facilities at their command are not such as we could wish. We know also that the Registrars here do not have access to the State papers, many of which are unpublished. We know, too, that if we had a Registrar where she had access to the original papers, the verification of our papers would stand on a far higher plane than it has ever yet occupied. Now, Madam President, it makes no difference to me, provided these officers are elected by the Congress, whether or not you make them members of the National Board and provide for them in the Constitution. It is not

the form which disturbs me; it is the substance. I will, then, at the will of the Congress, either offer an amendment now to be acted on next year, which would be as follows, or make a simple motion. The amendment would be this: To Article IV, Section 1, add after the words "one Registrar General," "at Large, and one Registrar General for each of the thirteen original States." If so offered as an amendment to the Constitution, this matter would make these thirteen Registrars members of the National Board, and entitled to a voice in this Congress, which, in my personal opinion, is a very small pay for the work we should ask of them. If, however, you wish to put the matter on trial for a year and then vote on it next year, we can this year, by simple motion, elect thirteen consulting Registrars, who would not be for this year members of the National Board. I wish further to state that the proposition which I have made meets with the decided approval of the two Registrars General who are retiring this year, and of the Registrar General who succeeds. It has the hearty endorsement of all three of these ladies, and also almost all, if not quite all, of the ladies to whom it has been presented. We have had difficulty with certain of the States because here in Washington we had no original papers to which to refer. It seems to me this would insure a careful study of all application papers.

CHAIRMAN. Is that a motion, Dr. McGee? It should be presented as a motion or an amendment, so that the Chair can handle it properly.

Mrs. NEWPORT. I want to correct an impression which the speaker has made in regard to the West. St. Paul has the third finest historical library in this country.

Dr. MCGEE. But I spoke of the archives of the States; those of the thirteen original States do not exist in the West.

Mrs. NEWPORT. We have every one of them. [Laughter.]

Mrs. NESMITH. I desire to state that the records of the State of Massachusetts are not published, and therefore cannot be in any Western State. [Applause.]

Mrs. DICKINS. Ladies, I do not see through this plan; it seems to me that if we have a Registrar in Massachusetts she will have to do exactly what we do now. We send to Massachusetts the name of the soldier that we want the record of.

We send our little dollar and we get our record certified, the seal on it, and the official facts from the State records. I do not see why any member may not do that anywhere, and does not do it; and I don't see that our Registrar could do it for any less, or get that seal for any less, or in any other way. We have to do it by correspondence, anyway, and it looks to me a good deal like confusion worse confounded to have fourteen Registrars. It looks to me very much like having fourteen heads for one body instead of two.

Dr. MCGEE. In accordance with my plan to present the matter before you in the form of a trial for a year, and if you see fit you can continue it as a permanent affair, I now move that we elect to-morrow thirteen Consulting Registrars to assist the Registrar General.

Mrs. GIST. I desire to second Dr. McGee's motion. During the last month I have had considerable experience in getting members into the Chapter of which I am Regent. We have had all the documents, as the lady from Minnesota said, right here at Washington, and yet in several instances they could not be verified without sending back to the original States, although they lived here in Washington, and we had everything that the United States could furnish, with Mr. Spofford looking up these matters at the Congressional Library for us. Circumstances are such in many cases that we are obliged to send to the States. We have had this motion discussed before our Association; we have talked upon it for several weeks to evolve the very best system of Registrars. I heartily endorse one Registrar General, for many reasons; it is vastly best to have it so. Then with one assistant Consulting Registrar for each of the original States, where I have had to send back, as I told you before, in the last month for several of my Chapter, we will save this Registrar General a great deal of labor, and they can assist the Board. I care not whether you try it for a year or not, but I must, from my own personal experience, heartily endorse Dr. McGee's motion.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. If the papers are made out properly, what is the necessity for that work? Where would you locate these Registrars, what part of the State would you have them reside in?

Mrs. HAMILTON. I would like to know what the Chapter Registrars are for. [Applause.]

Mrs. THOMPSON, of Massachusetts. The Massachusetts records are now in process of publication, and we in the Chapters oblige all our applicants to send to the State archives and have their documents verified; then they are sent to Washington. The New Hampshire Revolutionary rolls are published, and I think they have those in Washington.

Miss BOONE, of Connecticut. It is a subject in reference to which I would like to say a few words. I have had a little experience in this, quite a little experience. Unless you alter your by-laws, and have a permanent Registrar appointed in each Chapter, I do not see how you are going to succeed. Every two years the Registrar is changed; a new one comes in; they do not know much about it; by the time they have a little experience their time expires, and I have worked at that business for four or five years, and I will tell you a little incident of how mistakes can be made. Our Adjutant General's reports print names of different individuals; there may be three or four individuals of the same name. Unless one is familiar, and is well experienced in it, how are they going to distinguish which is the one? I will tell you of a little instance in my own State, with a high State official. A lady wanted to enter the Society of the Daughters, and I had told her she had no chance at all through the name she wished to enter, and she sent to the State Librarian and he sent her back three ancestors of the same name. He considered that one name, when it was three different individuals. [Laughter.] I looked it up for her. I asked her if she thought he had ever lived in Danbury and was deacon of a church; had he a wife Cornice and a daughter Olive. [Applause and laughter.] I named his office. I said to her, you have paid your dollar, and he has put you on a false trail entirely. If you do not have some one experienced in it, and keep them there, besides the one at Washington, I cannot see how much good it is going to do by changing them every year. I should think a Registrar in a Chapter should be permanent, just as long as they will hold it; and that is the only way you will succeed. I know of several, but that one mistake I thought I would tell you of; she

certainly had an ancestor [laughter]—of course you understand I mean Revolutionary. [Laughter and “Good.”] Yesterday I wondered if I could make my voice heard from this platform through the whole House, and I would like to try it once. [Laughter.] I really think, of course, it would change your by-laws in each Chapter to have a Registrar appointed permanently, and that is the only way you can succeed here at Washington, is to appoint one permanently in each Chapter until they choose to resign and another one has a little experience in it. You may appoint a genealogist in every town, but that is the only way to have perfect success, and I think it would be a good plan myself to appoint a permanent Registrar to assist the one in Washington. I hope I have made my voice heard to the extreme end of this house. [Laughter.]

A MEMBER. I wish to speak to the point in regard to what the Chapter Registrars are doing. I think in many cases they are doing the whole of the work. There is one real good Chapter Registrar that I know of and she is my own Chapter Registrar. I should feel it was very wise to have one appointed in the State. As to the matter of confusion, I can only say that in looking up my own ancestor, I knew I came from the Mayflower; but how, I was not quite sure. I broke the connection. My genealogist found a Joshua for me, and kept coming down, and apparently there was no possibility that I could trace back. At last we found that this Joshua had married a Hezekiah, and we concluded it was all right.

Mrs. SHEPARD. Madam President, is there any motion before the House?

Mrs. BALLINGER. May I have a word before this motion is put?

CHAIRMAN. The Chair would like to have the motion stated first.

READER. “That we elect to-morrow one Consulting Registrar for each of the thirteen original States, to assist the Registrar General. Dr. McGee.” Seconded by Mrs. Gist.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I would like to ask you if this includes the rest of Mrs. Kenney’s motion as read?

CHAIRMAN. All of the motion is as read.

MISS PIKE. Has any consideration been given to the question of expense; have they thought of what the expense of all these Consulting Registrars will be? That will fall upon the National Society.

MRS. HOLBROOK. Does this add thirteen paid officers to the corps?

(Cries of "Question." "Question.")

MISS PIKE. No, but their postage and everything of that kind will have to be paid for—postage, and paper, and everything of that kind.

CHAIRMAN. Are there any questions you want to ask? If so, Dr. McGee will please answer them, in regard to her motion.

MISS PIKE. I say you would have to pay for the postage and paper and all such necessary articles.

MISS WILBUR. I would like to suggest that the appointment of the State Regents, if it be deemed advisable to have them—(interrupted).

MISS PIKE. There would be other trifling expenses. [Laughter.]

CHAIRMAN. Don't interrupt the speaker.

MISS PIKE. I didn't know any one was speaking.

CHAIRMAN. Don't speak again, Miss Pike, for a minute.

MISS WILBUR (continuing after the above)—that the State Regents could better appoint those at her leisure, and consider those in the State best fitted, than Congress can, who are already tired with legislation and cannot properly consider this. We are rapidly reaching the point where we are so large that we shall be unwieldy unless there is some recognition of State conferences, not State organizations, and we may as well recognize that clearly. I therefore would suggest as an amendment to Dr. McGee's motion that the appointment of consulting Registrars be left to the State Regent.

CHAIRMAN. Will you put that in writing, so that it can be read?

MRS. MCCARTNEY. Why, Madam Chairman, it seems to me that if you have the competent Registrars, and the competent Regents, there is no necessity of this. Upon all the papers of the Daughters of the American Revolution there is a clause

which says, "Examined and approved," and must be signed by the Regent. There is not a paper that comes before me as Regent that I ever put my signature of approval to, that I do not know is thorough. Now I wish to tell something that won't be quite so funny as the rest of the stories, but I do wish to impress upon this Congress the necessity of dates. It has lately come to my notice, I have been told by a person sending a paper to me, that the Daughters of the American Revolution did not require any date but the date of the patriot ancestor, either his birth, death or service. There is nothing on the paper of the Daughters of the American Revolution that requires a date; it simply requires proof of descent; and my claim is that you cannot prove descent unless you prove a marriage. Now I had one lady send in to me her paper, from an ancestor the same name as her patriot ancestor, and we found several of the same name from Connecticut in the Revolution. When we required the dates we found that this patriot ancestor was not but seven years old when this son was born. Therefore I say the necessity of dates is very important, and I should like to suggest to this Congress that our papers bear a similarity with the Sons of the American Revolution, where every paper requires birth, marriage and death; and therefore it seems to me the excuse that it cannot be had for the Daughters of the American Revolution is a very lame one, when we all know we are sporting here with Colonial Dames, and the Mayflowers, and they require date of marriage, date of birth and death back to 1620, and all get it.

Mrs. HAMILTON. Is there anything in the Constitution that allows this Congress to create and elect thirteen officers on a motion?

Miss WILBUR. My amendment implied that if appointed by the State Regent they would not be National Officers.

Mrs. SHEPARD. May I speak to the motion? I trust it will not pass, and that we may then proceed to the other business.

CHAIRMAN. There is an amendment which you will act on first.

A MEMBER. I move to lay it on the table.

CHAIRMAN. Miss Wilbur, your amendment was not sent in in the proper form; you begin it with an "If." You cannot offer it to the House in that way.

Miss PIKE. I move to lay this motion on the table.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded to lay this on the table. All in favor say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it; it is so ordered.

CHAIRMAN. There are two proposed amendments; will you hear them?

READER (reads). First, proposed by Mrs. Julia Clark Halam, Martha Washington Society, of Sioux City, Iowa: "No person shall be a delegate to the annual Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution who is not a resident of the State in which the Chapter of which she is a member is located at the time at which the Congress meets."

Another, by Mrs. Madison A. Ballinger: "Amend Article V, Section 5, by striking out all after the word 'Congress' and in lieu thereof insert 'but shall not participate in its deliberations. As amended, to read: 'All honorary and ex-officers of the National Society may attend the meetings of the Continental Congress, but not participate in its deliberations.'"

Professor WORCESTER. If it is in order, I would like to say that there were two Honorary Vice-Presidents General to be elected this afternoon; only one was elected, as I understand it. I move that we proceed immediately to the election of a second Honorary Vice-President General.

Seconded.

(Cries of 'Question.' "Question.")

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that you proceed immediately to the election of the other Honorary Vice-President General.

Mrs. THOMPSON. Was not there a special order for the evening?

CHAIRMAN. You have completed the special order for the evening; listen to another proposed amendment.

READER. From Miss Pike: "I move to abolish Article X and Article XVI of the By-laws."

Mrs. FOWLER. May the Reader read what I wish to say, as I cannot be heard?

READER (reads first sheet). "I offer the following amendment to Article VIII, Section 3, of the Constitution, to read as

follows: "The local Chapters shall be entitled to retain three-fourths of the annual dues and three-fourths of the life-membership fees paid to them, respectively, for their own use.'" (Interrupted by Mrs. Fowler.)

Mrs. FOWLER. I am very hoarse, but I think I can make this heard if you keep quiet.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair hopes that you will keep quiet; you realize Mrs. Fowler's condition; it is nothing but a kindness.

Mrs. FOWLER (reads). "Inasmuch as an amendment to the Constitution, which the Sixth Congress instructed the Board of Management to present to the Seventh Congress for consideration, has not been presented, and inasmuch as most local Chapters, after sending the annual dues to the National Treasurer, must in some way raise funds to carry on its local work, which every Chapter finds necessary, for recognition by the public of the local town or city, as an earnest, patriotic organization; and inasmuch as an amendment to the Constitution has been passed during the present Congress allowing a member to offer an amendment which must be acted upon at the subsequent Congress, I move to amend Article VIII, Section 3, first clause, to read: "The local Chapters shall be entitled to retain three-fourths of the annual dues and three-fourths of the life-membership fees paid to them, respectively, for their own use."

READER reads amendments submitted by Mrs. Draper, Mrs. Joy, and others:

"Amendment to Article IV, Section 1. Insert the words 'one Librarian General' after the words 'one Chaplain General.'"—Bell N. Draper.

"Amendment to Article VI, Section 1, last clause: To substitute for the word 'seven' the word 'fifteen.'"—Mrs. Joy, Michigan.

"To amend Article V by adding: 'Section 6. A quorum of the Continental Congress shall be one hundred properly accredited delegates.'"—Offered by Mrs. Wiles, of Illinois.

"I move that to Article IV shall be added the contents of Section 6, Article IV; of the By-laws."—Miss Pike.

"I move that in Article IV, Section 1, the following words shall be added: 'An officer appointed to fill a vacancy shall

serve only during the unexpired term from the previous time of election until the next regular election.' ”—Miss Pike.

“I move that in Article V the following words shall be inserted as Section 1: ‘All legislative and judicial power in the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is vested in the Continental Congress.’ Also, that the numbering of the other sections shall be changed to correspond.”—Miss Pike.

“I move that in Article III, Section 3, the word ‘are’ shall be changed to ‘were,’ and the words ‘shall be’ to ‘are.’ ”—Miss Pike.

“Amendment to Article VIII, Section 3, to be acted upon by the Congress of 1899: ‘The local Chapters shall be entitled to retain for their own use three-fourths of the annual dues paid to them on the basis of two dollars.’ ”—Mrs. Walcott, of New York.

Mrs. SARGENT. I would like to ask if the amendment presented by Mrs. Fowler, which has been presented twice before, cannot be acted upon at this Congress, as the Sixth Congress instructed that the Seventh Congress should act upon it? I would like to ask the privilege of this Congress acting upon that motion.

Mrs. NESMITH. I think the President General so ruled when this motion was laid upon the table.

Mrs. SARGENT. It was so, as I understood it.

Mrs. WILES. I made that particular point of order and it was ruled upon favorably by the Chair, and was recorded in the minutes of the next morning by correction, so that that was ruled upon by Mrs. Stevenson.

CHAIRMAN. Does the Congress so understand it? Did you mean the question as to whether they should be acted upon; was that the question?

Mrs. WILES. When all the amendments to come before this Congress were brought up in regular order of business, before any motion was made I asked the Chair to rule as to whether I was correct in stating that under our charter, which gives the power of amending both Constitution and by-laws to the Society itself, we could not pass at this session upon all amendments of which proper notice was given a year ago, and the

Chair ruled that they could be acted upon at this Congress, but requested that those of which the Board had approved should come up first, and they were therefore taken up first.

Mrs. SARGENT. That is why I asked the question; I thought it was recorded.

CHAIRMAN. Do you mean that the President General decided that your Constitution as it now stands, requiring the approval of the Board—that she ruled that amendments could be brought before you and acted upon? The President General has been the most careful member of the Society that I have ever seen about infringing in any way on the Constitution. She was ever particularly careful, no matter what her ideas or predilections have been. Knowing how careful the President General has always been, it would seem a very strange thing that she has made a ruling of this kind.

Mrs. WILES. The speaker agrees perfectly well with the presiding officer this evening as to the very careful rulings of our President General. Our President General ruled as she did because I read from our act of incorporation, page 26, which says, on line 4, "The Society may adopt a Constitution and make by-laws not inconsistent with law." The Society, that is, that said Society is authorized to adopt a Constitution and make by-laws. You will all remember that I held this book in my hand and called attention to the act of incorporation on page 26, and the parliamentarian advised the presiding officer that the act of incorporation was superior to the by-laws of the Society, and the President General so ruled; the omission was supplied in the minutes and no objection was made to it at that time; it was the ruling. (Cries of "That is true.")

Mrs. DRAPER. If you will remember, last year the Board passed upon two amendments, proposed amendments, to the Constitution and sent them out to the Regent and Secretary of every Chapter. Those amendments were put off from day to day, and at the very last of Congress they were called up, but for some reason there was no copy of them to be found, or they were not acted upon. You will remember that is recorded in the minutes of the last Congress. Therefore, Madam President, those proposed amendments, one of which refers to the

dues, have been surely acted upon by the Board, and therefore, in my opinion, would be legally proper to present before this Congress. They were approved by the Board and sent out, copies of them sent out to the Regent and Secretary of every Chapter last year. [Applause.]

CHAIRMAN. They were approved by the Board.

Mrs. DRAPER. They were approved by the Board and copies of them were sent to every Chapter Regent and Secretaries of Chapters last year.

CHAIRMAN. Do not understand that the Chair is not anxious to discuss all your amendments; but I want to know if we have a right to do it.

Dr. McGEE. While the Secretary is looking for these amendments upon which we may act to night, I would like to withdraw the amendment which I had proposed to offer to-night, and to say that the House gave me no opportunity of replying to the many questions that were asked about the Registrars General; and since I had the right to do so before the motion was put, I should like very much to answer one question.

CHAIRMAN. The Chairman would ask those persons who are anxious to hear to come forward and take the seats that are not occupied; there are a number that are not occupied. Will not those who are standing either pass out or take their seats and remain quiet and not talk, until we get through. We all have the right to order. The Chair must rule that the floor must be cleared of all but voters; there is no question about that.

Dr. McGEE. I will let pass most of the questions asked, but I must reply to one in regard to cost. I thought the ladies all understood that when one Registrar General was named nobody supposed that she would do all the work, but that she would employ one or two or three paid genealogists, as the case might be, but I thought this would save work to the Society and that was the reason I made the proposition that was supported by the past Registrars General and the future Registrar. I have been asked to let this stand and come up next year, and will therefore do so.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. May I ask a question?

Miss DESHA. Whether it is legal or not to vote on that

amendment, about dues, there seems to be some discussion, difference of opinion, about that. Is it not legal for us to discuss it anyhow, and instruct the next Board? I think it is of the very greatest importance. We have tried to get at these dues, and we are very anxious to know what the Chapters think about the dues.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair recalls how anxious the Congress has been for years to discuss this, and will be delighted to give you an opportunity to discuss this, if you will do it in the right way. Discuss your dues, but do it in the right way. Formulate a motion upon the discussion, anything you choose, but please do it in the right way; and then when members are speaking, the Chair will ask you to speak one at a time, and no person to speak twice until others have been heard. Miss DESHA, can you open up this discussion?

Miss DESHA. I think the delegation from Massachusetts is most interested in it.

CHAIRMAN. Let us have it in the proper way now. Do you want the amendment which was sent out? Remember that that was sent out, according to your order, not approved by the Board, but because you ordered it sent out. The Board approved the presentation of the amendments to the Congress, but the Board did not approve all the amendments; they approved the presentation. Do you wish it presented to you?

(Cries of "Yes!")

CHAIRMAN. Does that satisfy you?

(Answers, "Very well.")

Mrs. WILES. It is entirely satisfactory if this ruling accords with the previous ruling that we might act on it.

CHAIRMAN. That is another question entirely. You have not discussed your views as you want to discuss them; but there is a great difference of opinion as to whether you may act on these amendments which have not been approved according to your Constitution.

Mrs. WILES. That was the distinct point passed upon the other day.

Dr. MCGEE. When those amendments were before the Board, I was a member of the Board, and I moved that they be approved in order that they might legally come before the

Congress; and although we did not in our hearts approve, we carried that motion, that it might legally come before the Congress.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. I have it printed here just as it was sent out December 4, 1896, and in January, 1897, the National Board of Management passed the following resolution: "That the Board approve of the presentation of the matter of all other amendments to the Congress," and these were sent out just as Dr. McGee states. As she states, the Board approved the presentation, but it did not approve the amendments.

CHAIRMAN. That is exactly what the Chairman said. Now, it is for you to say whether that is constitutional or not. This has not been approved by the Board.

Miss DESHA. They went through the form—we don't care what was in their hearts.

Mrs. DICKINS. The Constitution says, "If the Board approves." The Board did not approve. There are a great many ways of getting around a point, but the point always remains. They did not approve, and the Constitution says, *unless* approved by the Board, and the Board did not approve. Now, you may say anything you choose, or you may do anything you choose, but the interesting fact remains that the Constitution said, until amended yesterday, "If approved by the Board;" and the Board did not approve. [Applause.]

Miss PIKE. Day before yesterday it was amended; the Constitution was amended by an amendment that was approved by the Board.

Mrs. DICKINS. It certainly was.

Miss PIKE. And that is wiped out, this clause in the Constitution, "If approved by the Board." Therefore all amendments offered, it matters not whether approved by the Board or not, can be passed upon by the Congress.

CHAIRMAN. Is your legislation retroactive?

Miss PIKE. That is not retroactive.

CHAIRMAN. You are making it so. All amendments offered here now can be acted upon next year. That is one of your amendments, which you have already passed. But this other matter was not approved by the Board.

Miss PIKE. The Fendall amendment which was passed says, any amendment can be offered at any Continental Congress, and voted upon at the next Congress. That is why I ask that that amendment should be read, that we might not make any mistakes.

Mrs. ALEXANDER. It appears to me that an amendment which was offered at the last year's session and is now before us can come under this heading. It has been offered already, therefore it stands in the position that an amendment will stand next year which was offered at this Congress, and therefore we can act upon it. That would not be retroactive.

CHAIRMAN. That is retroactive, ladies.

Miss PIKE. We may discuss it certainly.

CHAIRMAN. You may discuss it. The Chair regrets that you cannot decide it, for she wants you to discuss this matter of your dues and decide it.

Miss DESHA. Let us proceed to the discussion.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. Was there any action taken by the Board?

CHAIRMAN. The Board has never approved this.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. Did they take action not to approve it?

CHAIRMAN. It was lost, of course. The Board never approved it, but the Board approved sending all matter of amendments to the Congress; that is what it did.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. I want to make the point, if possible, did the Board take any action, positive action, in regard to this, that it should not come before the Congress—they did not approve it?

CHAIRMAN. They did not approve it.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. They took that action, did they; they did not approve it as a Board, but approved the sending of it out?

CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. Is there not a clause in the Constitution whereby we can be protected; that this Congress can be asked to disapprove that action of the Board that did not approve those amendments? All acts of the Board are legal and binding until disapproved by the Congress. Now, if the Congress don't like that, disapprove it, and do with it as you please, is

my interpretation of it, and Congress is supreme. That is the Constitution.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair will rule, and will adhere to it, that you shall speak once, not speak a second time until others have been heard and ask to hear you again.

Mrs. SWIFT. It is not legal to act upon this now; the Board did not approve; you can discuss it.

Miss DESHA. I want to open the discussion, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. EDWARDS. I rise for information. Is it possible for us to make this a special order of the day to-morrow—the first thing to-morrow morning, and read the minutes, and find out what the ruling was?

Miss DESHA. There is a doubt. The Constitution says it has to be approved by the Board; it was not approved by the Board, so there is no way; we cannot legally vote on it, I don't care what the parliamentary says; but we can get to the discussion, and I opened the discussion for myself and for Mrs. Morgan, of Georgia, for I thoroughly approve of Mrs. Fowler's amendment, the motion before the House.

CHAIRMAN. Will you kindly put that in the form of a motion? The Chair would like to have this acted upon correctly.

Miss DESHA. Mrs. Fowler's motion is before the House, is it not?

CHAIRMAN. That was an amendment to be acted upon next year.

Miss DESHA. May I make a motion, just for the sake of informal discussion, that the dues paid by the Chapters to the National Society be reduced; that is, that the Chapters retain a larger amount?

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. The motion is made and seconded, and is before you for discussion.

Miss DESHA. I wish to say that I was asked by Mrs. Morgan, of Georgia, to help on this question, and I thoroughly approve of it. I can see no sense in our accumulating money here in Washington, putting money out at interest as we are doing, and the Chapters and historical work in various localities suffering.

Mrs. BORCHERLING, of New Jersey. I move we adjourn.
Seconded.

Mrs. DRAPER. Is there a motion before the House?

CHAIRMAN. There is a motion before the House. It is that we discuss the matter of dues.

Mrs. WALLIN, of Michigan. The only subject discussed by my Chapter was, if this subject came up we would retain more of our money and send less to Washington.

Mrs. NICHOLS, of South Carolina. This question came up that the dues be reduced to one dollar a year and retain half of that.

Mrs. WALKER. I rise to a point of order. Does not a movement to adjourn take precedence of everything else?

CHAIRMAN. What is the use of trying to adjourn this House when these ladies wish to discuss this matter, which they have been trying to get at for years? If there are persons here who wish to go home, there is no earthly power to detain them; but the Chair will stand here till 12 o'clock is necessary. Is there any other lady who wishes to speak upon this point?

Miss PIKE. I have been with the Chapters on this floor many times. I shall never be accused, I hope, of going against the Chapters, but when you ask that more dues than we have now retained in the Chapters shall be retained, you forget that this money that you speak of accumulating in Washington is not accumulating for Washington; it is accumulating there for you. It is for your Continental Hall Fund; it is to pay the expenses of the Society—(interrupted).

A MEMBER. Madam Chairman—

CHAIRMAN. Won't you accord just polite attention to each one, and you can answer just as you feel inclined. But you know if you question another member's right to speak and be heard, it becomes right then for them to do the same to you.

Miss PIKE. It is there to pay the expenses of your Society; you have already large expenses which are necessary, absolutely necessary; you could not cut off one single one of them without hurting yourself, not the National Board; not the Chapters here in Washington. We are just as much interested in the question of the dues as you can be, but now that the law has been changed, or the ruling has been changed, which re-

tained the dues of the first twelve members, and the new Chapters ought to know what it is for the first twelve members, that was an unjust thing; but now that that has been changed, the Chapters have as much money as they absolutely need. [Cries of "No!"] What great expenses have they? They have no charters to engrave and engross; they have no clerks to pay; they have no bookkeeper to pay; they have not all the postage and paper and rooms to hire, all absolutely necessary, ladies, and this building to pay for, and all arrangements for your comfort at this Congress to pay for; all the decorations to pay for. [Cries of "Time!"] I will only conclude with one remark, that every expense that is paid for here in Washington is for your benefit, for your benefit.

Mrs. BALLINGER. May I take the floor?

CHAIRMAN. Wait a moment, Mrs. Ballinger. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Dickins; then Mrs. Ballinger, as you have not spoken on this subject, Mrs. Ballinger. [Laughter.]

Mrs. BALLINGER. No, Madam Chairman, I have not spoken very much on any subject.

Mrs. DICKINS. Ladies, Miss Pike has enumerated some of the expenses of the Society, the engraving of certificates, the Magazine, and so on, some of the reasons for a National treasury, some of the expenses that come out of it. I want you all to remember that if I had had my way to-day, some of it would have gone back to a Chapter, and I want you to remember always, whether I stand here or not, that I am for that one thing: I am for a National treasury, in order to accumulate a sum with which we may build a Continental Hall, with which we may buy the home of every signer of the Declaration of Independence, and with which we may erect objects to commemorate the Revolution. I do not grudge, and have never grudged, and never shall grudge, my dollar to the National treasury, which as soon as it is there belongs to all of you.

Mrs. HARRISON. If Georgia had had the pleasure of keeping more of her own dues, Georgia would have enjoyed the pleasure of buying the homestead.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I would like to say to this Congress, it is often a matter of congratulation that we are formed on the same broad lines in many respects that our National Govern-

ment is formed upon. Think what a spectacle our National Government would present if it had no Treasury. That is just what you propose for us; when you deplete the National treasury, you take away from the dignity of our organization, and you should not do that.

Mrs. HOLBROOK. Madam President and ladies, I think this is a question which we ought to approach in a very serious frame of mind. We can none of us fail to recognize that there are two sides to this question. I never wish to belong to any organization where I shall not be fully loyal to the officers we place in positions of honor. [Applause.] We have a dignity to uphold. We desire our organization, Madam President, to be represented in Washington in a way that is worthy; and yet I must speak with hearty anxiety on the other side. I feel that this organization has grown beyond all the expectations of its founders in this length of time. I feel that the arrangements which were made for the expenditures at Washington were commensurate with the needs of that time and none too large; but when you recognize the fact that great sums of money are pouring in, I do not recognize the fact that the necessary, honorable expenses have grown in proportion. With a membership of 6,000 it certainly required a sum of money which would take half the membership fees, and more, to run it worthily. With a membership of 23,292, I feel, personally, that the Chapters need more of it. [Applause.] The appeal has been made from Georgia for the purchase of the house of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence: shall I make a plea for the purchase of the Paul Revere house in Boston? The name of my Chapter leads me to work for that cordially. We do not ask the Congress to pay for it. We hope to swell the public sentiment of Boston, which is never lacking, to assist us in this project. Meanwhile, I do feel that our Chapters are poor. In Massachusetts, whatever it may be elsewhere, our dues are not large. We do not have \$10 annually, which some of your Chapters have. The majority of the Chapters have only \$2 a year. Out of that, after sending one dollar to Washington, what have we left to buy our landmarks?

Miss PIKE. A dollar. [Laughter.]

Mrs. HOLBROOK. I have no wish to cast any discouragement upon the erection of the Continental Hall. I expect to stand in it and be proud of it. I trust it will be soon. But I feel, meanwhile, that rather than hasten that day, we must regard those things which are vital at home, and we feel the need of it. We do not feel that we can spare half of our small annual dues every year, leaving us hardly enough to pay for our patriots' day expenses. Now I am going to say something which will be, I think, perhaps unpopular with the advocates of the side which I am myself speaking for, but I do not see how we can act upon that to-night. The amendment was proposed last year; it was then, under the Constitution, stated that only those amendments would be acted upon which were approved by the Board. The question was asked if this was approved by the Board, and the reply was that it had not been. In that case, how can it be acted upon to-night, under that amendment which provides for a year's notice? I think the ruling of our Chair is perfectly right, which it is unnecessary for me to say. [Applause.]

Mrs. BURNS, of Illinois. On behalf of a number of country Chapters from the prairies of Illinois, I rise to beg for the passage of this amendment, and I desire to answer the question that was asked by a lady upon my right, in regard to the expense of local organizations, or perhaps her remarks brought out that question. She made the statement, and it has been repeated upon this floor, that we have a dollar a year to carry on our work. Our work is similar to the work, and in harmony with the work, of the great National organization. Our expenses are the same as your expenses. You take a Chapter that organizes with twelve members, the number required to secure a charter. Our money for the first year will amount to \$12. We send five of those dollars back to you to pay for our charter, and we retain \$7 for a whole year's work. What will \$7 do? Unless we make a local assessment we can accomplish nothing.

Mrs. DAVOL. Massachusetts is in hearty sympathy with every word that Mrs. Holbrook has said.

Mrs. SARGENT. I am sorry we are discussing this question to-night, because I hoped it would be acted upon. I wish to say one word for those who are asking to retain their dues, and that is this: We are eminently loyal to the National organization. We feel the deepest appreciation of the work of the Board, and if we did not know that, above and beyond all the expense of this Society, the Board has been saving our money and investing it, and we have been able to vote large sums to the Continental Hall, we would never ask to retain more than half of our dues. If the National Society needed twice that sum—if they needed it, we would be willing to give it. I am sure I can speak for Massachusetts. [Applause.] But when we can do this, can vote away \$10,000 at one time, and \$5,000 at another, and still have the work of the organization go on so well as it does, then I say I feel confident that it is right to ask that we may have this money, when to-day we could not give Georgia the money to do the work for which this organization stands, for which it stood in the first place and I hope it ever will stand. We want, for instance, to restore Faneuil Hall. When I speak of the cradle of liberty you may all thrill, because it is one of the things that is to come. We cannot afford to do our work unless we work hard. We cannot afford to do this work unless we keep the money. Every one of the Chapter Regents, here represented, in many of your States, can say that their Chapters asked them above all things to ask for a reduction in the dues, knowing that the work of the organization could go on just as well and the work of the Chapters far better. [Applause.]

Mrs. WALCOTT, of New York. I move that we adjourn.
Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. All in favor will say "aye," contrary "no." [Cries of "Rising vote."] A rising vote is called for; all in favor will please rise. You all know the time. Did you wish a rising vote to be counted?

A MEMBER. I move we reconsider that motion.

CHAIRMAN. You cannot reconsider a motion to adjourn. Now, if you are satisfied, the Chair will put the question. All those in favor of adjourning will please rise, and you will please

remain standing until you are counted. The Chair thinks it is scarcely worth while to count. All be seated. All those opposed to adjourning please rise. The motion to adjourn is carried. The Chair will ask you to be on hand promptly at 10 o'clock in the morning, and your business can be taken up immediately.

Adjourned at 10.45 o'clock p. m.

MORNING SESSION, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1898.

The session was called to order at 10 o'clock. The First Vice-President General in the Chair.

CHAIRMAN. The Congress is called to order.

Mrs. JEWETT. I move a recess of fifteen minutes.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved that we take a recess of fifteen minutes. Will those at the door ask those who are outside to come in and take their seats? (Later.) The Congress will come to order.

The PRECENTOR. We will open as usual with the first and fourth stanzas of "America," on the third page of the leaflet. All please join. (Sung.)

CHAIRMAN. We will open with prayer by the Chaplain General.

CHAPLAIN GENERAL. Let us pray. O thou God of our salvation, we come into Thy presence with gratitude and praise. We thank Thee that we have been permitted to meet in this Seventh Continental Congress. May its influences abide with us. We rejoice that through the fidelity and enthusiasm of the women here represented a revival in patriotism is beginning to show itself in the homes as well as in the hearts of the people, and we recognize Thy hand in it all. Impress us more and more with our responsibility as descendants of those who sacrificed nobly for our country's independence, and may the principles so dear to them become even more precious to us. Meet with us and direct us in our deliberations to-day, and when we go hence may it be in the sweetness and fullness of our Father's benediction, we humbly beg in Jesus' name. And let us implore, Our Father which art in heaven, Hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil: For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever. Amen.

CHAIRMAN. The minutes of yesterday by Recording Secretary General.

The PRECENTOR. Owing to a little misunderstanding, a dele-

gate who was to have sung has not appeared, and in her place we have asked, on the spur of the moment, one of the pages, Miss Doe, to sing the "Star-Spangled Banner" for us this morning.

(After the song, applause.)

CHAIRMAN. The minutes of yesterday will be read by the Reader for the Recording Secretary General.

READER reads them.

CHAIRMAN. The minutes are before you for correction, ladies.

Miss FORSYTH. A very small matter, Madam President; I understood that it had been stated that it was the lady from Pennsylvania who made the suggestion about the subscription for the Meadow Garden Farm. I merely wanted to have it credited to Mrs. Thompson, of the Buffalo Chapter.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. I would like to say, it was Mrs. Thompson who suggested that if we should get every Daughter in the United States, numbering 23,000, to give ten cents apiece, we could purchase the old farm without touching the funds of the Society, and I, realizing how much valuable time was being taken up in discussion of that matter, thought that every Daughter present would be willing to give ten cents to stop the discussion and start a fund, and I therefore am about to report this morning that I have already twelve dollars and a little more for the Meadow Farm. The Washington Post says this morning that such subscription is to be received by a person, I do not know whom, in Georgia, and I shall take pleasure in forwarding that money for the purchase of the Meadow Garden Farm.

Miss JOHNSTON. I would like to make a correction in the afternoon minutes as one of the tellers. Mrs. Cabell received 205 votes instead of 225.

Mrs. THURSTON. Is it now in order to proceed with the election of an Honorary Vice-President General?

CHAIRMAN. No; the order now is the correction of the minutes.

Miss PIKE. The Official Reader made one mistake; she read, I forget what word, for "substituted."

Mrs. NASH. I would like to call the attention of the Secretary

to the omission of the word "Carried" after the resolution that I offered during the afternoon session. The resolution was in regard to the endorsement of this Congress for this petition, and the word "Carried" is omitted; I would like to have that inserted.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. I would like to ask Mrs. Nash, was the petition merely that resolution?

Mrs. NASH. There was a petition that is to be presented, one to the House of Representatives and one to the Senate.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. I wanted to ask you to give me a copy of it for the minutes.

Mrs. NASH. I will obtain a copy and have it sent in.

CHAIRMAN. We are going to have the minutes corrected before anything else is done. Are there any further corrections of the minutes?

Mrs. BROWN, of Wisconsin. The Reader announced the report of the national flag. It should be the report of the Flag Committee.

CHAIRMAN. Any further corrections?

Dr. McGEE. I would like very much to have just two or three words added to my statements regarding the election of Mrs. Cabell. It is very clearly explained in the minutes, with the exception that there is nothing stated that I was acting in the interest of Mrs. Cabell. She so understood it; Mrs. Cabell understood that I was acting in her interest, so that she should be legally elected and no question raised, and I should like just two or three words added to that very clear explanation in order that there may be no doubt on the subject. Secondly, in regard to my resolution read in the minutes concerning the committee on by-laws, the question was asked me, after I had paused, whether the report of that committee would be sent out to the Chapters before the Congress. It was my understanding that that would be done, certainly this year, but not always.

CHAIRMAN. Is this a correction of the minutes, Dr. McGee?

Dr. McGEE. If there were any question this would be a correction.

CHAIRMAN. Then we will not have discussion. Any further correction? If there is no objection the minutes will stand ap-

proved. The Chair hears none, and the minutes are approved. Mrs. Hatcher has a statement to make.

Mrs. HATCHER makes announcement about newspapers and exhibition of etchings and engravings at the Cosmos Club, open to-day from 10 o'clock on.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair will ask that nothing of this kind be put in the early hours of the morning. It is the Chair's earnest intention to give you a chance to do your business here before you leave, and she does not consider these things the business of the Congress.

A MEMBER. May the invitation be extended to Connecticut to come nearer?

CHAIRMAN. The Chair was just this moment going to ask these other delegations sitting back there to come forward and take seats, just as near forward as you can.

Mrs. THURSTON. Is it in order to call up the election of Honorary Vice-President General?

(Calls for "Order of the day.")

CHAIRMAN. Saturday morning, unfinished business. What unfinished business comes before us first? We will take the unfinished business in the order of precedence. What was the first unfinished business that was left over?

Prof. WORCESTER. I move that the motion to proceed to the election of another Honorary Vice-President General be taken from the table.

CHAIRMAN. That is the motion which Mrs. Thurston has offered, and the Chair will entertain that motion from Mrs. Thurston. Is it the will of this House to proceed at once with the election?

Mrs. BURLANS. I rise to a point, I think, of parliamentary inquiry. I would like to ask this question: is the matter of electing two honorary Vice-Presidents General mandatory? That is, must we do it? Is it "shall"? Are we obliged to do it? by which I mean I do not understand that it is mandatory. I have no objection to the two being elected; please do not understand me that way.

CHAIRMAN. Then the better way would be to let it proceed.

Mrs. BURLANS. I think it is proper that I should ask the question and be instructed.

CHAIRMAN. It is a privilege, but not mandatory.

Mrs. BURHANS. We elect not to exceed two, as I understand it.

CHAIRMAN. That question will come up at once.

Mrs. BURHANS. It seems to me we have had an election and elected one; would not that be the end of it for this year?

(Cries of "No! No!")

CHAIRMAN. Not if you wish to elect more, it would not be the end of it. The Chair will state that Mrs. Draper brought her the proceedings of the Congress at which this motion was made and carried, that two should be elected, and then it was amended to read three. As the Chair read it when Mrs. Draper showed it to her, it read three. Have any of you looked over the proceedings? It is not mandatory that you elect any; you may elect them, but the Chair feels compelled to make this statement, so that you cannot say you might have elected another and the Chair stated you could only elect two. Mrs. Draper brought it to my attention and the Chair is satisfied that Mrs. Draper was entirely correct. It was afterward amended to three; do not some of you remember?

Dr. MCGEE. Mrs. Draper showed me the proceedings.

CHAIRMAN. That was the case. You are all right in proceeding with the election now if you wish to do it now; you may elect two, and if you are going to do it, the sooner you get at it the better.

Mrs. MILLS. We limited distinctly yesterday the election to two. Having already elected one, we have only one to elect this morning. The motion to increase the number was lost.

CHAIRMAN. Yes; but don't do it on a quibble, or anything of that kind. A great many nominations were made, and the impression was that you could only elect two; but when you have the right to elect three, don't try to keep it down to two. If you have a right to elect three, do it.

Mrs. MILLS. By vote of the House it was done—I never speak on a quibble.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair was under the impression that this ruling of two was made simply because we were in doubt, was it not? Do you wish to elect one more, or two?

(Cries of "One!" "Two!" and "No more!")

A MEMBER. I rise for information. Will you kindly state if there are any amendments yet remaining before the House that have not been acted upon?

CHAIRMAN. The lady asks if there are any more amendments to be acted upon. That is the question. All the amendments that were formally approved by the Board of Management have been acted upon, have they not?

SAME MEMBER. I ask for information; the question was raised whether they had all been acted upon.

CHAIRMAN. There were amendments discussed last night, and amendments offered for action a year hence. They were simply read this year.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Does the Chair rule that the word "may" in the Constitution is not mandatory? I want to make the point later. Does the Chair rule that the word "may" in the Constitution is not mandatory?

CHAIRMAN. What does this Congress understand by "may"? Is there a difference between "may" and "must"?

(Answers of "Decidedly.")

Mrs. McCARTNEY. That is just what I want to know.

CHAIRMAN. Then the Chair has to rule that "may" is not mandatory; "must" is.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Later I want the courtesy of the House on that question.

CHAIRMAN. What will you do with this, ladies? The minutes show you decided to vote for two. Mrs. Mills, your motion was for two?

Mrs. MILLS. Yes.

CHAIRMAN. And you have elected one.

Miss PIKE. I moved that we should increase the number to four, and that was lost, but it didn't say two

Mrs. SWIFT. I move to lay this election of the other Honorary Vice-President General on the table.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. The motion is to lay it upon the table.

Mrs. DRAPER. May I simply ask what is to be laid upon the table?

CHAIRMAN. It is the election of the Honorary Vice-Presidents General, to be laid upon the table. The question was

raised whether they could elect two more, or one more; the Chair explained that you had shown her that you may elect three. Mrs. Mills' motion yesterday limited them to two. Mrs. Swift's motion is to lay the election of Honorary Vice-President General on the table. All in favor of this motion will say "aye," opposed "no." The ayes have it; it is not worth while to count.

Dr. McGEE. I wish to ask when the election of Editor will be taken up?

CHAIRMAN. Just as soon as you propose it, and the sooner the better.

Dr. McGEE. Then I will move that the question be taken up.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN. It has been moved and seconded that we proceed with the election of Editor. All in favor of this motion will say "aye," opposed "no." The ayes have it and we will proceed with the election.

Mrs. McKENNY, of Minnesota. It gives me pleasure to nominate Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood as Editor of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE for the ensuing year. [Applause.] I do so, knowing her eminent qualifications, high literary attainments, noble womanhood, and ripe intellectuality. The great good she has accomplished for the Daughters through the pages of this Magazine has aroused us to the glories of our cause. With her at the head of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE we need have no fear of its conduct as a chaste, elevating, and high-class publication.

Mrs. WALKER. I second that nomination.

Mrs. GIST. I desire to second the nomination of Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood as Editor of the Magazine. I have been a personal friend of hers; I have seen and known much of her work for many years. I know the nature of the work of editing a magazine of that kind. Many of us are not satisfied with every magazine that we buy; many of us throw them away as trash. The Editor of the Magazine is obliged to edit it out of the material given her by the Daughters. And sometimes we are not noticed; I will give you a little of my experience with her, my personal friend. I went to her and said: "I want a notice of the Continental Chapter in your magazine as soon as pos-

sible." "You will have to wait three months." "Oh, my!" said I, "here I am right at your door." "But you must take your turn." I went home; didn't like that. The "Spirit of '76" sent a letter to me a day or two afterwards, asking for notice of my Chapter, and to send it immediately; that was about the time of the November Magazine, and I sat up at night to fix it up and sent it off; it is now four months and I have not yet seen the notice of my Chapter published in the "Spirit of '76." I would have thought it was because the material was not suitable, but I have seen nothing of the District Chapters, which received the same notice I did. So, when we don't get in the paper in time, don't blame Mrs. Lockwood; she will be just, and has been just to my knowledge and to my indignation many a time. [Applause.] I speak for her as the chairman of the World's Fair Committee that wound up the historical work, that you saw some time ago in the papers; it was very voluminous and so magnificently done that they were complimented by Congress. She was chairman and actually editor of all that work. Where can we do better? [Applause.]

Mrs. THOMAS. I deem it one of the sweetest privileges of my life to second the nomination of Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood as the Editor of the Magazine. [Applause.]

Mrs. BURDETT. I want to second the nomination. I wish every Daughter would take the monthly and that would make it better.

Miss MILLER. I should like very much, as the retiring District Regent, to second the nomination of Mrs. Lockwood.

Mrs. MILLS. I rise for information, Madam Chairman. My understanding is that yesterday we referred to a committee the matter of the Magazine, the committee to report to the National Board. Did not that take with it all the matters pertaining to the Magazine? I want to state at the same time that I am in favor of the Magazine, and that I brought from the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter fifteen new subscriptions this year to the Magazine; but I would like to be corrected if I am mistaken in my understanding that this House yesterday voted that all pertaining to the Magazine be referred to that committee, to report to the National Board. Will the Chair kindly enlighten me?

CHAIRMAN. The Chair understood that this committee was for the plans of the Magazine, but the Congress has elected its Editor always, and does not the Congress expect to do so this year and wish to?

(Answer "Yes!")

Mrs. MILLS. The Congress is not obliged to do so, however.

CHAIRMAN. Not obliged to do so; the Chair understood the spirit of the Congress to be a wish to elect its Editor. Congress certainly wishes to elect its Editor to-day, does it not? The motion was put and seemed to be overwhelming.

(Cries of "Yes!")

Mrs. BRUSH, of Ohio. I move, Madam Chairman, that there be but one second to each nomination.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair would rule that that not now be passed. The Chair will ask if there are any other nominations. The Chair supposed that when some of these ladies were rising it might have been for other nominations, as they were in order. If there are any others the Chair would like to hear them. Are there any other nominations for Editor?

(Cries of "Question.")

Mrs. WEED. Connecticut wishes to add one word to the many words that have been said in praise of Mrs. Lockwood. Those who have served with me from Connecticut agree with me that it is a great help and an inspiration, and has kept us well informed, if we chose to read the Magazine, as to doings in our own State as well as in every State throughout the Union. We only wish that every Chapter Regent would induce every member of the Chapter to take this Magazine, and I am sure after having taken it one year they won't regret it.

CHAIRMAN. Are there any other nominations for Editor of the Magazine?

Mrs. ALEXANDER. I want to second most warmly the nomination of Mrs. Lockwood. I feel that Rhode Island, and particularly our Newport Chapter, is deeply indebted to her for a very ready response to a request to have an important matter brought in early; and perhaps, after I have a chance to speak of a certain matter, you will realize my feelings. I most heartily second the nomination of Mrs. Lockwood for Editor.

Mrs. THORNTON, of Alabama. Alabama seconds the nomi-

nation of Mrs. Lockwood as Editor of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Mrs. BARBOUR, of Brooklyn. The entire delegation from Fort Greene Chapter, Brooklyn, desires to second the nomination of Mrs. Lockwood.

Mrs. MATHES, of Tennessee. I endorse the nomination.

Mrs. FAIRBANKS, of Indiana. I move that the nominations be closed, and that we proceed with the election of the Editor.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. The motion is before you, ladies. All in favor will say "aye," opposed "no." It is so ordered.

Mrs. WALKER. As there is but one nomination, may we have the Clerk cast the unanimous ballot for Mrs. Lockwood?

CHAIRMAN. If you will move that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot.

Mrs. WALKER. I make that motion.

Mrs. DICKINS. Is there a quorum this morning?

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for Mrs. Lockwood. All in favor of this will please say "aye," opposed "no." The ayes have it and it is so ordered.

READER. A member moves "that this Congress appoint a committee of five members of the National Board any one of whom shall be entitled to draw in preparation for the next Congress."

CHAIRMAN. The Chair suggests that these ideas in regard to the management, the arrangement of Congress, if you will just leave them to the National Board during the year, that would be better than to attempt to make arrangements now for next year; don't you think so?

(Answers of "Yes.")

READER (reads): "I move that in future the name of no woman be placed on this list of Honorary Vice-Presidents General until passed the age of sixty years." [Laughter.] Offered by Mrs. Maxwell, of Kentucky.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. At that rate we would elect no more Vice-Presidents.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I have again to thank this Congress for

an honor conferred upon me; secondly, I want to say, if this resolution is passed, you will never have any Honorary Vice-Presidents General; I have never known a woman to be over sixty years of age.

CHAIRMAN. The motion is before you. All in favor of this motion will say "aye," opposed "no." The motion is lost. [Great laughter.]

READER. From Mrs. Champion, of Connecticut: "That a small tablet be affixed to the portrait of Mrs. Harrison now in the White House, designating the same, and the fact that it was a gift from the Daughters of the American Revolution, in memory of their first President General, 1891 to 1892—the date of her death."

Mrs. WALKER. I second that.

Mrs. HARRISON. Was that not acted upon?

CHAIRMAN. There is nothing to show that it was done.

Dr. MCGEE. It was taken up, I know.

CHAIRMAN. You have heard the motion. It has been seconded. Are you ready to vote?

Mrs. WILES. I wish to move to amend the resolution by inserting the words "This Congress requests" that a small tablet be affixed, &c. We have no control over the White House. Amend it so that we request.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. As a member of that portrait committee, I wish to State that it has never been neglected, the placing of the name of Mrs. Harrison and by whom it was presented. That resolution and decision was reached by Congress some time ago, and I did not understand, when I looked at the portrait yesterday, why it was not there. Perhaps Mrs. Walworth can explain to the Congress that the committee has never neglected that portrait.

Mrs. BURHANS. Will you kindly allow me to say a word in connection with that?

CHAIRMAN. The amendment is before you; speak to Mrs. Wiles' amendment.

Mrs. BURHANS. I want to say just a word in regard to that, as for a time I was secretary of that portrait committee, and I remember very well when this portrait was presented I wanted some action of this kind taken. I wanted it very much,

indeed. It seemed to me very appropriate and almost necessary from a certain standpoint, and I suggested some action of this kind, but it did not meet with favor and it did not come before the Congress; but it was suggested to me that this expression was used, that it savored a little of shop and would not be in good taste. I do not oppose the matter at all, but I do most earnestly hope that it will be passed. At the reception the other day in the White House, I think without exaggeration I took over thirty ladies up to that portrait and showed it to them, and in the majority of cases those ladies said to me that they had looked at the portrait of Mrs. Harrison before but did not know that it was presented by the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and I thought then it would be so appropriate, and it seemed to me from a certain standpoint an absolute necessity, that we should pass a resolution of this kind, and I do most earnestly hope that it will be done.

Mrs. KNOTT. I move that, as the committee which was appointed to see that this work should be done have not done their work, we appoint a new committee to see that Mrs. Harrison's name and the inscription be put on the portrait.

CHAIRMAN. You know that when a committee has reported it is dissolved, and the committee no longer exists. There is no such committee. Mrs. Knott's motion is in order at the right time, because there is no committee of that kind now. The committee evidently intended to do its work, but the people at the White House probably did not follow out the directions of the committee.

A MEMBER. Not one lady in one hundred there seemed to know it was given by the Daughters of the American Revolution. I second this motion.

CHAIRMAN. You understand, ladies, that the amendment is merely that the word "request" be put there; and if you will simply vote upon that, you can talk about the other. The word "request" to be put in. All in favor say "aye;" those opposed, "no." Carried.

Mrs. HARRISON. I think that Mrs. Harrison gave us the great privilege of painting her portrait, and then we had the honor of placing it in the White House. If we read our Maga-

zine, every Daughter in the country must know that the Daughters of the American Revolution painted that portrait and presented it to the White House, and I do not think it is in good taste to advertise it.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I have made inquiry in regard to putting any sort of a label upon the portrait of Mrs. Harrison. I am informed it is against the orders of the United States Government. No portrait in the White House can be labelled. If you want to mark the portrait it must go upon the back. You cannot put it upon the frame of the portrait where it will be seen.

Mrs. LATHAM, of Tennessee. Mrs. Polk's name is attached, is it not?

Mrs. WALWORTH. It is a delicate subject, at least it would seem a little inappropriate, to pass a resolution in such a form as to demand this thing, because if there had been no question about the appropriateness of this thing it would have been done in a week. The person who made the frame was very anxious to put the Insignia of the Society on it. You must understand the Insignia of the Society is on the dress of Mrs. Harrison; this indicates that she was a member of the Society; but I would say that the portrait was placed there after the administration had changed. It was a matter of courtesy from Mrs. Cleveland that she very kindly made a place for this, and did everything to make it as agreeable as she could for us in having it placed there. Of course, we had to do it entirely to accord with the approval of the President. You will notice that Mrs. Hayes' portrait is in the White House, which was presented by the Temperance Society, and I suppose that they may object to having a label, as it is said, put on; but I think it would be very proper to let the sentiment of the Congress be known in the matter.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. Was there ever any objection made to putting Mrs. Harrison's name on the portrait? The great difficulty yesterday was that people did not know which was Mrs. Harrison's portrait. I think it was very inadvisable to state who presented it, but let us know which portrait is Mrs. Harrison's. I think the confusion has come a great deal from that.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair will state that the ladies will not speak twice upon the same subject.

Mrs. BINGER. I think, Madam President, I attended the reception and noticed the portrait of Mrs. Harrison. It seemed to me to be a very practical thing for the name of Mrs. Harrison to be on that, as coming from the Daughters. I wish it could be done.

Mrs. DRAPER. In endorsing what Mrs. Walworth has stated, I just want to call the attention of the House to one thing. We are a body of reasonable women; we have studied law, and we do know this thing, that when we have given a thing away it is no longer ours. We can, in a most courteous way, express, to the people to whom we have given it, our wish in a certain way. They have a perfect right to disregard our wish if they please; and it seems to me that we should be very careful how this request is worded. There are here a great many people who never contributed to this portrait of Mrs. Harrison. What right have we to dictate about that portrait any more than any other portrait? It is not now ours.

Mrs. SWIFT. I move to lay it on the table, Madam President.

Mrs. DICKINS. Ladies, this portrait does belong to the Nation, but we are a part of the Nation. We still do have a certain interest in that portrait, but what I would like to see is all the portraits there marked with the names. I was in the corridor for a few moments, and I was asked, Whose portrait is that? I looked up and it was President Garfield's; there was no name, nothing to show the visitor what it was. I think if we presented a small block with Mrs. Harrison's name on it, no one would object to placing it there. I would like to see all of them marked; I don't think Mrs. Hayes' has a name on it; Mrs. Tyler's has. I would like to amend, that we present a block and ask that it be placed.

Mrs. FAIRBANKS. I thought I would say that the ushers always explain those portraits and tell the visitor, the tourist, that such a picture was given by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the other by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

A MEMBER. I move that this be laid upon the table.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It has been moved and seconded to lay this upon the table. All in favor of this motion will say "aye," opposed "no." It is so ordered.

Miss DESHA. I would like to bring up the matter of the protection of our Insignia if it is in order. Madam Chairman, I have a letter from one of the patriotic papers, "Spirit of '76," containing this inquiry: "We have had the following inquiry: 'Upon the death of a member of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, what becomes of the Insignia and Chapter pins? Do they revert to the Society, or can they be willed to any one the deceased member may wish to will them to?' If you can give us an answer, that we can publish with the query, the favor will be greatly appreciated." This matter was up before the National Board and it was referred to a committee, of which Mrs. Burrows was chairman, to see if we could not have an act passed by Congress to protect our Insignia. Senator Burrows took the matter in hand, and I think the answer was that we could have the act passed, but there was no way of having a penalty attached. We have no way to enforce penalty, and therefore no use in having an act. I was talking to some gentlemen about it yesterday, and they suggested that we should have some form of pledge or guarantee, when we receive these things, that they either were to go back to the National Board or given to some member in the member's own family, who would be an acceptable member to the Society. The reason that it was brought up here is that a lady, descended from a distinguished Revolutionary hero, died, and her daughter-in-law, who is not a member, who could not be a member, is wearing our Insignia, and we do not want it left in such a condition as that; and I bring the matter before you this morning that some steps may be taken by this Congress and the matter referred to the National Board to have a pledge passed to the National Board that if there was no descendant to whom it could be sent, to have it revert to the National Board.

Mrs. WALKER. You don't mean descendant; you would rather give it, would you not, to your niece?

Miss DESHA. I am afraid if I were to insert that, they would accuse me of bringing up the matter of collateral descent.

Mrs. WALKER. That would not be collateral.

CHAIRMAN. Is there any motion in regard to this matter? The Chair cannot entertain anything else. If you wish to discuss it, it must come in the form of a motion. This question must be put before you in the form of a motion.

Dr. McGEE. As this matter is of the greatest interest to us, and as we cannot, on the spur of the moment, tell exactly what can be done and what cannot be done, I move that the matter be referred to the National Board, with power to take every possible step for the protection of the Insignia.

Mrs. WALKER. May I amend the motion?

CHAIRMAN. An amendment is always in order.

Mrs. WALKER. Also for the Board to look into this ladder business that a great many members have attached to their Insignia.

CHAIRMAN. This amendment is not germane to the subject, Mrs. Walker. The Chair does not wish to be discourteous, but it is just to keep to the question. This is merely the protection of the Insignia; Dr. McGee's motion is before you if you are ready for it.

Miss PIKE. I wish to speak to the motion. I hope that poor little joke of mine will not be called out, because I made it only in joke; I hope it won't be.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair did not hear Miss Pike's little joke.

Miss PIKE. I called it a Jacob's ladder, but I did it only in jest.

(Cries of "Question.")

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I was on the committee last year, and we could do nothing. This year we have a charter which came too late; that charter will protect our Insignia, and the Board will protect the committee and do what they want them to do; and I do not think there is any doubt but next year you will find the matter is settled.

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of Dr. McGee's motion will please say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it, and the motion is carried.

CHAIRMAN. Written motions take precedence of everything else, and those of you who have motions which you wish to put before the House, if you will write them and send them up

they will be heard very much sooner, because everything written will be read first.

READER commences to read—(interrupted).

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Walker, you want to pay attention to this.

Mrs. WALKER. Yes, I will; thank you.

READER (reads): The following was offered by Mrs. Davey, of Minnesota: "*Resolved*, That bars worn upon the ribbon above the Insignia shall indicate, or represent, ancestors who have served their country meritoriously during the War of the American Revolution, and lineal descent from whom would admit the wearer to membership in the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution."

Mrs. WALKER. I wish to second that motion, and say there are some women who have their mothers' names on these bars.

(Cries of "They are right.")

Mrs. SWIFT. Madam President, you cannot control that by this House; you may just as well say that we shall not wear pictures of our mothers on our necks if we want to. We have a right to put anything we please on our breasts; the only thing you have any right to control is the Insignia of this Congress. When we have that we have a right to wear it around our necks or anywhere else we please; you have no right to prohibit it.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair will hear one speaker at a time, and earnestly requests that not more than one attempt to speak at a time, and do not speak twice upon this subject until others have been heard.

Mrs. LITTLE, of New York. I wish to say that in my own Chapter I have over one hundred and sixty members; this question of bars has often been put to me by ladies. They have said to me, "What do these bars mean?" and I said that I did not entirely understand the matter, but that as far as my own feelings and the wishes of our local board of our Chapter would have any weight, we would not authorize any bar to be placed above the Insignia unless the papers had been accepted by the National Board, proving the services of such an ancestor.

Mrs. MILLS. I would like to say that this seems to me not a question for legislation, but a question of good taste and good

sense. I fully recognize the fact that above our Insignia we should place only our lineal ancestors, who served in the Revolution [applause]; that this Society stands for that and nothing more. I do not think this Congress can compel any member to remove any bars that she sees fit to wear. It is a question of good taste and good sense.

Mrs. BRAZIER, of Massachusetts. I never supposed for a moment that any person had a right to wear an ancestral bar whose papers were not in Washington; that is why I have two rounds, because in this Society there are papers proving that.

Mrs. BARBOUR, of Brooklyn. We have a right to wear anything on our breasts that we choose, but not attached to the Insignia of this Society unless we can claim a lineal descent for every ancestor whose name is placed upon the bars by the papers themselves. I wear a ladder of four bars, and I am proud of it, but I would be ashamed to wear it if it were not attested by the papers which have been sent in to the National Society. [Applause.]

Miss JOHNSTON. I would like to say that from one to eighteen ancestors I have handled; I would not like to see any one of you with eighteen bars. As Mrs. Mills has said, it is a matter of taste; it is more than that, it is a matter of fraternity. Let us not one strive to be more than another. Let us be equal, would be my advice. I think it is better taste, more in consonance with our institution and feeling, to have one bar and have the proudest name you own on that one bar.

Mrs. HOOPES. May I make an appeal to the ladies of this Congress, that we do not discuss matters we cannot settle, when time is so precious, and we want to get to an end of the important business? Matters so trivial, which we cannot settle, let them go by.

Mrs. McWILLIAMS. I move that the matter be laid upon the table.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I second that.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that this matter be laid upon the table. All in favor will please say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it and it will be laid upon the table. There is a report which must be offered to you which should have been offered yesterday. Mrs. Alexander will make a report which should have been offered yesterday.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CONSOLIDATION OF THE TWO SOCIETIES,
VIZ: THE NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN
REVOLUTION, AND THE GENERAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS
OF THE REVOLUTION.

Mrs. ALEXANDER. Last year when the question was brought up as to reporting to Mrs. Snow, the President of the Daughters of the Revolution, the action of our Congress, I was made chairman of the committee to make that report. I had not the slightest idea that it was going to be anything but the simplest matter in the world, but it has proved a matter of great delicacy. It has been the subject of a great many delays. In the first place our committee was appointed too late to meet in Washington, and the stenographers' minutes prevented our doing it during the meeting. Late in the fall the report was sent to Mrs. Snow. Now I have here the correspondence, some of the letters are official and others are unofficial, and the letters which are unofficial show the spirit in which the whole offer was made. Very soon after returning to New York I had an invitation to a dinner and met many of the ladies of the Daughters of the Revolution Society. Now, I have the correspondence; it will take some time to read it; perhaps you prefer to have the committee simply report progress, because there is still some misunderstanding to be corrected. I would like to read the first letter sent to Mrs. Snow.

Mrs. WALKER. Will you be so kind as to tell us what that report is about.

Mrs. ALEXANDER. It is about the action of the Daughters of the American Revolution last year, in reference to union of the two societies. This is the first letter:

Mrs. HENRY SANGER SNOW,
President General Society Daughters of the Revolution.

DEAR MADAM: We have the honor to report to you that, at the Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution in February last, the consideration of the question of a union of the two Societies was interrupted by the discovery of a legal obstacle in the provisions of the Constitution and charter of the Daughters of the American Revolution Society. We are advised that these provisions are such as to preclude the admission of the Daughters of the Revolution as a corporate body. It remained for us, therefore, only to assure you of a

heartily welcome as individuals when you shall, one or all, decide to join us.

Yours very truly,

ELIZA NEWCOMB ALEXANDER,

Chairman.

(Also signed by Mrs. Boynton.)

Two of the members of the committee have resigned, and we could not find the other one. In connection with that I sent, with my letter, extracts from the report of the Congress. I had a meeting with Mrs. Snow, which was very agreeable, also several pleasant letters in connection with certain expressions, but this is her letter in answer to mine:

GENERAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

President, MRS. HENRY SANGER SNOW,
270 Henry Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MRS. ALEXANDER,

Chairman of the Committee.

DEAR MADAM: I have duly received your letter (without date) touching the question of a union of the Societies Daughters of the Revolution and Daughters of the American Revolution and stating that at your last Congress the "consideration of the question of a union of the two Societies was interrupted by the discovery of a legal obstacle in the provisions of the Constitution and charter of the Daughters of the American Revolution Society."

You omit to state the nature of the legal obstacle referred to. You write also that you are advised that these provisions preclude the admission of the Daughters of the Revolution as a corporate body. Your letter would not require an answer except for certain assumptions contained in it, which are inaccurate and misleading.

The matter, which was informally considered by the special committees on union of our two Societies, was not that of the admission of the Daughters of the Revolution either as a corporate body or as individuals to your Society, but the union of the two Societies upon equal terms in one organization.

The Daughters of the Revolution does not seek *admission* to the Daughters of the American Revolution, however it might view a *union* with that Society, and I should regret to have you consider the question upon that theory.

I have always favored the union if it could be satisfactorily arranged; but so long as I am President I shall certainly oppose any attempt at

an amalgamation which should involve the application of the members of this Society as individuals for entrance into yours.

I have the honor to remain

Very truly yours,

ANNA BROOKS SNOW.

January 24, 1898.

I can omit the informal correspondence; there is nothing in it which could in the slightest degree reflect upon the loyalty of Mrs. Snow to her Society, and for that reason, of course, I might omit it. It shows a very courteous spirit, but of course perhaps you will allow me to decide that myself. Indeed, I feel that the committee can scarcely report more than progress, as it has not been able to impress the conviction of a fact upon the other Society. That is my position; I really think to report progress is the only satisfactory way.

A MEMBER. I move the report be accepted.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. You have heard the report, ladies, and it has been moved and seconded that it be accepted. All in favor will say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it and it is accepted.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I have a resolution to offer in reference to this. *Resolved*, That the present committee be enlarged and empowered to investigate facts, confer with the Daughters of the Revolution Society, and report to the Daughters of the American Revolution, National Board, from time to time.

A MEMBER. I second that.

CHAIRMAN. You have heard this resolution, ladies. What is your will? It has been seconded. All in favor will say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it and it is so ordered.

Mrs. HARRISON. I have been requested to ask what the sense of this Congress is regarding the recent election of our new President General. Do we understand that we have elected our President General for the term of two years, or do we understand that we will re-elect her next year—that we will have another election next year? [Cries of "One year."] Is it in order, Madam Chairman, to ask who moved that that last amendment should be laid on the table, because, had we acted on our amendments and not laid that last most important one on the table, the ruling of the Chair would have been different as to the electing of our President General. It was laid on

the table, and it was taken from the table last night, after the election, and acted upon favorably. If the sense of the Congress has been to act on that amendment before the election——

CHAIRMAN. We can't go back and undo it.

Mrs. HARRISON. I asked if it was courteous to ask who had moved that it be laid on the table.

CHAIRMAN. I think it would be in the minutes. If the lady is here she would doubtless be perfectly willing to answer you.

Mrs. HARRISON. Then we understand that we have an election next year?

Mrs. CROSSMAN. I feel assured that every Daughter will coincide with me in this resolution which I now offer. I move that this Congress extend a rising vote of thanks to Mrs. Rose Brackett for her eminent and invaluable services to the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Numerously seconded, and unanimously carried by rising vote.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. I move that the Recording Secretary General be empowered to embody this in an appropriate form and present the same to Mrs. Rose F. Brackett.

Mrs. BRACKETT. Ladies, if I say nothing it is because I cannot. [Applause.]

Mrs. McLEAN. I desire to ask this House to request Mrs. Brackett to accept at its hands the Honorary First Vice-President Presiding, for this reason: This office was created two years ago; it was the First Vice-President Presiding. Mrs. Brackett was elected thereto by a large majority, and she has served ever since. She was re-elected last year. She is the only woman in the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution who has ever held that office. She declined yesterday the Honorary Vice-Presidency, but she may be willing to keep in our minds the fact, by recording it upon the minutes of this Society, that there has been within the range of its officers a First Vice-President General Presiding.

Mrs. THOMAS. I second that motion.

Mrs. FOWLER. I most heartily second the motion and shall be only too happy if this recognition of her patient and valuable services are endorsed and rewarded.

Mrs. McLEAN. You have every opportunity now of impressing upon our most able Vice-President General Presiding the warm accord in which every one would rise to enthusiastically thank her, and of placing her permanently upon the Society's official list.

Numerously seconded.

Mrs. McLEAN. Put the question, Madam President.

A MEMBER. We all second that.

Again numerously seconded.

Mrs. McLEAN. Madam Chairman, we *all* second it; you cannot refuse.

Mrs. BRACKETT. I appreciate all this—I need not tell you that; but I do not think it necessary to place upon record the fact, after you have shown what you have this morning. The record, let me believe, will be with you always; do not put it anywhere else. [Applause. Cries of "Question."] You cannot give me any greater honor than you have done this morning; I entreat you not to do so.

Mrs. McLEAN. We cannot give you greater honor, Madam Chairman, but we can give ourselves greater honor. I moved that Mrs. Brackett, in recognition of her faithful services, be elected Honorary First Vice-President General,* and it is seconded.

Mrs. BALLINGER. It was brought up and decided by this body; and it is never legal after you have brought it up and decided it.

Mrs. McLEAN. You were then nominated for Honorary Vice-President General. We now nominate you for Honorary First Vice-President General Presiding.

Miss DESHA. All officers will be elected by ballot.

Mrs. BRACKETT. You have done all that you can for me; I beg you not to attempt this thing. The Chair does not recall that she has ever asked a personal favor of the Congress; this is one; let me say farewell to you just as I stand; do not put

* When received from stenographer by committee the proceedings contained the following clause, which had been erased by pencil: "your election to the First Honorary Vice-President General presiding," over which was pinned a type-written correction by stenographer. The committee did not possess original motion, and being unable to find original motion, accepted type-written correction as the only official information received.—EDITING COMMITTEE.

me anywhere else than just in your hearts. [Applause.] The House will come to order and we will proceed to business.

Mrs. McLEAN. It is only because I am always an adherent of the Chair, whatever the decision of the Chair may be, that forces me to retire.

Mrs. CAMERON. I rise to a question of privilege. I understand there is now lying on the table a telegram from the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha, to be held next summer; and as I am the chairman of the Women's Auxiliary, I am anxious to have that telegram read, and the Congress is fast melting away.

CHAIRMAN. It will be read at once.

READER (reads):

OMAHA, Neb., February 25, 1898.

President General Daughters of the American Revolution, Washington, D. C.: Cordial invitation is extended your organization to attend the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition at Omaha, the date to be named by you, from June 1st to November 1st, of this year.

(Signed)

G. W. WATTLES,
President Exposition.

Mrs. CAMERON. I would ask, Madam President, that the day be named for that.

Mrs. McLEAN. I move the cordial acceptance of this invitation.

A MEMBER. I second that motion.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that we accept this very cordial invitation. All in favor will say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it and it is accepted.

READER (reads). "Will the Chair kindly suggest from the platform that each Chapter Regent of the Society should make a collection of ten cents from each member for the Meadow Garden farm?" Another request comes that the amount collected during this Congress for the Continental Hall Fund be announced.

CHAIRMAN. Can Mrs. Shepard announce the amounts?

Mrs. SHEPARD. Yes.

MISS MILLER. Might I ask that this appeal be read?

CHAIRMAN. The Chair is going to have the speaker's hands cleared of what she has first before anything else.

READER (reads Mrs. White's motion):

Resolved, That this Congress secure a copy in crayon or photograph of the portrait of Mrs. Harrison, and further that we endeavor to secure for ourselves, to adorn our Continental Hall which we are to build, similar photographs or crayons of all our Presidents General, that we may have a history in faces."

Mrs. NASH. I move to refer that matter to a committee.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that this matter be referred to a committee. All in favor of this will say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it and it is so ordered.

READER. Mrs. Torrance moves:

"WHEREAS, Some misapprehension exists as to the time and place when elections for State Regents may be held, therefore be it

Resolved, That such elections may be held within the respective States, at any time within twenty days prior to the meeting of the annual Congress, the result thereof to be duly certified and announced in like manner as where such elections occur at or during the sessions of said Congress."

Mrs. TORRANCE. May I speak to that motion? Madam President and ladies of the Congress, you know how stories grow; you know how they grow in a block; you can imagine how large some of them are that reach to Minnesota, when they travel 2,000 miles to us. You can imagine that even printed matter does not always convey the same thing to us in Minnesota that you here in Washington might take from it. We have been told that we must go to Washington to elect our State Regents; that all delegates' votes will not be counted if they do not come here, and deposit their votes in the city of Washington, and that in order to elect our Regent we must come here—our delegates must come here. I believed that firmly until I came here. I inquired on the way down; and I have asked about it since I came to Washington. I believe there has never been anything done on this subject by this Congress, and I have come here to ask that we may understand in regard to this matter. There is a by-law here, or a deliverance of the Board, which says you may do so and so. It does

not say you must do so and so. You have been informed a few moments ago that "may" does not mean "must." Therefore I ask that some action be taken upon this motion, which has just been presented to you, which will express the will of the Congress in regard to that matter. Say that in the State of Minnesota we may be only represented by one woman here; she can come here and elect our State Regent and we must be compelled to accept her. Is that the will of Congress? I should like to hear that subject discussed by Daughters from other States, so that I may go back informed in regard to that matter.

Mrs. LYONS. May I call attention to an article in the National Constitution? Article VI, Section 1, "The National Board of Management shall be composed of the active officers of the National Society and a State Regent from each State or Territory, to be chosen by the delegates from each State and Territory to the Continental Congress at the annual meeting." So long as that section remains in this Constitution, it cannot be altered until the next meeting of the Congress. We have now decided that a resolution offered on the floor of this Congress may be acted on at the next Congress; an amendment to this Constitution offered on the floor of this Congress may be taken up by the next Congress, but during this Congress we can only accept amendments to this Constitution which have been approved by the National Board and sent out thirty days before the meeting of the Congress; and I do not understand that there is any resolution about State Regents, approved by the National Board, and sent out to the Chapters thirty days before the Congress, bearing on the election of State Regents; therefore at present we are bound by this section of the National Constitution, which states distinctly that State Regents shall be elected at the annual meeting of the Continental Congress.

Mrs. TORRANCE. Will you please read that again?

Mrs. LYONS reads: "The National Board of Management shall be composed of the active officers of the National Society and a State Regent from each State or Territory, to be chosen by the delegates from each State and Territory to the Continental Congress at the annual meeting."

Mrs. TORRANCE. It does not say so, my dear woman.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair will ask Mrs. Jewett to preside for a few minutes.

Mrs. Jewett takes chair at 12.15.

Mrs. SHIELDS, of Missouri. I belong to a class of women who are still willing to defer to a man for instruction. In this matter I must confess that I greatly prefer the delegates to be elected in Washington; however, I went to two of the most learned lawyers in our country and asked about this. State Regents, I mean, I would prefer to have them elected here; it suits my own personal convenience best. However, as State Regent I feel that I must be just; and the result of my inquiry is that we have no right to dictate where these Regents may be elected. In many instances the distance is great, and it is impossible for delegates to come here. There is nothing, I am told, in our Constitution to prevent the election of the State Regent by the delegates assembled in the different States.

Mrs. HATCH. I call for the reading of that clause in the Constitution again.

CHAIRMAN. The Reader will read the clause in the Constitution governing that matter.

READER (re-reads). "The National Board of Management shall be composed of the active officers of the National Society and a State Regent from each State or Territory, to be chosen by the delegates from each State and Territory, to the Continental Congress at the annual meeting."

Dr. McGEE. Reference is made by the maker of this motion to the ruling which the Board made upon this point, and I wish very much that it should be read to the Congress, since that stands until disapproved, and was the best construction that the Board could possibly make of it. Will she kindly read that to us?

Mrs. TORRANCE. In my inquiries I came across this. On the nineteenth page of this book of statutes I read the following: One hundred and forty-second article. "*Resolved*, That delegates may choose their State Regents, after February 1, whenever and wherever they see fit, but the election is not complete until announced at the annual meeting." [Applause.] Now, ladies, you see it is not plain; it is not clearly stated; a

wayfaring woman might err therein. Therefore, as a wayfaring woman, I ask this Congress to make a distinct declaration. There is nothing, as I understand it, and as eminent jurists understand it, to prevent us from taking a definite action in regard to this matter, and settling it definitely; nothing in our Constitution to prevent us from doing it. Here is an action of the Board which does not conflict in any way with such action, and I would ask that we do amend this action of the Board if that is permissible. That question was asked; it has not been answered. Or, if it is not permissible, that we merely take action through you as a Congress in regard to this matter. There are a great many reasons why this should be done. We will be only too glad to do it; it costs too much time and money and work to come down here and settle our State matters. We will be only too delighted to settle them at home.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. While on this resolution, Daughters of the American Revolution, to me it seems very misleading. While it might be a good thing if it could be carried out without additional expense, I doubt it. How are we going to know who we want to send here for State Regents unless we assemble in conference and elect them to come here? It is my understanding that the reason we elected our State Regents here was because all the delegates from the different parts of the State assemble here, and it saves time and money. That is the only thing. Now, if we are to have State work done in our States, it might be very well if you have plenty of money to go about and have these conferences; but we are talking so much about expenditures, and this is only an additional expenditure, to have a State conference. Ladies, you cannot do it any other way and get your delegates here satisfactorily, and I doubt if that would be satisfactory then. You are all here, and if each Chapter has its own candidate she can be presented here and acted upon at a certain time; but it does seem to me as if it was a very laborious matter to have a State conference for this matter.

Mrs. SARGENT. I want to say one word, and that is this: Out of the proportion of Regents in the societies, and the delegates entitled to come to this Congress, the proportion of those who come to Washington is small, and the whole State should

have the privilege to decide who their State Regent shall be. In Massachusetts we have a Regents' and delegates' meeting in February, before we come to the Congress, and we decide then who our State Regent is to be; and of those people who meet at that time, the Regents and delegates, there is a small proportion who come to Washington; therefore if that small proportion came to Washington to decide this matter, it would not be the decision of the State.

Mrs. ADAMS. As the maker of that motion before the National Board of Management, that the Regents could be elected, may be elected, when and where they choose, the idea was to not make it compulsory, but permissible for the accommodation of those who might prefer to elect their State Regents before they come here. Any who choose to elect while here can do so. It was passed unanimously by the Board.

Mrs. McWILLIAMS. One year ago we called our delegates together in Minnesota, and elected our State Regent, one of our delegates who was spending the winter in Washington, and we met her upon our arrival; she informed us that we had done an unconstitutional thing, and therefore for the whole year we have been laboring under that impression, that we did not do a constitutional act by electing our State Regent from Minnesota. I am in favor myself of electing the State Regent at the Congress, as provided for in our Constitution, for this reason, that it brings ladies from our Western States to these Congresses, where they can learn of the work; otherwise they would not come. It is an incentive to bring them here.

Mrs. MILLS. While I agree perfectly with the lady from Massachusetts, who says that the delegates here represent only a small portion of the State, and also most thoroughly agree with the member from Virginia, who reads us the clause in the Constitution—and no matter how many hours we discuss this matter we still come back to our clause in the Constitution, which says State Regents must be elected by the delegates from the States and Territories to the Continental Congress at the annual meeting—until we have arranged that, we cannot take any action contrary to it. In regard to their small proportion of the State electing State Regents, I do not see

why in the State conferences they cannot decide upon the State Regent and instruct the delegates to elect that State Regent, just as we come here instructed very often from our Chapters on certain points; but we must, as the Constitution stands, elect the State Regents at this annual Congress, and therefore I move that the discussion on this subject cease. We are wasting time.

Mrs. THURSTON. Am I to understand that the election of a State Regent at home in our own State is unconstitutional? Will the Reader please read the paragraph again?

(Cries of "No! No!")

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Thurston has asked a question of the Chair. The question has been asked of the Chair whether it is unconstitutional to elect the State Regent in one State by the delegates in that State. Mrs. Thurston asks that the lady who quoted from the Constitution will please read that paragraph again.

READER re-reads it.

A MEMBER. I move to lay this question on the table.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. There is a motion before the House to lay this on the table. All in favor of this motion please say "aye," opposed "no." It is so ordered.

Miss DESHA. The National Board decided that the State could elect them where and when you pleased after the first of February. Laying that on the table, the order of the National Board stands.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair decides that all this is out of order.

READER (reads motion from Mrs. Edwards, of Michigan). "That badges for the Continental Congress be sent fifteen days before the Congress to the Chapter Regents; that State Regents shall call a meeting of their delegates the first morning of the Congress, and make a list of the delegates present, which list shall be handed to the Credential Committee and read as the roll call; corrections to be made and reported the same day."

Seconded.

(Mrs. Brackett takes Chair at 12.30 o'clock.)

CHAIRMAN. Are you ready for the motion? You have heard it; shall it be read again for information?

READER re-reads it.

Mrs. LYONS, of Kentucky. I move to amend this motion by striking out the words "this to be read as the roll call."

CHAIRMAN. The amendment is before you, ladies; are you ready for it? Do you understand the motion?

Mrs. McWILLIAMS. That might leave out some who would come afterwards.

Mrs. WALKER. Would it not be very much better to have that divided into two clauses, and vote on them separately, because I think it would be very unwise to send the badges; there would be a great many lost, and everybody would be coming here without any.

READER. The motion, with the amendment, is as follows: "That badges for the Continental Congress be sent by registered mail fifteen days before the Congress to the Chapter Regents; that State Regents shall call a meeting of their delegates the first morning of the Congress and make a list of the delegates present, which list shall be handed to the Credential Committee."

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Lyons will explain her amendment.

Mrs. LYONS. I would amend this motion as far as it relates to the Credential Committee; I think the Credential Committee could make a roll call from this list.

READER. Mrs. Edwards, will you have your motion divided and voted upon separately?

Mrs. EDWARDS. Yes; I simply wished, if possible, to give us more time, as so much time is wasted in getting a vote and in the roll call. If the list is given by the State Regents and read from the platform, that is practically a roll call.

READER (reads first clause). "That the badges to the Continental Congress be sent, by registered mail, directly to the Chapter Regents, fifteen days before the Congress."

CHAIRMAN. The vote is on the first clause of Mrs. Edwards' motion. All in favor of this motion will say "aye." The ayes have it. Now the next clause.

A MEMBER. You haven't called for the noes.

CHAIRMAN. It is scarcely to be wondered at that the Chair did not call for the noes in all this confusion. Now all those opposed to this motion will say "no." The ayes seem to have it.

Mrs. MILLS. I would like to speak to that motion. It does not seem to me that our badges should be given to the delegates anywhere except here in this city. I would like to amend to this effect, that the badges may be given to State Regents to be distributed in the city of Washington, at the time of the Continental Congress, to their delegates from the State, but not outside of this District of Columbia, to the delegates to the Congress. I think you will find a good many delegates will get here having forgotten to bring their badges, and then they would have to be duplicated. Very many of us might lose our badges; I think we would all feel very much safer to have our badges given us here by the State Regents, letting them take charge of them and give them here in Washington to the delegates.

Mrs. DRAPER. It is simply a point of inquiry; I want to ask the mover of the motion what would happen in case the Chapter Regent should say the badges had not been received. It seems to me that there should be a little difference there. If these badges were sent out it seems to me it would save a great deal of time; but in case the badges were not received, who should be the one who would decide whether they had been properly sent or not? That might make a great deal of confusion.

Miss FORSYTH. I wish to ask, as a matter of privilege, that the business be suspended for a very few minutes.

(Mrs. Stevenson comes on the stage, and to her Miss Forsyth addresses the following):

Madam President, there are times when feeling rises so high as to fail of expression. This is the feeling to-day. The Daughters who have assembled for the Seventh Continental Congress, all of the Daughters of our land, feel to-day a love and loyalty that are beyond words. And yet I have been chosen to express this in some feeble degree as the representative from New York. We have chosen a representative from New York, Madam President, because perhaps New York,

more than any other State, represents all. We gather within our bounds those who come from every part of the land; we blend there in one, as you, Madam President, have blended us. We can say that we thank you with all our hearts for the example you have shown us, for your loyalty not only to our Society, but to all that is highest in what the Society represents. We thank you for your unfailing patience, for your unswerving devotion to duty. These things we can say, but we cannot tell you our love that springs up within our hearts to-day here, that is springing up all over the United States, and that will last forever. And therefore, as a little token of what is beyond words, we ask you to accept this loving cup from some of your faithful friends. [Applause.]

(Cries of "All!" "All!")

Miss FORSYTH. I would like to amend by saying all of your faithful friends.

Mrs. STEVENSON. Madam Chairman, Miss Forsyth, and ladies, I am deeply touched [applause] by this renewed expression of your affection. This beautiful gift is received in the same spirit in which it is given. It will be treasured during the coming years as an evidence of your confidence and love. Words fail me to express all I feel. I can only say, from a heart filled with gratitude, I thank you. [Applause.]

A MEMBER. I move we adjourn.

Mrs. ROBERTS. Ladies, I have a question I would like to ask before we adjourn. I wish to ask an interpretation of the recent action of this Congress. As you know, the National Board has now been made simply administrative in its action, and what I wish to ask is, whether that is retroactive. It was suggested at the time of the recent discussion. As you know, the letter of the Constitution, with regard to the election of State Regents, the place at which they should be elected, was not in strict accord with the modification made by the Board. Now the question is, are all those modifications of the Board repealed by your action here? Are they repealed or do they continue in force on that statute book as the action of previous administrations of the National Board? I simply ask for information; I think it will save the Board a great deal of trouble during the coming year, and I think the Congress, as making

its own laws, should be allowed, as all legislative bodies are, the privilege of interpreting their laws, and it is just the same with the actions of the National Board. I thank you for listening, and I know I shall have an answer.

A MEMBER. I move we adjourn.

Dr. McGEE. Can we repeal the history of the Society, Madam President?

CHAIRMAN. An effort might be made.

Mrs. SHEPARD. Madam President and ladies, in the treasury when the books were closed there was in hand for the Continental Hall Fund, the permanent fund, \$30,810.74. After February 5, and previous to the Congress convening, \$400 had been sent in for this fund. By vote of the Congress \$5,000 was added to the fund. We have counted very carefully the checks and cash and we have \$3,233 in cash, money and checks; in pledges, \$1,511.50. Total, \$40,955.24. Since this was counted yesterday a number of checks and some money have been handed to me. This has not been counted; I cannot tell you now whether they are redeemed pledges or whether it is fresh money. I am very sorry not to be able to give you further details, but, as you know, we have had such pressing business it has been almost impossible to get any more attended to. It will all be printed in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, which, of course, all of you take and read. [Applause.]

Mrs. CROSSMAN. I rise to a question of privilege.

WHEREAS, France was our faithful ally during the whole war of the Revolution; and

WHEREAS, It is becoming that we send representatives to her on suitable National occasions to honor her, and to prove the continuance of our friendship and gratitude; be it

Resolved, That our National Board be appointed a committee to make appropriate arrangements for the celebration of 1900, to this end, and that said committee report to the next Congress.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. The Official Reader will read it for us, then Mrs. McLean is recognized.

READER reads it.

Mrs. McLEAN. Members of the Daughters of the American Revolution throughout this country, it gives me the utmost happiness to have this opening made in order that I may re-voice the sentiments which I have spoken in various localities, and which I desire to speak to this Congress, but from a feeling of delicacy, under all the circumstances, did not like to take up too much of your time by introducing the motion myself. Now that the motion is on the floor and open to discussion, or to speaking, for there can hardly be a discussion as to the great desirability of our recognizing those allies who, when the snows of Valley Forge were knee-deep, when starvation was staring our country in the face, when our fleets had gone to nothing, sent over Lafayette, torn from his weeping wife with an unborn babe, and Rochambeau to consult with Washington for his assistance, which brought about the great descent of DeGrasse with his fleet down the Norfolk Bay, so that the north and south wing of our great Revolutionary forces, torn apart, half sundered—not in feeling, but in the material inability to coalesce—were brought together by the service, the enthusiasm, the support, the great principle of France, and when brought together they brought about the surrender of Cornwallis—there can be no question that the Daughters of the American Revolution should inscribe with their hands, as well as other hands have done before them, the immortal names of Lafayette, Rochambeau, DeGrasse, and DeKalb, whose eleven wounds cry out to you for the balm of your immortal remembrance. [Applause.] Yes, it is true, as the immortal Webster said, that we have no circuit of the globe, wherein, as in the provinces of England, the drum-beat is heard from province to province—until from the rising of the sun until the rising of the sun again is heard the martial air of England; but we have within our power the eternal gratitude of the greatest Republic the world has ever seen, and we can cause every province in the world to rise up and recognize the fact that American women are never ungrateful to the heroes who came here in the hour of distress and bound up the wounds of those heroes who have given us not only the motto of our Society, "Home and Country," but the actual, material, visible, tangible home and country in which we live, wherein we have

our Society: and so long as the Star-Spangled Banner waves—and I am thankful to say that I was born on the same soil which brought forth Key and the name of the Star-Spangled Banner—so long as the waves let every member of the Daughters of the American Revolution rise and attend there, stirred with the eternal voice of absolute appreciation, gratitude, and sublime devotion to the land that stood by our land when we most needed it. [Great applause.]

CHAIRMAN. The resolution is before you, ladies, for your action. All in favor of this resolution will say "aye," opposed "no." It is so ordered.

Mrs. NASH. I move that we adjourn until 2 o'clock.

CHAIRMAN. A motion to adjourn until 2 o'clock is before you. The Reader will read some announcements.

Miss MILLER. May I ask that this resolution be read?

CHAIRMAN. There is a motion to adjourn, and before that is put you will hear the announcements. You will hear nothing else but those, because they are said to be important.

READER reads announcements.

A MEMBER. I have an invitation to extend which was to have been extended for this year. You know the beauty of our Newport Bay—I am from Newport, Rhode Island; we have a small Chapter, but it has conceived a great dream, it seems to me, of pleasure for this year. It was its intention to invite the Congress to meet at Newport in the summer, but just as we were discussing the ways and means there came the shock of this *Maine* disaster. Our harbor is so full of associations with those battleships that it seems appropriate to have no merry-making this year, but we have decided to make the plan for next year. Of course, it is a long way ahead, but every Chapter in the State of Rhode Island has agreed to co-operate, and I have the pleasure of bespeaking from you, a year from next summer, a visit to the William Ellery Chapter, of Newport, Rhode Island.

CHAIRMAN. Questions come from several—do you adjourn for an afternoon session, or do you adjourn the Congress? The motion was to adjourn until 2 o'clock. You accepted the program, and the motion is to adjourn till two. All in favor say "aye."

A MEMBER. What further business have we before us?

CHAIRMAN. Some business has been sent up; the Chair does not know what it is, but each lady considers her own business of sufficient importance to bring it up; and if there is anything whatever, the Chair is here to assist you in getting through with it. Those in favor of adjourning will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." We stand adjourned until 2 o'clock.

Adjourned at 12.25 o'clock p. m.

Afternoon Session, Saturday, February 26, 1898.

The session was called to order at 2 o'clock. The First Vice-President General in the chair.

CHAIRMAN. The session is convened. A motion for a recess is in order.

Mrs. SWIFT. I move a recess of fifteen minutes.

CHAIRMAN. A recess of fifteen minutes will be taken.

CHAIRMAN (later). The House was called to order at 2 o'clock, but we have had a recess. Let us go on with business. The House is called to order.

Mrs. EDWARDS. I would like to refer the motion I made in regard to sending the badges to the Chapter Regents, to refer it instead to the Board of Management and the Committee on Credentials, and let them find some easier method. In the meantime, during the year, we can think over some better way.

CHAIRMAN. The motion is before you, ladies. I will ask the Reader to state it.

READER. Mrs. Edwards moved that "this be referred to the National Board of Management."

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of this motion will say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it; it is so ordered.

Mrs. CARPENTER. I rise for instruction. Can a resolution which has been passed upon by the Board of Management, and printed in the last statute book, come before this Congress for amendment at this session? If so, I have a motion I would like to introduce.

READER (reads). Mrs. Carpenter, of New Hampshire, moved

"That the amendment to resolution No. 65 in the statute book be rescinded."

CHAIRMAN. This is a question for the House.

Mrs. McLEAN. It could certainly come up for discussion, as our Constitution reads that all acts of the Board of Management shall be binding until reconsidered, or words to that effect, by the Continental Congress; therefore, of course, it may be brought up for discussion.

CHAIRMAN. This would be nothing at all in the nature of an amendment; that is, the Chair so understands Mrs. Carpenter's point; and it would seem that anything of this kind can be brought up before you, but of course the Chair wishes to get what you think of it—what you wish. State the point, Mrs. Carpenter, so that they may know what it is.

Mrs. CARPENTER. I move that the amendment to resolution No. 65 in the statute book be rescinded.

READER (reads following from Mrs. Carpenter). "Amendment to Article VIII, Section 1, of Constitution of National Society: To be added to Section 1. 'If an applicant be admitted to membership after August 22 in any year, she shall be exempted from additional dues until one year from the 22d of February next ensuing.'"

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Carpenter, do you wish to speak to that?

Mrs. CARPENTER. If you please. You are doubtless aware, all of you, that there is no meeting of the Board of Management for the acceptance of papers after the first Thursday in June until the first Thursday in October; so the whole accumulation of the summer's papers are accepted at the October meeting, and four months later these members are required to pay a second annual due. By this amendment just three weeks later applications can be accepted and the applicant not required to pay another annual due until a year from the next February. This discrimination causes infinite trouble and dissatisfaction. It is to do away with this discrimination that I ask this amendment, that all shall stand on the same footing, and that it shall read as it was first passed—that those whose papers are accepted after August 22, which is the six months period, would be accepted on the first of October, and should not be required to pay a second annual due until one year from the

February following. Have I made myself heard? [Applause.]

Dr. MCGEE. The action to which Mrs. Carpenter refers is an action of this Congress and not of the Board at all. The book includes actions of Congress and of the Board, and this is an action of the Congress, and can be rescinded at any time without any question.

Mrs. MATHES. I rise to a question of privilege. Madam Chairman, and Daughters assembled in Congress, I would like to ask this Continental Congress, and this National Board, if it has at any time ever given any school the privilege of using its name to secure pupils or to carry out schemes?

A MEMBER. A question before the House.

CHAIRMAN. Won't you wait a short time, Mrs. Mathes? Mrs. Carpenter's motion is seconded, ladies, and it is before you for discussion.

Mrs. SARGENT. I think there is no Chapter Registrar and no Chapter Regent here who has not experienced this difficulty that Mrs. Carpenter speaks of, and I hope we shall change this action of the Congress.

Mrs. DAVOL. I merely wanted to say that in our own Chapter we have had the same trouble, because oftentimes in the summer a number have joined, particularly after we go home and talk for a month; they become inclined to join this Society, but we must strike while the iron is hot and get them to make out their application papers, then we have them; but there comes up the question, if their papers are sent during the summer time, that they have the extra dues. It has happened in two cases in our Chapter, where the ladies paid their \$3 in September, or in the summer some time, and then after the annual meeting they were called upon for another dollar, and they objected, and I think rightly; and it seems to me there might be something done, so that we can have the papers of our ladies sent here in the summer without their having to pay the two dues. It would help matters in that way. I only wanted to add my testimony to Mrs. Carpenter's.

CHAIRMAN. Ladies, you understand that this was an action of a former Congress.

Mrs. ESTEY, of Vermont. I would like to say it has been my experience that we had a great deal of trouble in 1896 with our Chapter from this cause.

Miss TEMPLE. The apparent injustice, as it seems to the ladies, of their having to pay two sets of dues within six months, has often kept out members; and I think the justice of this motion must appeal and present itself to every mind here, because the persons coming in for six months hardly get into working order until they have to pay this second \$2; they have already paid \$3, then \$2 in February, and then they resent it, especially in the places wherein money is not so abundant as it is in the larger places, and I wish to just say this in addition to what has been said on this subject.

(Cries of "Question.")

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Carpenter moves to rescind the action of a former Congress relating to dues. The Chair does not state it exactly as it should be, but you know exactly what she means, do you not? Are you ready for the question to rescind? All in favor say "aye," contrary "no." Of course it requires a two-thirds vote, but it is not necessary to count when there is no objection. Now Mrs. Carpenter's motion.

Mrs. CARPENTER. I move that the amendment to resolution No. 65 in the statute book be rescinded.

READER (reads Mrs. Carpenter's entire motion, including proposed amendment to the Constitution, to be acted on next year). "I move that the amendment to resolution No. 65 in the statute book be rescinded.

"Amendment to Article VIII, Section 1, of Constitution of National Society. To be added to Section 1: 'If an applicant be admitted to membership after August 22, in any year, she shall be exempted from additional dues until one year from the 22d of February next ensuing.'"

CHAIRMAN. That is a proposed amendment to the Constitution, which you will act upon next year. You have nothing to do with it to-day.

Mrs. CARPENTER. I wish to have this revised, so that it can be enforced this year, and then next year amend the Constitution.

CHAIRMAN. You have rescinded the action.

Mrs. CARPENTER. Does it stand in force, then, what I wish?

CHAIRMAN. Yes; the amendment has been rescinded, and the former rule stands for the next year. Ladies, you understand that now, and is this satisfactory?

Miss TEMPLE. May I ask a question of information? What rule and regulation will govern us, then, during this year?

CHAIRMAN. The Chair would think that the regulation which was in force before the amendment.

A MEMBER. May we hear it?

READER (reads it). "Statute 65; February 21, 1895. *Resolved*, That any member whose papers are accepted on or after August 22d, six months after February 22d, in any year, shall not be required to pay annual dues again until the 22d day of February the second year next ensuing. (Amended to read 22d of October, instead of 22d day of August. Vol. VI, page 474.)"

Miss TEMPLE. I see, then, we are working under just the amendment that was suggested for next year, in effect but not in words.

Mrs. ALEXANDER. If we rescinded that part of the amendment, the other stands?

CHAIRMAN. The other stands; certainly.

Mrs. SWIFT. I rise for a point of information; do these motions that are presented here this afternoon take precedence of the motions that were laid over from this morning?

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Carpenter made a special request this morning to be recognized this afternoon. This matter was brought up because Mrs. Carpenter felt that she had the sympathy of the entire Congress, and it was understood that it was to be disposed of. The resolutions will be presented to you in the order in which they were received. We do not want any announcements of concerts, but we just want motions.

READER. Mrs. Fitzhugh Edwards, of Michigan, moves "That the reports of all the National Officers be printed and circulated through the Congress as is that of the Treasurer General."

CHAIRMAN. This is instead of being read; that when you come here these reports will be printed and ready for distribution. Mrs. Edwards has consulted with the Chair about this, and that is why the Chair takes the privilege of stating it to you.

Motion seconded.

CHAIRMAN. There is no discussion, is there? All in favor will say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it; the motion is carried.

READER. "*Resolved*, That a copy of the amended Constitution be sent, as soon after the Congress as possible, to each Chapter Regent."

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that a copy of the amended Constitution be sent as soon as possible to each Chapter Regent; is there any discussion? All in favor will say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it; it is so ordered.

Mrs. WHELEN. "*Resolved*, That a vote of thanks be offered to the pages for their services during the convention.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. The motion is before you, ladies. All in favor will say "aye," opposed "no." The motion is carried.

Miss JOHNSTON. Would it be in order for me to make a remark about the pages?

CHAIRMAN. Miss Johnston, is your wish to speak about the pages? The Chair will give you the privilege, certainly.

Miss JOHNSTON. I only wish to say that I would like to direct the attention of this Congress and ensuing Congresses to our attendants here. Thirteen young ladies were selected—this measure was introduced two years ago; this is the second year—and they represent the original thirteen States; and it will probably become a fixed feature of the future Congresses. We commend it to you and these young ladies to you for their services, and their appropriate, symbolic presence, and hope that they will be a feature you will appreciate. [Applause.]

Mrs. MATHES. Ladies, my inquiry is this: Has this Continental Congress, or the National Board, ever given the privilege to any school to secure pupils or to work schemes through the Daughters of the American Revolution?

CHAIRMAN. Never.

Mrs. MATHES. Then, ladies, there is something that should be brought before you, and one that should claim your deepest consideration, because I do believe that we are being wronged, and that our National Society is being injured. I have a mother here who has been one of the victims of that scheme,

and with your permission, Madam Chairman, I think it would be well for her to come and explain to you the inquiry that I have just made.

Mrs. STERLING. Ladies, this was just a school in Washington city, purporting to be a finishing school, that would take twelve or fifteen girls, and would give the privilege to the Daughters of the American Revolution of being entered in that school at a special rate. That privilege was only accorded to the daughters of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Eight young ladies from Memphis accepted this as coming through the Daughters. Of course, the catalogue had very valuable references. Those were consulted, and stated that she was a woman of ability, but no further investigation was made because it came as through the Daughters of the American Revolution. These young ladies, after remaining there seven or eight weeks, their mothers were informed, although their mothers had been receipted in full for their board, tuition, etc., that this school would close, and they must make other arrangements for their daughters at once, which they had to do, and over the telegraph wires. My own daughter was there, so I speak from personal experience. I made arrangements with the Washington College to go for my daughter at once. The other young ladies are here, most of them, to return to Memphis under the care of the Tennessee delegation. Last year I understand that another city was worked, and also the year previously another city. The school has not remained in the same building or the same locality two years consecutively; each year it is in another locality. This year it is 2119 Bancroft Place, and the principal is Mrs. Mattingly. I think that should be looked into a little bit by the Daughters of the American Revolution, as it comes as a special privilege to their children. [Applause.]

Miss JOHNSTON. I rise to make a correction, Madam Chairman. I want to say there are twenty-six young ladies as pages, two representing each original State, but I mean to say there are always thirteen on the floor.

CHAIRMAN. Do you wish to do anything in regard to the matter of the school? Would you refer it to a committee?

Mrs. NESMITH. I move that a committee be appointed to in-

vestigate this school and see what can be done to suppress such methods.

CHAIRMAN. Will you refer it to the Board of Management and let them refer it to a committee?

Mrs. NESMITH. I request that this committee report to the National Board of Management.

CHAIRMAN. You understand the motion, ladies, and it has been seconded. All in favor of this will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." It is so ordered. The Chair does not wish to forget anything or any one to whom she has promised recognition. Miss Johnston, did you not have a paper? The Chair thinks Miss Johnston had a letter or something to place before you.

READER. A motion from Mrs. Nash. "I move that this Congress rescind the action of the Congress of a year ago limiting the printed minutes of the Board meetings to merely the motions made, in order that we may have fuller and more intelligible minutes in our Magazine."

Numerously seconded.

Mrs. NASH. I would like to state that the reason I presented that motion was because we were told by our retiring Recording Secretary General that it was impossible for her to make the minutes intelligible in the Magazine. She was limited merely to putting in the motions made, whether lost or carried, and that frequently the motions appeared very ridiculous because she was not able to put in a word of explanation, and it was on that ground that I put that motion.

Mrs. McLEAN. I merely wish to say, Madam Chairman, that two years ago, on the floor of this House, we fully discussed the desirability of having stenographic reports of every Board meeting sent to every member of this Society through her Chapter and Secretary.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Nash's motion is before you, ladies. All in favor will say "aye," contrary "no." The motion is carried.

Mrs. THOMAS. Does Mrs. McLean make that as a motion?

CHAIRMAN. No, she only called attention to it.

READER. Mrs. Wiles: "*Resolved*. That the report of the Committee on Revision of By-laws be printed and sent to each

Chapter sixty days before the meeting of the Eighth Continental Congress."

Seconded by Dr. McGee.

CHAIRMAN. Is there any discussion? Are you ready for the question? All in favor will say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it; the motion is carried.

Mrs. NESMITH. I want to ask when one can request a resolution to be taken from the table?

CHAIRMAN. Just as soon as she finishes those.

READER. Motion by Mrs. Tullock: "That the program prepared by a committee of the Board of Management, sent to State Regents for approval, published in the Magazine and duly accepted by State Regents and the Board of Management remain without change the program for the next Congress."

Seconded by Mrs. Swift.

Mrs. McLEAN. That would deprive the integral part of the Congress itself from any word upon its own program.

Mrs. JOY. I would also call attention to the fact that we have just passed a motion that the reports of the National Officers shall be printed and circulated, to avoid the reading of the reports from the stage.

CHAIRMAN. Anything further upon this motion, ladies?

READER (reads it again). Motion by Mrs. Tullock: "I move that the program prepared by a committee of the Board of Management, sent to State Regents for approval, published in the Magazine and duly accepted by State Regents and the Board of Management, remain without change the program for the next Congress."

CHAIRMAN. Are you ready for the question? All in favor will say "aye," contrary "no."

Mrs. BALLINGER. I call for a rising vote.

CHAIRMAN. A rising vote is called for. When a rising vote is called for, the first thing necessary is for all who are standing to be seated.

Mrs. McLEAN. Is it in order at all to speak on the question now?

CHAIRMAN. Certainly.

Mrs. McLEAN. I would only like to place myself on record as saying that it is, I think, the usual and absolute correct par-

liamentary usage for each body to make its own rules. It is a simple parliamentary point, but how can we be deprived by previous action of the right to make our rules for our own body?

Mrs. BALLINGER. I call for a rising vote. Mrs. McLean is out of order.

CHAIRMAN. That is exactly what the Chair intended to do.

A MEMBER. Please repeat the question.

READER reads motion again.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair will attempt to get a rising vote as soon as those persons standing are seated. She would ask that the door be closed so that she can count the voters who are in this room.

A MEMBER. Does that mean that the present program remains in force for next year?

(Cries of "No! No!")

CHAIRMAN. We have called for a rising vote and will try to count. The question will be repeated.

READER (reads it). "I move that the program prepared by a committee of the Board of Management, sent to State Regents for approval, published in the Magazine and duly accepted by State Regents and the Board of Management, remain without change the program for the next Congress."

Mrs. DICKINS. May we know who made that motion?

CHAIRMAN. Are those voters at the door?

Mrs. BALLINGER. They don't know you are talking to them at all.

CHAIRMAN. If the ladies out there wish to vote, will they come in?

A MEMBER. Will that be explained, that this present program holds in place for another year?

CHAIRMAN. You must be clear upon this thing before you attempt to vote upon it. There is no use trying to hasten this thing. If you understand what you are voting on, all right; if you do not, you have a right to discuss it and debate it until you do. Some lady just asked if it meant that the program for this year held over until next year.

Mrs. ALEXANDER. May I ask, as we are in the middle of a

vote, and simply taking the vote, whether it is proper for those who have just come in to vote at all?

CHAIRMAN. The Chair has stated that the vote will not be taken until you understand what you are voting upon; and since it is not understood, you must talk until you make each other understand it.

Miss DESHA. I want to say that all acts of the Board are legal and binding until disapproved by the Congress, and I for one decline to be bound by something that the Board has done, and I do not propose to be bound by the National Board. I believe every body ought to make its own program, and I do not believe in trying to take power away from the National Board and then turning and giving it back to the Board.

CHAIRMAN. Is there any one who does not understand it now?

A-MEMBER. There are some here who do not understand it.

CHAIRMAN. Dr. McGee, will you make an effort to explain the program—this idea?

Dr. McGEE. It is the custom every year for the National Board to appoint a program committee, which committee prepares a tentative program for the Congress and submits it to the Board for their alterations, amendments, and final approval. When the Board has approved that program it is printed and presented to the Congress each year for their approval. Then the Congress, on motion, written motion, has the power to change that program so far as they wish. The proposition now is that when that program has been accepted by the National Officers and the State Regents, it shall be considered the program of the Congress, without a definite vote from the Congress, and without the power of the members of the Congress to move to change it. The program, as you know, creates a great deal of discussion every year, and is always, I believe, more or less amended. It is apparently—I know nothing of this beforehand—but it is apparently with the object of saving a whole evening session, or afternoon session, in discussing the program, that this motion was made. Is that clear?

(Several answers, "Perfectly.")

Miss DORSEY. Madam Chairman, I think the question that

the ladies would ask is, is the program really the order of business, or is the program offered to you for revision and amendment? Some of them have asked me, When we accept your program do we accept it as the order of business for the whole Congress? If we wish to change it, are we at liberty to do so? And the question is, is the program the order of business for each succeeding day of the Congress?

Dr. MCGEE. I forgot one more point, in answer to that. The program may be changed at any time by the Congress by a two-thirds vote. The order of the day, by a two-thirds vote, can be changed at any time, whether you pass this or not.

Mrs. DICKINS. Are not the State Regents members of the National Board?

CHAIRMAN. Certainly.

Mrs. DICKINS. And when we submit it to the State Regents, don't we still submit it to members of the National Board? Are not State Regents supposed to come at least to two or three meetings before the Congress, when this program is under discussion? That is my idea. I have been on the Program Committee several times, and I know it is extremely difficult to get the names of the ushers, announcements for the music, and the details of the Congress until the last, just in time to get them printed a couple of weeks before the Congress. Of course they could be sent out by the Board to the State Regents; and it does not seem to me that this binds us any more than before.

Miss PIKE. I wish to supplement what Miss Dorsey has said, with one remark. The idea is that it is only the order of business of the Congress; it is our order of business individually, and we as individuals have a right to give our opinion in regard to the order of business, and it is not any reflection upon the Program Committee; they have done good work and splendid work, but we are not obliged to accept their idea of the order of business. If we think that some other order of business will suit us better and enable us to transact it better, we are entitled, we have the right, to change that so-called program.

Miss MCKNIGHT, of Pennsylvania. I move that this resolution be laid upon the table.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that this resolution be laid upon the table. All in favor will say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it; it is so ordered.

Miss JOHNSTON. Madam President, Members of the Seventh Continental Congress, I have been requested to have this paper presented to you, which I will ask the Reader to be so kind as to read.

READER (reads):

A STATUE OF WASHINGTON FOR FRANCE.

TO BE GIVEN BY THE WOMEN OF AMERICA.

The people of this country, though cherishing warm sentiments of gratitude to France for her timely and generous assistance in our struggle for freedom, have never given expression to that feeling in the form of any lasting memorial. France, on the other hand, in her gift fittingly placed on an island in the largest harbor of our eastern coast, of the colossal figure representing "Liberty enlightening the world," has exhibited her unwavering friendship for our nation. It is true that when Lafayette revisited our shores, nearly fifty years after the Revolution, the whole nation arose to do him honor; now it has seemed to many of our citizens that it would be a more fitting recognition of our obligation to France to offer some memorial which should convey to present and future generations our grateful remembrances, and tend to strengthen the ties of friendship which have bound firmly together the two greatest republics of the old and new worlds.

To this end, an association composed of women from all parts of this country was formed for the purpose of procuring a bronze equestrian statue of Washington, whose life and character symbolize not only to the American mind, but, in a great degree, to the world, and especially to the French, what is most valuable in our national life. An appeal was made by this association for the necessary funds to carry out this patriotic desire, and a large portion of the sum required was collected, but the financial depression of the last two years has retarded the work of completing the fund. Recently, however, two very generous gifts from members of the association have stimulated the ladies to renewed efforts. About fifteen thousand dollars more are needed, and to raise this sum the association now makes its final appeal. It is hoped that many among the "Daughters of the Revolution" and the "Colonial Dames" will avail themselves of the opportunity offered to have a share in the proposed memorial. The approaching Paris Exposition of 1900 seems to the association a fitting time to present the gift to the people of France.

To facilitate its work the society has been incorporated under the

title of "The Association of American Women for the presentation of a statue of Washington to France." An eminent American sculptor, Mr. Daniel French, has been chosen to design and execute the work, which is to be completed in time for presentation at the opening of the Exposition.

The headquarters of the association are at Washington, and Mr. E. Francis Riggs, of Riggs National Bank, Washington city, is the treasurer.

Donations can be sent to any of the officers whose names are appended.

MRS. STEPHEN J. FIELD,
President.

MRS. GARRET A. HOBART,
MRS. JAMES McMILLAN,
MRS. PHOEBE A. HEARST,
MRS. CALVIN S. BRICE,

Vice-Presidents.

MRS. L. D. M. SWEAT,
MRS. WILLIAM REED,
MRS. GEORGE WESTINGHOUSE,
MRS. T. M. CHATARD,
MRS. JAMES K. KELLY,

Members of Committees.

Miss JOHNSTON. This paper places before you the work of patriotic women, from Maine to California, and it also demonstrates to you and to the world the fact that American women are grateful. They ask your interest. Several members of this committee, as you see, are members of the Daughters of the American Revolution. They ask your personal and individual consideration. They ask your help, small or great, as you choose to give it. I have seen a photograph of the great work, which has been done by our eminent artist, Daniel F. French. I do not stand here to praise Mr. French at all; he needs no comment from me; but I do stand here to express our pride that this great offering of American women, which is a symbol of their gratitude, is the work of a man who is emphatically an American artist, has never studied abroad, and he will present to the world an embodiment of an American idea. We ask your interest in this matter, but I am only speaking for the committee. I will have some of these papers distributed.

Mrs. McLEAN. Having spoken on the subject of our gratitude to France this morning, it gives me a great deal of pleas-

ure to say that the New York City Chapter, while my most honored confrere, Mrs. R. Ogden Doremus, was Regent, raised the first sum for that project. We sent about \$500, and we are still most heartily in accord with this project. Of course it is not a mission confined to the Daughters of the American Revolution; it is a mission of all patriotic women in America, and I trust every patriotic woman will respond.

MISS DORSEY. I call attention to the fact that the word "American" is omitted from the title.

READER. It is not there; the word "American" does not occur here as I read it.

MISS JOHNSTON. That is evidently a mistake, ladies; because members of this committee are prominent members of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

CHAIRMAN. The word "American" should be there.

MISS DORSEY. I was so sure of it that I thought it might be that way.

A MEMBER. That seems to have nothing to do with it; it is merely an appeal brought before us.

MISS DORSEY. Might we commend it to the consideration of the National Board?

CHAIRMAN. All in favor say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it.

Mrs. McLEAN. I wish to say that it would seem to me a more courteous act for this large body to respond a trifle more personally to the appeal. I offer this resolution: *Resolved*, That the Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, in session assembled, February, 1898, expresses its lively interest in the appeal presented to it by the personages who have formed a committee to present a statue to France; and the Congress appreciates the bringing before it of such appeal.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. You have heard the resolution, ladies. All in favor will say "aye," contrary "no." It is unanimously carried.

READER. Mrs. Fitzhugh Edwards, Michigan, moves that in the case of vacancy in the office of State Regent in the intervals between the meetings of the Congress, such vacancy be filled

by the National Board of Management at the request of the majority of Chapter Regents in the State who shall endorse the State Regent so named.

CHAIRMAN. Is there a second to this motion?

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. Do you wish to hear it again? Please read it again.

READER reads it again.

Mrs. THURSTON. Have we been working under a motion like that before this?

CHAIRMAN. Do you want to speak to this motion, Mrs. Thurston?

Mrs. THURSTON. It is a little peculiar in my State; we have three Chapter Regents in my State; two of them have endorsed a lady for State Regent, and she has been acknowledged here, and I wanted to know if this motion is something new or if, before this, we have been acting under a motion similar to this.

Mrs. THOMPSON, of Massachusetts. Does this mean that this gives the State Regent the monopoly? Does she have all the rights and privileges of a State Regent, or is she simply chairman of the delegation?

CHAIRMAN. A question is asked which seems very strange after reading that twice.

Mrs. MCWILLIAMS. Will the Official Reader please read that again?

READER (reads). Mrs. Fitzhugh Edwards, Michigan, moves that in the case of vacancy in the office of State Regent in the intervals between the meetings of the Congress, such vacancy be filled by the National Board of Management at the request of the majority of Chapter Regents in the State who shall endorse the State Regent so named.

Dr. MCGEE. I want to know what has become of the section of the Constitution that we passed the other day. It states that the National Board has the power to fill vacancies in office, and I do not know exactly how we can pass what seems to be a conflicting motion. We amended it the other day so that it should read that the National Board should fill vacancies in office until the next Congress. Of course the question is raised, what office? But the construction that I should put on

it would be, the vacancies in the National Board, and as State Regents are members of the National Board, it has been always so understood.

Mrs. EDWARDS. Congress does not elect State Regents; it elects National Officers.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. They are ex-officio members.

Dr. MCGEE. There should be a definite ruling of the Congress on the subject, and that would then be in order if such is the understanding of the House; but it would be a new ruling, however.

Mrs. BALLINGER. It seems to me that this is a little conflicting; it seems to work both ways; but as it is not legal to hold their elections at any other time than the Congress—of course I am speaking now for a State, belonging to the District of Columbia, a large State—I think it is a very gracious thing to allow a majority of the Chapter Regents to decide who shall be the State Regent, rather than that the Board use their power to select one.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair did not get that impression; was it intended that the Board should select the State Regent?

Mrs. BALLINGER. Not as a State Regent, but as a member of the National Board; State Regent is a National Officer.

CHAIRMAN. Ex-officio a member, not an officer.

Mrs. BALLINGER. As I understand the motion, it is to allow the majority of the Chapter Regents to select their State Regent and represent them on the Board.

Mrs. JOY. Only in case of a vacancy in that office occurring in the intervals of Congress. There might be an illness or death, which would occasion a new State Regent.

Mrs. DRAPER. I don't think I catch the point of the lady from the District of Columbia. Who elects the State Regents? This majority of the Chapter Regents usually elects the State Regents at the time of the annual meeting. If anything happens, sickness, death, or anything prevents that State Regent from filling her duties, and she is obliged to give it up, who shall say who shall be the State Regent for the next year? The Board merely confirms the action of the Chapter Regents. I don't think the lady would object if she understood the motion.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I agree with Mrs. Draper, and have tried to put it so before the House. I only said it would be better for the Chapter Regents to select their State Regent, rather than for the Board to do it.

CHAIRMAN. The Reader will please read it again.

READER reads it again.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I understood perfectly, and that is what I was trying to say, that I thought it was most excellent.

A MEMBER. I ask for information; what is the rule on that question at present?

CHAIRMAN. You mean what is the present usage—the custom?

SAME MEMBER. We had this case happen in Connecticut. I was not a Regent at that time, but perhaps some of the Connecticut representatives remember just what we did then. I think that at the suggestion of the Regents of Connecticut at that time, our present Regent, Mrs. Kinney, was appointed to fill the office until the next election—the next regular election—so that there must be somewhere some rule on that subject at present.

Mrs. DRAPER. I was on the Board at that time, and I can tell you what was done in Connecticut. The Chapter Regents met together and decided who they wanted for their State Regent. They sent that name on to the Board, and the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters named her to the Board, and she was immediately confirmed. It is simply a little point, the new amendment to the Constitution, about filling vacancies in office. Now, if we pass this resolution this will settle any question that may come up, Does “office” mean State Regent? This will give the authority to the Chapter Regents to do what they want to do and have been doing right straight along.

(Cries of “Question.”)

Mrs. HULL. I was about to make the same remarks that Mrs. Draper has already made. The power of election of State Regents resides in the delegates to the Continental Congress, and I do not see, unless we changed our Constitution itself, how we could take the power away from the members of the Chapters to select their own State Regent. And in case of

death, as it has several times occurred, the Chapters have simply been called together and made their selection and sent the result of their selection here, and it has been confirmed by the Board, and that is all that they can do. They can do no more nor no less when they gather at their State conferences. There is no power in the Constitution that can prevent any State Regent from calling together her delegates or Chapter Regents for an election, and that was the question that was brought up this morning, and simply their election or their selection is confirmed here at this Congress, or by the National Board when they send on their names; their selection, not their election.

Mrs. ALEXANDER. I think the wording is ambiguous. We desire, I think, the state of things which has occurred in the case of Connecticut, but in this wording it seems to me that at the request of the Regents the Board appoints, and the Regents shall endorse. Now, the Regents select——

(Cries, "Not at all.")

Mrs. ALEXANDER. This, I think, would be understood so, that the Regents would be obliged to select the one whom they appoint; that is to say, it reads that the Board would select as the Regents ask them to.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. Two-thirds of the Regents ask the Board to appoint, but they do not name the Regent.

Mrs. ALEXANDER. That is it; there is the ambiguity which I desire to correct.

CHAIRMAN. While Mrs. Alexander is reading this just to herself, the Reader will make an announcement.

Mrs. THOMAS. I have heard that circulars with regard to the Revolutionary Relics are in the house, but I have not been able to get one.

CHAIRMAN. They are here. The chairman of the Revolutionary Relics Committee wished to state that they are here.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Can the pages distribute them?

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Lindsay, the chairman, said they would rather get them here, or as they come out. It is the wish of Mrs. Lindsay that they should not be distributed. You can all have them, ladies—they are here for you—but I think it had been intended to have sent them out, had they been ready, in

some other way. Mrs. Alexander, have you any light upon this?

Mrs. ALEXANDER. I see that it is ambiguous, but I do not know how to fix it.

READER. Mrs. Edwards, will you allow us to transpose it to make it a little clearer?

Mrs. EDWARDS. Yes.

CHAIRMAN. While we are waiting may the Chair speak to you personally? [Cries, "Yes."] There has come to me, individually, this most beautiful offering (flowers). It says, "From her loving friends." I do not know who they are, but I appreciate them more than I can tell you. There came to me yesterday something very beautiful from the Kentucky delegation; I can thank them now. But there came to me this morning something that is so very dear, and I will tell you where it comes from. For two years it has been my duty, my privilege, and pleasure, to have a great deal to do with the administration of affairs at the Board rooms. We have there a number of young ladies employed—our clerks. They are, every one, each and all of them, most efficient, faithful, capable in every way. I must say this to you now—I owe this to them and am glad to say it—that I love them dearly; and this came to me from them with their love, and their names on the cards. I wish to make this public recognition of them, because I know who sent it; I would to the others did I know. My loving friends, I thank, and also the Kentucky delegation.

READER. As transposed this reads as follows: "That in the case of vacancy in the office of State Regent in the intervals between the meetings of the Congress, such vacancy be filled by the National Board of Management by the appointment of a State Regent, to be named by the majority of Chapter Regents in the State."

Mrs. DRAPER. I move the previous question.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. You have heard the motion. All in favor will say "aye," contrary "no." The motion is carried.

READER. Motion from Mrs. S. V. White: "Believing that many more life memberships would be secured——"

* This motion was but partly reported, and the original written motion was not furnished with the proceedings.—EDITING COMMITTEE.

CHAIRMAN. That was settled a few days ago.

READER. From Miss Pike: "I move that a vote of thanks be given to Mrs. Hatcher for her very admirable arrangements for the comfort of this Congress."

A MEMBER. I second that motion.

(Rising vote called for.)

CHAIRMAN. A rising vote is called for. All in favor will please rise. It is unanimously carried.

READER. Mrs. Fitzhugh Edwards offers another motion: "That Chapters be not admitted to representation in Congress after the January meeting of the National Board of Management, and that no Regent or delegate of Chapters organized after that date be admitted to the floor of the next following Congress."

CHAIRMAN. You have heard this, ladies; is there a second? It is moved and seconded, ladies; are you ready for the question? All in favor say "aye," contrary "no." It will be impossible for the Chair to decide. Ladies, if you would be quiet it would be a kindness to the Reader. I don't think she will hold out much longer. She has to read these so often; won't you pay attention?

READER (reads it again): "That Chapters be not admitted to representation in Congress after the January meeting of the National Board of Management, and that no Regent or delegate of Chapters organized after that date be admitted to the floor of the next following Congress."

CHAIRMAN. It has been moved and seconded; are you ready for the question?

Mrs. DICKINS. Does that amend the Constitution?

A MEMBER. It is unconstitutional.

CHAIRMAN. This is said to be unconstitutional. It would have to be sent up as an amendment to the Constitution. You may read it this year and act upon it another year. The Chair could not put it if it is unconstitutional.

A MEMBER. I move that it be laid upon the table.

Mrs. EDWARDS. Is there anything in the Constitution with regard to the time of admittance of Chapters? There have been Chapters admitted after that date, and they have had representation on the floor of this Congress. It is simply to

bring the question up and have the Congress decide the limit of time for the representation.

Mrs. McLEAN. The Constitution says that you shall be represented on the floor of this Congress by a certain ratio of delegates, Regents, etc., and the Congress shall convene in the week wherein falls the 22d of February. According to the Constitution, therefore, there is no limit to the time at which you shall be admitted, either Regents or delegates, until the time of the convening of the Congress; but the by-laws of the Society say that no delegate can be sent here, elected after the first day of February. It would have been supposed simply that it was a clerical omission, that no delegate or Regent, that is, no part of this Congress, should be elected to represent it on its floor after the first day of February; then it would have been fair to all parties concerned. As it now stands, I would not suppose there had been a question, save that it has been answered. As it now stands no Chapter can elect a delegate to attend the Continental Congress, although such Chapter must accumulate fifty members to elect such delegate, after the first day of February. But a new Chapter may be organized, containing twelve members, the day before the Congress convenes, and its Regent be here upon the floor of this Congress. [Applause.] Now the point is, that of course, the delegates, which, after all, it requires fifty members to elect, should have the same privilege as the Regents, and the Regents should certainly be admitted up to as late a day as it is possible for the roll-call, or the poll-list, to be properly made out. The only point, as I understand the question, is, that the delegates shall be elected not later than a certain date, and the Regents appointed not later than a certain date, and those dates to be synonymous, in order that no delegate has an advantage over a Chapter, and that no Chapter has an advantage over a delegate. Is that your point, Mrs. Edwards?

Mrs. EDWARDS. Yes; thank you.

Mrs. DICKINS. Unfortunately, the lady changes the date which is named in the Constitution. It is all right to make them synonymous and make them the same date, but we will have to change the date according to the Constitution.

READER. Mrs. Edwards withdraws that motion, and asks the National Board to name that date.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair presumes there is no objection to its withdrawal.

Mrs. HATCH. Ladies, I did not hear Mrs. McLean very clearly, but I fear from what I did hear that she intimated that a Chapter has been formed and represented on this floor after the first day of February. To my knowledge, and I am sure to the knowledge of my entire committee, there has not been one illegal vote cast upon this floor, not in any way, so far as I know, or any of my five members of my committee.

Mrs. McLEAN. Madam Chairman, it is hardly fair to impute to Mrs. McLean any such thing. Mrs. McLean knows the votes cast were legal.

Miss FORSYTH. I move that we listen to some statements regarding a plan of work to be proposed by Mrs. Thompson, Regent of the Buffalo Chapter.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN. The motion is before you, ladies. All in favor of this motion will say "aye," opposed "no." The ayes have it; it is carried.

Mrs. THOMPSON. Madam Chairman and ladies, I deem myself most fortunate that I have opportunity to speak just for a few moments on the patriotic work of my Chapter. Is not patriotism the object for which this Society is organized? And it is patriotic to buy and keep colonial houses, where signers of the Declaration lived; it is patriotic to raise statues to the memory of Revolutionary heroes. But what work are we doing, we Daughters of the American Revolution, which illustrates the spirit of our mothers, when the work fell from their tired but willing hands? We know that they gave husbands, fathers, and brothers to the Revolutionary War; that they marched away and never came back; we know that when currency failed so that one handful of it would not buy a breakfast, to quote the words of a hero, and when the furniture of their little homes was sold and when they stood by the door and watched it going from their houses, with their little children clinging to their skirts, yet I never have read that one of them said that she had paid too dear a price for freedom. Now let the Daughters take

some distinctive work to uphold and perpetuate this spirit of their mothers, and with the lapse of years this work has altered. We have a large country, a large population, a large immigration; and a distinguished clergyman has said that the American stomach could digest all this foreign immigration, but I fear that this stomach is in danger of indigestion unless the Daughters put forth their hands somewhat in the degree of a tonic. This work is eminently appropriate for us, because we are not a voting population; but these men, who come to our country, and who, after a reasonable time, and by methods somewhat peculiar to politicians, are made voters, they are the men who need to be instructed; and now if you will allow me and will pardon what may be in some respects a personal narrative, so far as it regards my Chapter, I would like to tell you what we in Buffalo are doing.

In that city there is a population of 75,000 Poles, and the district of the city in which they live is called Little Poland. There is also a population of between twenty and thirty thousand Italians. The children are mainly gathered in the public schools, or in the parochial schools; but there is a large Pole population which does not understand our language, and these are the people we are trying to reach, and to inform a little upon the history of our country, and also upon the nature and principles of the Constitution of the United States. And for that purpose we are having written lectures by members of our own Society. We are 395 strong—probably 400 by this time—and possess, if you will allow me to say it, many bright women who write extremely well. These ladies write the lectures, and they are translated into the Polish and the Italian languages by skilled translators, and then they are to be illustrated by stereopticon views, and delivered, in their native language, by Poles and by Italians. This project has been received with the greatest enthusiasm by the population of which I speak, and one priest of the Polish nation has offered us his assembly, free, and has said, "You need take no pains to publish it; I will tell my congregation." And the man who is going to deliver the lecture, who is a teacher, says, "You are going to help me Americanize my children, and that is what I want to do." Now this is the work which we have taken up as our distinctive work

this winter; but we have already tried to influence these children in the schools in a certain way. In an address delivered by the late Bishop Cox, of Western New York, on the 17th of June some three years ago, he spoke of the value of the youth, and not only the youth but everybody in our land, understanding the maxims of Washington; and these maxims we have prepared and have placed in sixty-one public schools of the city of Buffalo; and we are so fortunate in having patriotic teachers, and they have said that they from time to time take up one or more of these maxims and explain them to the pupils, and thus we are trying to do what we can to make good American citizens of our foreign population. Remember the second object of our Society, which is, it seems to me, as our country is constituted, a grand object—to protect and foster institutions of learning for the young, and offering to help them and to give them such advantages as to render them capable of performing the duties of American citizens; and can we do more than this? [Applause.]

Mrs. MILLS. I rise for information. I would like to know if the method of seating the delegates and alternates at the next Continental Congress is left in the hands of the National Board? If that is not the case, I would like to move that it be left to the National Board.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair thinks that was done, but it has been discussed in the Chair's presence and she cannot remember whether it was carried here or not.

A MEMBER. The badges and other details were referred to the Board, but I think this has not come before you.

Mrs. MILLS. Until this Congress the matter has been left to the National Board, and their methods have been much better than the method adopted by the last Congress. That certainly has not been a success this year. Heretofore the National Board has arranged the seats, and when we have come here we have been told where we could sit; and in the following year the members who sat in front the year before were put in the back of the house, making a perfectly just arrangement, and I would like to move that the method of seating the delegates and alternates at the next Continental Congress be left to the National Board. [Applause.]

CHAIRMAN. As you know, the National Board of Management is always the Committee on Arrangements; if left to the Committee on Arrangements perhaps it would sound better in the ears of some who are afraid of overtaxing the Board.

Mrs. BROCKETT. I have said very little on the floor of the Congress this year. Last year the able chairman of the House Committee discussed this thing thoroughly with gentlemen that seat conventions. They said they always adopted the endless-chain plan. We commenced, unfortunately, I am afraid, with the letter "A" and by the time we got to the last of the States they were at the back of the house; but if we had let it go on this year, the endless chain would have gone around and those at the back would have been in front; but last year those in the back did not like it, and they proposed some other plan that I am afraid they like less.

(Cries of "Question." "Question.")

READER. Substitute offered by Mrs. Edwards: "That it is the sense of this Congress that the National Board of Management be instructed to abide by the date fixed by by-law for the admission of Regents and delegates to the Continental Congress."

Mrs. BALLINGER. I second that motion.

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of this motion will say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes seem to have it; the ayes have it, and it is carried.

Miss PIKE. I move that we shall have three clerks for the Registrar General, one of whom shall be a professional genealogist, and all of whom shall be Daughters of the American Revolution.

A MEMBER. I move that that be referred to the Board.

Seconded.

Mrs. DICKINS. Does that say also a Daughter of the American Revolution?

CHAIRMAN. It has been moved and seconded that this be referred to the Board of Management. All in favor will say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it; it is so ordered.

READER. Another motion by Mrs. Swift: "I move that the National Board meet only four times a year, or during the winter months, meeting on the first Monday in the month and sit-

ting all the week if necessary, and that a standing committee be appointed by the Board to act on applications."

Mrs. SWIFT. Madam President and ladies, it seems to me that for this Board to meet every month in the year, or nine times, is too much work, and that many of the Board live at a great distance; some live in California, or would like to spend the summer months there, and some live in Chicago, and it is a long way to come for this Board, and if they came through the winter months, or four times a year, they would do just as good work and not have so much work to do through the hot season, if we had a standing committee to act on application papers, who live in the District of Columbia; they could be coming together at almost any time. The Vice-Presidents General are from all parts of the country, and to ask them to come here during the summer when they might be in Europe or somewhere else where it is cool, it would be asking them to go to a great expense, both of time and money, and it seems to me you would get just as good work out of those women in four times or six.

READER. They meet only seven times a year; they don't meet from June to October.

Mrs. JOY. I call the attention of the Reader that in Article VI, Section 1, of our Constitution, it provides for the meetings of the Board. This would therefore have to come up in the form of an amendment.

Mrs. SWIFT. I cannot understand, then, how they have been meeting nine times a year.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. The exigencies of the Society.

Dr. McGEE. May I read the Constitution further? Article III, Section 2, says, "Every applicant for membership must be endorsed by at least one member of the National Society, and her application shall then be submitted to the Registrars General, who shall report on the question of eligibility to the General Board of Management, when the question of admission shall be voted on by the Board by ballot, and if a majority of said Board approves such application, the applicant, after payment of the initiation fee, shall be enrolled as a member of the National Society." The Board has tried to be relieved from this duty, but under this clause of the Constitution it was absolutely impossible.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. The Constitution also says, "A National Executive Committee of nine, of which the President General shall be chairman ex-officio, shall be elected by the National Board of Management from among its members, and shall, in the interim between the meetings of the Board, transact such business as shall be delegated to it by the National Board of Management." We have that Executive Committee, to consider all things referred to it. Is it not provided for in the Constitution?

Mrs. SWIFT. Certainly.

Mrs. DICKINS. If the Constitution says National Board of Management I do not see how we can change to a committee, without amendment.

Mrs. MANNING. Ladies of the Seventh Continental Congress, I have had the great pleasure of serving on the National Board during the past year. I am very sure that it would be impossible to get through with the work of the Board in four meetings during the year. I am sorry to differ with my friend from California, but I must make that statement.

Mrs. SWIFT. I withdraw my motion.

CHAIRMAN. The motion is withdrawn; and the Chair will state that this matter has come before the National Board repeatedly during her long service on it, and the Board is so careful to do everything right, whatever you may think, that this matter of referring it to the Executive Committee, which would have relieved the Board greatly, because we sit there and listen to hundreds of names read, has not been adopted. We always came upon that point in the Constitution which requires that they be approved by the Board of Management, and that is why we have always adhered to that method.

READER. Another motion: Mrs. Robinson, of Massachusetts offers the following: "*Resolved*, That the Eighth Continental Congress vote by the Australian ballot system; that the nominations be made from the floor, during the afternoon of the second day of the Congress; that the names of all chosen candidates for all offices be printed on each blanket ballot; that voting be done, at will, during the hours of nine and two, on the morning following the day of nominations; and that the ballot box, with a requisite number of voting booths and any

other paraphernalia necessary for voting by this system, be placed in the lobby of the theater."

Seconded.

Mrs. NASH. May we ask that that motion be divided into sections, so that we may understand it?

CHAIRMAN. The first section would be that the Congress vote by the Australian ballot system; those of you who were here last year will remember the explanations and discussions as to what the Australian ballot system is.

READER (reads it again): "*Resolved*, That the Eighth Continental Congress vote by the Australian ballot system."

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that you vote by the Australian ballot system. Discussion is in order.

Mrs. GIST. That form of balloting has been so successful this year, and we fully understand what it is now, and we can walk up and put our ballots in, and I certainly must approve of that way of doing.

CHAIRMAN. We have not voted by the Australian ballot system this year.

Mrs. GIST. Blanket ballot.

Mrs. NASH. I would amend, that we also have a system of registration; that is, that as the delegates arrive and get their badges they register their names; have a list arranged, we will say, alphabetically, then when they drop their ballots into the box their numbers to be checked off. Is the registration included in the Australian ballot?

CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mrs. NASH. Then I withdraw that.

Mrs. MILLS. I would like to move a substitute for that amendment; that is, that we follow the method of voting adopted this year.

CHAIRMAN. The amendment before you is that we follow the method adopted this year.

Seconded.

Mrs. MILLS. I have been through a number of Congresses, and I think in all of them we never before got through our voting and nominating as well as we have this year. Therefore, I

move the substitute that we follow the method adopted this year.

Mrs. GIST. The amendment is accepted, ladies. There is so little difference, I would like to ask for instruction regarding the difference.

Mrs. SARGENT. If the ladies will remember, last year Mrs. Robinson made this same motion, that the Australian ballot system be used, and by your vote it was used, and by your votes the system was changed and we used another this year. Mrs. Robinson is absent and I speak for her. This has worked so well that she is anxious you should do even better next year. Under the Australian ballot you would not have to rely on the bulletin board; the names would be printed on the ballots; that would make it still simpler. That is her reason for giving it.

Mrs. GIST. That was my reason for using the word "Australian."

Mrs. NASH. I would like to understand when the printing of those names on the ballot would come in, and how it would be done? When the nominations would be made, and when the printing would be done? It is suggested that the names are to be printed on the ballot. I believe the real Australian ballot is that you have the names of all the candidates, then you scratch out the names of all except those you wish to vote for.

Mrs. GIST. My motion covered that.

Mrs. SWIFT. The nominations would have to be made the day before, and the ballots printed the night before. You cannot put these names on until we know who they are.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair would certainly rule that those coming here would have to attend to that. Now the motion will be read once more.

READER. Substitute motion offered by Mrs. Mills, of New York: "That we follow the method of voting adopted this year."

CHAIRMAN. The first clause is that you vote by the Australian ballot. How are you going to vote upon that if you do not understand thoroughly what the Australian ballot is? Now the question has come, do you know that the Australian system requires that no two voters can come within 100 feet of

the box at the same time? [Laughter, and cries of "That is true."]

Mrs. WALCOTT, of New York. Is there not an amendment before the House, or a substitute to that motion?

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Mills' amendment is before you. It must be read and will be offered now.

READER (reads): "That we follow the method of voting adopted this year."

(Cries of "I second that motion heartily.")

Mrs. MILLS. Let these people study the Australian ballot system this year so that we can understand it and talk about it next year.

CHAIRMAN. The vote is called upon Mrs. Mills' amendment, which has been read to you. You understand it; all in favor will say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it; the amendment is carried.

READER. From Mrs. Kendrick: "I move the reconsideration of last clause of amendment to Article IV, Section 1, which now reads: 'No officer shall be eligible to the same office for more than two terms consecutively.'"

Miss TEMPLE. I second that motion, Madam Chairman.

CHAIRMAN. Reconsideration is moved, ladies.

Mrs. SWIFT. I do not think it is fair for us to consider this question in this small House when it was passed yesterday or the day before with a large House.

CHAIRMAN. The motion is before you for consideration. You can dispose of it according to your opinion. All in favor will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." It is lost.

READER. Mrs. Nash moves "that we adopt a system of registration instead of a roll-call."

Seconded.

Mrs. NASH. The reason, ladies, that I suggest this is that I think it would take less time, and that I think it would insure accuracy. My idea is, that as the delegates arrive, when they go for their badges, or immediately on arriving the first morning, that they go to the hall and register their names. For instance, we will say that there is a large book that is arranged A, B, C, indexed; those ladies whose names begin with A under A, B under B, etc.; when they come they register their names;

then when they vote, as they deposit their votes their names are checked off. I think that would be simpler and take less time than roll-call.

Mrs. MILLS. Wouldn't that be in the nature of rescinding what we just passed? We have passed a motion that we should follow the method adopted this year, which includes a roll call. Now we must first rescind that, I am afraid, before we can consider this.

Mrs. DRAPER. If there is no motion to reconsider there is no motion before the House, then.

Mrs. NASH. My motion is before the House.

Mrs. DRAPER. It conflicts, and therefore there is no motion. Am I in order to offer a motion now? It is to take from the table a motion that was laid on the table two or three days ago, simply because it was so late.

CHAIRMAN. You are in order, Mrs. Draper.

Mrs. DRAPER. I move to take from the table the motion of Mrs. Nesmith, of Massachusetts, in regard to the verbatim reports, that there should be verbatim reports of the proceedings of the Continental Congress printed and sent to each State Regent and to each Chapter Regent, and that the National Board be authorized to employ a stenographer, and that a verbatim report of each meeting of the National Board be sent to each State Regent. That was offered, and laid upon the table because of the lateness of the hour. I move to take it from the table now.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded to take this motion from the table. All in favor will say "aye," contrary "no." The Chair is under the impression that the noes have it. Are you satisfied with the vote, Mrs. Draper?

Mrs. DRAPER. Yes; I am satisfied.

(Mrs. Hatcher presents bouquet.)

Miss MILLER. I simply want to thank, with all my heart, the members of the District who have sent these to me.

READER. I have three proposed amendments to the Constitution, to be acted upon by the Congress of '99.

CHAIRMAN. It is understood that all of these amendments

are simply read this year, and will be acted upon next year, according to the amendment which you passed the other day.

READER. Mrs. Joy: "Article IV, Section 3. I move to amend by adding after 'the power to elect Honorary Vice-Presidents General shall be vested in the Continental Congress' the words 'and there shall be not more than one Honorary Vice-President General elected each year.'"

Mrs. ALEXANDER. Let them all be read.

READER (reads them):

Louise Peabody Sargent: "I move an amendment to Article VIII, Section 3, of the Constitution, to read as follows: 'The local Chapters shall be entitled to retain three-fourths of the annual dues and three-fourths of the life-membership fees paid to them, respectively, for their own use.'"

Amendment to the Constitution, Article VIII, Section 3, offered by Sarah A. Worcester. To read: "The local Chapters shall be entitled to retain three-fourths of the annual dues and one-half of the life-membership fees paid to them, respectively, for their own use. The by-laws of said Chapters may provide for additional dues for Chapter uses."

An amendment to Article VIII, Section 3, of the Constitution, from Mrs. Wolcott: "*Resolved*, That the local Chapters shall be entitled to retain for their own use three-fourths of the annual dues paid to them on the basis of two dollars."

Mrs. ALEXANDER. With regard to the representation, I understood that the Board had fixed a date, but I do not find it in the by-laws or the Constitution.

Dr. McGEE. Here it is; first of February.

CHAIRMAN. Has any one a motion? The Chair will entertain motions first, and then we will have invitations, or announcements, or anything.

Mrs. SWIFT. There is a motion from Mrs. Turner on the table.

READER. Mrs. Turner: "I move that the nominations be made the day before elections."

CHAIRMAN. That was in the other matter.

Dr. McGEE. No; that is not the same. We can nominate the day before and then elect the next morning. If they are

nominated one day and voted on the next it is very much better.

Mrs. MILLS. Do you hear the discussion that is going on? I can't hear it.

CHAIRMAN. You would probably be very much interested in it; it is in regard to the method of nomination; the point is made about nominating the day before.

Mrs. MILLS. I would like to hear it; I do not remember the wording of my amendment.

CHAIRMAN. Your amendment was passed, that we follow the method of election which was followed at this session.

Mrs. MILLS. I had intended that to include the nominating.

CHAIRMAN. Did the House understand that nominations were to be made as they were this year?

(Cries of "No!" and "Yes!")

Dr. McGEE. I understood that the same method was to be employed, both as to nominations and elections, but the time was not stated. The motion which is offered now is regarding the time and not affecting the method at all; merely having the nominations in the morning and having elections in the afternoon makes the tellers stay up all night. If we should nominate late in one day and elect the next morning, the tellers would have the afternoon in which to do their work.

Mrs. ALEXANDER. If we pursue the same method that we have this year, and the names are put on the Board, the next morning a different set of people might possibly be here, and there might be some confusion. I think the intention this year seemed to be to proceed with the nominations and then the elections as soon as we could, and we simply adjourned. Was it not so?

(Cries, "We did not get through.")

Mrs. SWIFT. A different set of people cannot be here.

CHAIRMAN. The motion is certainly in order, looking at the wording of Mrs. Mills' amendment, because Mrs. Mills' amendment reads "the method of voting."

Mrs. MILLS. The House voted for that, thinking that it included, as I intended it to include, the hours. I think the time, the hours, should be left to the program.

Mrs. SWIFT. I move a reconsideration of Mrs. Mills' motion.

Mrs. DRAPER. I second it.

CHAIRMAN. Did you vote in the affirmative, Mrs. Swift?

Mrs. SWIFT. I did.

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of reconsidering will say "aye;" contrary, "no." The motion is lost.

Mrs. DICKINS. We did not intend this year to work the tellers all night. As arranged this year the nominations were to be made in the morning and the elections in the afternoon. It simply was postponed to attend to business in the hours set for it. Things were deferred and were introduced before the nominations, and the nominations were forced on till noon. But if the program as accepted had been carried out, and the nominations made in the morning, and the elections at the hours stated, the tellers would not have been forced to work all night. I don't see that it would help it any by changing. Suppose we say we will nominate in the afternoon, and that would give us the morning to vote; we begin to nominate in the afternoon and we can't get through. The nominations go over until morning. I don't think we can arrange everything for the future; I would have the nominations in the morning and elections in the afternoon as we did this year.

Mrs. BIDDLE, of Connecticut. I heartily endorse what Mrs. Dickins has said. If the people had been here in their seats, we could have carried out our program and have been through with our nominations before, but as long as there are so many who care more to visit in the lobby than they do to come in on the floor of the House, and then make it very disagreeable for others, we will get just in the same confused state that we have been this year. If people will be in their places and carry out the program as it was arranged for this year, it will be very easy to both nominate and vote and not have the tellers up all night.

Dr. MCGEE. I don't know what the ladies mean by being up all night. The polls closed two and a half hours after the time named in the program; the chief teller told you she left at four o'clock. Two and one-half hours earlier would have had her leave here at half past one; I consider that sitting up quite late.

Mrs. NESMITH. I should like to suggest for the benefit of the ladies who live far away and are not personally acquainted with

those who are nominated, that if the nominations are made on the previous day they have the rest of that day and the evening to ascertain something about the qualifications of candidates of whom they have never heard before.

Mrs. TURNER. That was the point I wished to make, in making this motion. We did not feel that we acted intelligently this time, those of us who came from afar, and I think it would facilitate the voting very much. We would be able to vote intelligently and quickly.

Mrs. BURHANS. Madam President and ladies of the Congress, I suppose that you are all very tired of debating, and would be very glad if I would not say anything; but if you will kindly allow me to say a few words, I wish to suggest a way which I think will simplify matters very much. We have been talking upon the Australian ballot system; we must be very careful about adopting a system. We might adopt features, but to adopt a system we cannot make practicable to our Congress would not be well. In New York State, my own State, we use an adaptation of the Australian ballot system——

CHAIRMAN. Excuse me, I will make an explanation—it is this: A request was sent a few moments ago by a lady who wished to explain the Australian ballot system; the Chair advised her that she did not think this was a time the House would care to listen to it.

Mrs. BURHANS. I was speaking of it in passing. I was only going to speak of it in passing. I have voted the Australian ballot in New York State on school matters, and therefore I understand what I am speaking about when I allude to it. In the last Congress this suggestion was made, that we vote the Australian ballot in blank. We have done so this year. Now there is a very simple way of simplifying our voting, and we can do it very easily, and it is simply this—the difference between a roll call and a poll list. I do not wish to instruct these intelligent women, but I will say that all of us know the difference between a roll call and a poll list is this—the poll list is in fact a roll call if used that way; it can be used as a roll call or as a poll list. If we use it as a roll call the Reader would call the names from the stage and the person would pass up and deposit the ballot and pass off the stage. It would work off

very smoothly and quickly. If we use it as a poll list, the person who comes up gives her name instead of the Reader calling it, then the teller has to find that name on the poll list, and it has to be checked, and that is what blocks the ballot box. I stood here the day we were voting, for about two hours, to protect that little step there, so that the ladies might not fall or sprain their ankles. As I was specially interested, I noticed the consumption of time. The tellers were very quick and prompt; I was specially impressed with the one who had charge of the poll list, how quickly and promptly she did her work; and I think it was done just as quickly and promptly as could have been done under these circumstances, using it as a poll list. But it is my honest conviction, ladies, as I stood there and had this subject constantly in mind, that if the names had been called from the stage, or in other words a roll call, there would have been deposited six ballots to one. Really, ladies, six ballots to one would have been deposited for the time consumed for one person by the presentation of her name and the checking of our roll list. So there is nothing to do if we would only decide that we would use the same ballot another year, and have it as a roll call from the stage rather than as a poll list by the persons.

Mrs. DRAPER. It seems to me that Mrs. Mills' motion was in regard simply to the method of voting; that has been passed. Now the question of the days on which nominations and elections take place is not very definite. I am one who believes in government of the people. We have no right to dictate for next year's Congress in matters of detail, and I therefore offer this motion: That the question of the days on which nominations and elections in the Eighth Continental Congress shall take place be referred to the Committee of Arrangements, which is the National Board.

CHAIRMAN. All in favor will say "aye," contrary "no." It is carried.

A MEMBER. If there is no motion before the House, is it in order to move we adjourn?

Mrs. EDWARDS. I wish to withdraw my motion and substitute another.

CHAIRMAN. The Reader will please read the motion.

READER. "Moved, that the Board of Management fix a date for the admission of Chapters to representation on the floor of Congress, and that after that date no Regent or delegate of Chapters organized after the date fixed be admitted to the floor of the House."

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. The motion is seconded, and is open for discussion. Do you understand it?

Mrs. BALLINGER. No.

CHAIRMAN. Do you wish it read again?

Mrs. BALLINGER. Yes.

CHAIRMAN. Ladies, pay attention to this.

READER reads motion again.

A MEMBER. I move it be accepted.

Mrs. EDWARDS. It must be the date fixed for the election of the delegates, not later than that.

Mrs. BALLINGER. As I understand the motion, it is that the Board of Management decide the time when the Chapter shall find representation upon the floor of this Congress.

Mrs. EDWARDS. Yes, and abide by that date.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I think the power to decide that should lie with the Congress, and not with the Board of Management. I think all should have a voice.

Mrs. MILLS. What has become of the motion we have already passed with regard to that?

Mrs. EDWARDS. Will you allow me one moment? All that I want is to have some date fixed by Congress, or the Board of Management, for the admission of Chapters, and the election of delegates to this Congress, and that, after that, no Chapter organized, if admitted on the 15th of February, or the 19th of February, shall have representation on the floor of this Congress, either by its Regent or delegate. The reason for that is, that we out in the West cannot have our representation here. Last year we might have had another delegate had we known that it was possible for them to come, but we supposed the rule, first of February, was adhered to, and we lost our delegate. I simply want Congress to fix the date and abide by it.

Dr. MCGEE. If I understand Mrs. Edwards, she wishes to make a motion to this effect: that representation in the Conti-

mental Congress be based on the status of Chapters on the first of February? Is that the idea?

Mrs. EDWARDS. Let the Congress fix the date. I will fix that date in my motion. The first of February is an excellent date.

Mrs. NESMITH. I think the point the lady desires to make is that the delegates to this Congress from the Chapters shall have the same date fixed for their limitation as the Chapters have to have their Regents appointed; that the same date should serve them, both Regents of Chapters and delegates from Chapters, and I feel that I can speak to this point because we, in our Chapter, lost almost all our alternates and one of our delegates on the 11th of February, and we could not have them replaced.

Mrs. GIST. I should like to look at this a moment from a financial point of view. Just before the Congress, as we have learned this year, there is a great rush for membership, more than there will be during the whole of the year. I think this organization should get in all the money it can. One Registrar tells me that she signed 800 papers after the first of January; the other Registrar signed a large number. Now that means a good deal of money to the treasury of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Please let me plead that you make it as late as possible, consistent with the pressing duties of the Board. I know that after the first of February they are so burdened that they cannot give this matter attention, and I earnestly favor that motion. The remark of this lady in regard to the Chapter elections being at the same time, so that they may have the utmost limit of time, it means a good deal of money to the treasury.

Mrs. SHIELDS. As far as I know, this is not a money-making institution. I think that ought not to figure; therefore I would like to amend Mrs. Edwards' resolution to the effect that the first of February be the date set by which delegates may be elected to this Congress.

READER (reads it as amended). "That representation in the Continental Congress be based on the status of the Chapters on the first day of February."

CHAIRMAN. Is that satisfactory?

Mrs. MILLS. The Constitution reads, Article V, Section 1, "The Continental Congress of the National Society shall be

composed of all the active officers of the National Society, one State Regent from each State, and the Regents and delegates of each organized Chapter in the United States." I think it clearly shows that if the Chapter is organized before this Continental Congress, even the day before, the Regent of that Chapter, according to our National Constitution, has a right to represent that Chapter in this Congress. Now, in regard to the delegates, I think that arrangement was made about having the election of delegates of already constituted Chapters not later than the first of February, because you can imagine how much work there is in Washington for the Credential Committee, and how long it takes to get these names before this Credential Committee in time for the thing to be in order when we arrive here for our Congress. I do not think that we can, without an amendment to this Constitution, deprive the Regent of a Chapter—and the Chapter means twelve members—from representation in this Congress, even if the Chapter has not been formed until the day before. That very seldom occurs, and it does not make any difference. I think the Constitution demands that that Chapter be recognized.

Mrs. EDWARDS. Ladies, that is the very point I want to make. If you lived out in Oregon, or California, or Louisiana, or Georgia, your Regent representing the newly organized Chapter could not get here in time for the Congress if a Chapter was admitted at the last meeting of the Board before the Congress convenes; therefore I wish Congress would settle upon some fixed date for the admission of Chapters who shall have representation upon the floor of this House during the Congress. If that is not clear I wish that you would ask me questions, for it is a point of vital importance to us in the West.

Mrs. DRAPER. It seems to me that this will require an amendment to the Constitution and an amendment to the By-laws to make the two agree; and I therefore offer these to be acted upon at the next session of the Congress, and at that time we can change the wording. All of us have the same idea, but we can by that time have clearer minds and can change the wording so that it will be absolutely clear. "To Article V, Section I, add—* That is as

* Omitted portion of sentence referring to amendments not reported and committee cannot identify any paper from which to supply omission.—EDITING COMMITTEE.

clear as I can make it now. Next year's Congress will undoubtedly change the wording and make it plainer but the idea will be the same.

Mrs. NESMITH. I think that the only point that there is any question about at all is that the Regents of the newly organized Chapters should stand on the same footing as the fifty members of a Chapter, who may be entitled to another delegate, and there is no more reason why the Regent of a newly organized Chapter should be admitted to representation on the floor of the House than that a delegate elected by a Chapter which has paid for its fiftieth member than the other; and I say that I think it is necessary that the same date should answer for the Chapter Regents and for the delegates.

Mrs. MILLS. The only point of difference is that that must be done by an amendment to the Constitution.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Draper has just read two amendments and they will be acted upon at the next Congress.

Mrs. DRAPER. I did not know—I had forgotten, there has been so much business—that there is a committee, that this Congress has asked to have a committee appointed to conform the By-laws to the Constitution; and I suppose the amendment to the By-laws should be referred to that committee.

CHAIRMAN. To that committee; yes.

Miss PIKE. I rise to ask for information, as I think it concerns all the Chapters. If a Chapter has been organized, or a delegate has been elected, in accordance with the law, on or before the first day of February preceding the Congress at which they are to vote, and the alternate should die, would not the Chapter have the power to appoint a representative in either place; seeing that they are duly elected and the Chapter has its representation, is it not inherent in the Chapter that it should have the power to appoint a representative?

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President, my amendment, proposed amendment to the By-laws, settles that very point. I did not say the delegates must be elected; the delegates must be elected on the representation of each Chapter on the first of February. As a member of the Credential Committee last year, there were a great many difficult questions. A large Chapter would elect lawfully, as it had a right to do, delegates in November; then

some of those members might withdraw to join another Chapter. Thus delicate questions came up—what should be done? This would settle all these points.

Mrs. NESMITH. I wish to state that such is not the case now, because my alternates and my delegate were elected on the 11th of February and they could not be admitted.

CHAIRMAN. That is just the point. Mrs. Draper's amendment covers that, and will be offered for your consideration next year. She gives notice now of an amendment to be offered next year.

Mrs. ALEXANDER. In case of the failure of a delegate to be able to come, or of the death, it appears to me that since the election has occurred, they might substitute for that elected member some one who wished to come here and be recognized by the Board—simply a substitute for the one elected.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair will have to call your attention to the fact that you are not talking to any question.

Mrs. EDWARDS. I withdraw my amendment.

Mrs. NESMITH. I would like to inquire whether an ex-officer of the Society can offer a resolution or a motion on the floor of the House.

CHAIRMAN. As your Constitution now stands, ex-officers have all the privileges of the floor except a vote.

Mrs. NESMITH. I did not understand, and I wished to inquire.

Mrs. NASH. An amendment was offered yesterday striking out the words "and participate in its deliberations, but shall not be entitled to vote." The present occupant of the Chair has always ruled just as your Constitution says; you have the privileges of the floor, which we know include debate—everything except a vote.

Miss MILLER. Madam President, I have been asked to announce that twenty-two more dollars have been handed in from the sale of "Miss Washington, of Virginia," Mrs. Moran's book, making \$42 from the sale of that book during the Congress.

Mrs. McLEAN. As a member of the Committee of the National Association for Rearing a Monument over the Grave of Francis Scott Key, the author of the Star-Spangled Banner, I have the honor to extend to every officer and delegate

and member of this Society a warm invitation to attend the unveiling of that monument, on the 14th of June, 1898. Scott Key lies buried in Frederick, Md.; his grave has been practically unmarked. This association has gathered a sufficient amount of money to rear a dignified, appropriate monument over his remains. I think it would be an inspiring thing were every Daughter of the American Revolution who can possibly reach Frederick, Md., two hours' ride from Baltimore, on Flag Day, to go and assist in unveiling that monument, and see raised at the same time the most immortal monument ever reared to a man, the Star-Spangled Banner itself. [Applause.]

READER reads appeal to Daughters of the American Revolution.*

Mrs. SWIFT. May I make a statement? I would like to tell the ladies of this Congress that in the Golden Gate Park, California, we have a magnificent monument of Scott Key, and his granddaughter and great-granddaughter assisted in unveiling it, and the monument is by W. W. Story. We feel very proud of our monuments in Golden Gate Park.

Mrs. McLEAN. It is one of the greatest monuments I have ever heard of, and now that Key's grave is to be marked, both sides of the country can join hands in honoring him.

Mrs. JOY. I move that the invitation of the Key Association be accepted.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. The motion is now before you. All in favor will say "aye," opposed "no." It is carried.

Mrs. SARGENT. Madam Chairman, ladies of the Congress, I won't detain you but a moment. I only wish I could have said this word when every seat in the house was filled, but I did not know until this morning that I had the authority to say it. In a chance conversation with an eminent scientist a few weeks ago I was asked the reason why I was a Daughter of the American Revolution. I answered him as well as I could, and he said, "Good; I am glad that the women are trying to further the cause of patriotism, but there is no patriotism: for instance, there stands Faneuil Hall, which is menaced daily by its use as a market, danger of fire and undermining; and no one has had

* This paper was not furnished with Proceedings.—EDITING COMMITTEE.

the patriotism to put a stop to it." I learned this morning that I was appointed by my State Regent one of a committee of five to approach the city officials of the city of Boston on this subject. Now, I ask you, and I wish I could ask the 23,000 Daughters in every State, to stand behind this committee and endorse this, that this cradle of liberty, which has rocked the world I may say, be preserved. I have prepared a petition hastily this morning, and I wish that every one who is present could sign this petition. It is the only plan that came to me. It is hastily done. I would have liked to have had our retiring President General and all the other officers sign this. I would like to send this to the State Regents, till I can get 23,000 and odd names on it, if I can, to present to the Mayor of the city of Boston.

Mrs. McLEAN. I move the hearty endorsement of this.

Mrs. AVERY. Ladies, I do not like to speak to the motion, but history compels me to do so. The subject is a most worthy one. It has many times been brought up, but unfortunately that property was given to the city of Boston with the express stipulation that it should forever be used as a market. The heirs have endeavored many times to get some action taken which should remove the market from Faneuil Hall, in the hope that it might return to them when they could use it for various purposes, one being the taking down of the building, perhaps. At any rate, the market has been there from the beginning, and, though we may regret it, there is no power that will take that market away that will not at the same time return the Hall to the heirs. It will cease to belong to the city of Boston. I inquired into the matter some twenty years ago, and that was what I discovered.

Mrs. SARGENT. I would like to state that this matter is in the hands of a large committee, and it is trying to purchase this property, to take care of it, so that we may be helped; that every one that comes to Boston may see this building, this embodiment, I may say, of our cause for freedom, and the Daughters of the American Revolution have been asked to assist in it, and I would like your endorsement behind a petition.

Mrs. EDWARDS. I do not see why it could not be bought and then revert to the heirs.

CHAIRMAN. The motion is before you, ladies. All in favor will say "aye," opposed "no." The ayes have it; it is carried.

Mrs. WILES. I wish to ask Dr. McGee a question, in order that I may make a motion. I understood Dr. McGee to make a motion yesterday for a Committee on Revision, to make it a Committee on Revision of the By-laws. It is very evident, from the talk this afternoon, that it should be a Committee on Revision of the Constitution and By-laws.

(Cries of "No.")

Dr. MCGEE. Make the by-laws conform to the Constitution, so that the amendments now passed at this session should not conflict with the by-laws.

Mrs. WILES. That was what I understood, but the by-laws cannot be made to conform to the Constitution without some changes in both. It seems to me that since this committee has no power whatever to act, but is simply to consider them and make a report in writing, they should have power to make a report on both, if they find it necessary. That is only to give them the power to report them. They have no power to act, in any case. I think it might save a great deal of time.

CHAIRMAN. Dr. McGee, have you any explanation to make?

Dr. MCGEE. She wishes to add to my motion of yesterday that the committee should add if it finds any revision of the Constitution necessary. I think the idea is that we made amendments to the Constitution, some of them in partial conflict with clauses of the by-laws; and it seemed to me the revision of the by-laws was what was wanted.

Mrs. WILES. I think the committee would be going beyond what it was allowed to do if it brought in one line of the Constitution. I could acknowledge their very valuable services, but if they find any confliction they ought to note it very carefully and send out a printed report to us.

Dr. MCGEE. Merely in the matter of possible conflict?

Mrs. WILES. Yes; just to avoid conflict. I move, Madam Chairman, that the committee appointed yesterday to revise the by-laws of the Society have power to make any recommendation which seems to them necessary to avoid confliction in the Constitution and by-laws with amendments passed during this session.

CHAIRMAN. Has not the committee always the power to make recommendations of any kind?

Mrs. WILES. They have, I suppose, but they might be criticised for doing something they were not told to do.

CHAIRMAN. A committee can always make recommendations. It is moved and seconded, ladies; all in favor will say "aye," contrary "no." The noes have it. The Chair wishes to ask if any one has sent a motion here which has not been read. The Chair would not like to overlook any request, any business. The Chair would not like you to go away without having attended to all you came here for.

Mrs. STERNBERG. I move we adjourn.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Wiles, please send up your motion in writing.

READER (reads). Mrs. Wiles, of Illinois: "Moved, that the Committee on Revision of By-laws be given authority to include in its report any revision of Constitution necessary, to avoid confliction between the Constitution and amendments to it made at this session."

Mrs. McLEAN. May I read an announcement?

Miss PIKE. Has there been a vote of thanks to the National Board?

CHAIRMAN. The announcements will be read, Miss Pike, then the Chair will hear you.

Mrs. McLEAN. Mrs. Wainwright, wife of Commander Wainwright, has just sent this to me, announcing that there will be a musicale for the families of the "Maine" sufferers—* Of course, I need not undertake personally to draw your attention and your hearts to the families of the "Maine" sufferers.

Miss MILLER. I move we adjourn.

Miss PIKE. I wish to move that we give a vote of thanks to those officers that we have not already thanked, and also to the employees of this theatre, who have been very courteous and nice indeed.

Seconded.

* Communication not furnished with Proceedings.—EDITING COMMITTEE.

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of this motion will say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it; it is carried.

Dr. MCGEE. As one of the Vice-Presidents General you have recently elected, I wish to say for myself that I hope the coming year will be one of the most profitable in the history of the Society, and I am quite sure that every one of the newly elected officers will echo that sentiment; and I wish also to say that there is something which every member here can do toward that end. You have now taken away a very vexing question, namely, the power of the Board to alter the Constitution and By-laws, and since that is out of the way, let me ask every lady here to carry to her home the sentiment that it is most important for the success of our Society that it should have confidence in the officers that it elects. [Applause.]

Miss JOHNSTON. As a retiring member of the National Board, I want to ask you to teach your Daughters a little more patience with the National Board, and when you have complaints to make, do digest them well before you send them. [Applause.]

READER reads announcements; also the following papers, as—

REPORT OF MRS. PRINCE, OF NEW MEXICO, CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE OF CENSUS OF 1790.

SANTE FE, N. M., February 9, 1898.

To the Honorable the President of the Senate—SIR: At a recent meeting of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution a committee consisting of the following members of that body, Mrs. Prince, of New Mexico; Mrs. Warren, of Wyoming; Mrs. Burrows, of Michigan; Mrs. Hull, of Iowa; Mrs. Lindsay, of Kentucky, was appointed to present the enclosed memorial to the Congress of the United States. I therefore have the honor to transmit the same to you, with the request that you will present it to the Senate and secure its reference to the appropriate committee.

Very respectfully,

MARY C. PRINCE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

The memorial of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution respectfully represents that the first census of the United States, taken in 1790, being but seven years after the close of the Revolutionary War, contained matter of very great importance to all who are interested in the early history of the country, and especially to the pa-

triotic societies which are designed to commemorate the heroes and events of the struggle for independence.

We therefore respectfully petition that Congress cause to be published in permanent form the name, age, occupation, residence, and nativity of each head of a family contained in the census of 1790.

CHAIRMAN. Miss Miller.

Miss MILLER. I simply wanted to move we adjourn, Madam Chairman. I move that we adjourn *sine die*.

CHAIRMAN. All in favor will say "aye," contrary "no." The Seventh Continental Congress stands adjourned.

Adjourned at 5.30 o'clock p. m.

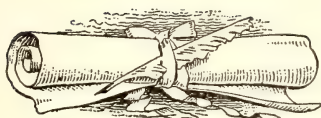
This unsigned amendment was delivered to the Editing Committee with other loose papers. The Committee has been unable to determine from what portion of the Proceedings it was omitted, but it being necessary for members of the Congress to have all proposed amendments stated, insert it here:

Amend Article V, Section I. Strike out the words "and the Regents and delegates of each organized Chapter in the United States" and insert the following, "and the Regents and delegates of each Chapter before the 1st of February preceding the Continental Congress."

The undersigned Committee to Edit Minutes and Proceedings of the Seventh Continental Congress do certify that they have performed that duty, and that the foregoing Proceedings have been carefully edited.

ELEANOR HOLMES LINDSAY,
Chairman.

JESSIE DAVIS STAKELY,
MARY S. LOCKWOOD,
CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN.



OFFICIAL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL SOCIETY

902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

OF THE

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

National Officers 1898

President General.

MRS. DANIEL MANNING,

153 Washington Ave., Albany, New York, and "Arlington Hotel," Washington, D. C.

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization.

MRS. ALBERT D. BROCKETT,

318 N. Washington St., Alexandria, Virginia.

Vice-Presidents General.

MRS. RUSSELL A. ALGER,

Detroit, Michigan; 1601 K St., Wash-
ington, D. C.

MRS. WILLIAM W. SHIPPEN,

New Jersey; 160 E. 38th St., New York
City.

MRS. N. D. SPERRY,

466 Orange St., New Haven, Connecticut;
"The Buckingham," Washington, D. C.

MRS. WILLIAM P. FRYE,

Lewiston, Maine; "The Hamilton,"
Washington, D. C.

MRS. JOHN M. THURSTON,*

Omaha, Nebraska; Washington, D. C.

MRS. JOHN N. JEWETT,

412 Dearborn Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

MRS. HORATION NELSON TAPLIN,

Montpelier, Vermont; 1538 I St., Wash-
ington, D. C.

MRS. ELEANOR W. HOWARD,

818 Prince St., Alexandria, Virginia.

MRS. MARCUS A. HANNA,

Cleveland, Ohio; "The Arlington," Wash-
ington, D. C.

MRS. ANITA NEWCOMB MCGEE, M.D.,

Iowa; 2010 Wyoming Ave., Washington,
D. C.

* Died March 14, 1898.

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| MRS. ELLEN MASON COLTON,
San Francisco, California ; 617 Con-
necticut Ave., Washington, D. C. | MRS. CHARLES O'NEIL,
Massachusetts ; "The Grafton," Wash-
ington, D. C. |
| MISS MARY BOYCE TEMPLE,
316 W. Cumberland St., Knoxville, Ten-
nessee. | MISS ANNA CAROLINE BENNING,
1420 Broad St., Columbus, Georgia. |
| MRS. CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS,
Indianapolis, Indiana ; 1800 Massachusetts
Ave., Washington, D. C. | MRS. GREEN CLAY GOODLOE,
Kentucky ; 23d and Q Sts., Washington
D. C. |
| MISS MARY ISABELLA FORSYTH,
Kingston, Ulster County, New York. | MRS. CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
2009 Massachusetts Ave., Washington,
D. C. |
| MRS. ABNER HOOPES,
West Chester, Pennsylvania. | MRS. ANGUS CAMERON,
La Crosse, Wisconsin ; Washington, D. C. |

Chaplain General.

MRS. CHARLES AVERETTE STAKELEY,
1301 Yale St., Washington, D. C.

Secretaries General.

- | | |
|---|--|
| Recording Secretary General. | Corresponding Secretary General. |
| MRS. ALBERT AKERS,
Nashville, Tennessee ; "Colonial Hotel,"
Washington, D. C. | MRS. KATE KEARNEY HENRY,
902 F St., Washington, D. C. |

Registrar General.

MISS SUSAN RIVIÈRE HETZEL,
Virginia ; 902 F St., Washington, D. C.

Treasurer General.

MRS. MARK BURCKLE HATCH (SARAH H. HATCH),
902 F St., Washington, D. C.

Historian General.

MRS. MARY JANE SEYMOUR,
Springfield, Mass.
1012 13th St., Washington, D. C.

Assistant Historian General.

MRS. ROBT. STOCKWELL HATCHER,
Stockton Place, Lafayette, Indiana, and
Washington, D. C.

Librarian General.

MRS. GERTRUDE BASCOM DARWIN,
1524 28th St., Washington, D. C.

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER.

Any woman is eligible for membership in the NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a patriot man or woman who aided in establishing American Independence, *provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society*. Family tradition alone in regard to the services of an ancestor, unaccompanied by proof will not be considered.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the *National Society*, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into local Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Application Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the "Corresponding Secretary General" at headquarters, 902 F street, Washington, D. C.

Applications should be made out in *duplicate*, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The application must be *endorsed by at least one member of the Society*. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to "Registrars General, D. A. R., Room 52, 902 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C."

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars.

The sum (Three Dollars) should be sent by check or money order, *never by cash*, to "Treasurer General, D. A. R., Washington, D. C."

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.

THE DIRECTORY FOR 1898.

The recent Continental Congress ordered a new Directory of the Daughters, to bear date June 30, 1898. As this will be prepared from the records at headquarters it is important that changes of address, marriages, deaths, etc., should be known to us. The Secretary of each and every Chapter is therefore earnestly requested to send every such change which has occurred since the issue of the last Directory, February, 1896 (two years ago), addressed to "Compiler of Directory, N. S. D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C." The compiler hopes, for the sake of accuracy, that replies to this appeal will be returned at the earliest possible moment. Information will be gladly received from any one, whether Chapter officer or not.

Mrs. S. V. White's motion, as amended by Mrs. Joy, of Michigan, and Mrs. Tittmann, of Washington, District of Columbia: "I move that the full minutes be printed in the Magazine, the word 'minutes' to be defined as a record of the work done, including all motions offered, whether carried or lost, but not including debate." Carried at Sixth Continental Congress.

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

FEBRUARY 28, 1898.

A special meeting of the National Board of Management was held on Monday, February 28th, at 10 o'clock a. m., the President General, Mrs. Daniel Manning, presiding.

Members present: Mrs. Brockett, Mrs. Alger, Mrs. Sperry, Mrs. Thurston, Mrs. Taplin, Mrs. Frye, Mrs. Jewett, Mrs. Howard, Dr. McGee, Mrs. Colton, Miss Temple, Mrs. Fairbanks, Miss Forsyth, Mrs. Hoopes, Mrs. O'Neil, Mrs. Belden, Mrs. Main, Mrs. Cameron, Mrs. Stakely, Mrs. Henry, Miss Hetzel, Mrs. Hatch, Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Hatcher, Mrs. Darwin, Mrs. Akers; and of the State Regents, Mrs. Carpenter, of New Hampshire; Mrs. Atkins, of Indiana; Mrs. Rathbone, of Ohio; Mrs. White, of Maine; Mrs. King, of Georgia; Mrs. Shields, of Missouri; Mrs. Shepard, of Illinois; Mrs. Torrance, of Minnesota; Mrs. Newcomb, of the District of Columbia.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Chaplain General.

The President General said: "I have great pleasure in meeting the National Board this morning, and I hope that we will work together with great success and for the best interests of the Society through the coming year. May I ask the privilege of the Board of appointing a member from the list of Vice-Presidents General to assist me at any time I may find necessary? Circumstances may render it necessary for me to name a member to act with me, and I therefore ask that Mrs. Jewett will be my assistant this morning." It was so ordered.

The proceedings of the previous meeting were read by the Stenographer, and with a few slight corrections, stood approved.

At the request of the Recording Secretary General and by permission of the Board, the former Recording Secretary General read the minutes as prepared for publication, which, upon motion, were approved.

Mrs. Main requested authority to have access to the records of the office, in order to complete the annual report of the National Society for the Smithsonian Institution, which had been ordered by the last Board. This authority was given.

At 11.15 a. m. it was moved and carried to go into executive session. At 11.30 a. m. the regular order of business was resumed.

The minutes of the special meeting of February 19th were read by the Stenographer, which, upon motion, were accepted.

Mrs. Main brought to the notice of the Board the bill of equity, prepared by the attorneys of Messrs. Caldwell & Co., which required the signature of the President General before the firm of Harvey & Otis, of Rhode Island, could be prosecuted for the infringement of the patent of our insignia. Mrs. Main explained that Mr. Ross Perry, attorney to the National Society, D. A. R., had prepared a bond of indemnity, which had been signed not only by the firm of Messrs. Caldwell & Co.

but also by the Commonwealth Title, Insurance and Trust Co., of Philadelphia, which not only insures this Society against any costs of the suit, but against any future damages. She also stated that it was so near the close of the last administration before these documents were all prepared, that Mrs. Stevenson had preferred that it should be passed over to the new Board.

Dr. McGee moved: "That the President General be authorized to sign this document, if, upon investigation, it is found necessary to do so." Carried.

Mrs. Page, of Virginia, moved: "That after the first meeting of the National Board, all the State Regents present after the roll call of the National officers, shall be asked to rise."

Amended by adding that the Regents rise, giving their names. Amendment lost. Original motion voted on and carried.

At the request of the President General, Mrs. Jewett took the Chair.

Mrs. Manning moved: "That at the first meeting of the Board, each year, the State Regents' names shall be called." Motion carried.

Reports of the officers were presented as follows:

REPORT OF THE FORMER RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL.

Charters issued, "Baron Steuben," Bath, N. J.; "Otaquecher," Woodstock, Vermont; "Dolly Todd Madison," Tiffin, Ohio; "Margaret Taliafero," Winchester, Kentucky; "Conrad Weiser," Selinsgrove, Penna.; "Pilgrim," Iowa City, Iowa; "Fort Findlay," Findlay, Ohio; total, 7. Re-issue of "Oneida" Chapter, Utica, N. Y. Letters written, 65.

Respectfully submitted,
February 28, 1898.

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
Recording Secretary General.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE FORMER CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL.

Application blanks issued, 2,628; Constitutions, 333; circulars, 189; letters received, 212; letters written, 158.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

February 28, 1898.

MRS. ANDERSON D. JOHNSTON,
Corresponding Secretary General.

Report accepted.

The Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry, read a communication from the former Corresponding Secretary General, urging the appointment of a clerk for her successor.

Mrs. Brockett moved: "That the Corresponding Secretary General be allowed a clerk." Motion carried.

Speaking to this motion, the Treasurer General said: "During the past two months we have had a name added to our roll of clerks. Miss Holcombe, who is willing to do the work of the Corresponding Secretary General. If this arrangement can be made it will not necessitate employing another clerk."

Mrs. Henry stated that this arrangement would be perfectly satisfactory to her. It was so ordered.

Mrs. Brockett moved: "That the President General appoint a Committee to prepare an inscription for the Loving Cup presented Mrs. Stevenson, the retiring President General." Motion carried.

Mrs. Edwards, of Michigan, brought the question of the badges for the Continental Congress to the consideration of the Board, stating that this matter had been referred to the National Board.

It was moved and carried that "upon the arrival of a State Regent, or some one appointed for the purpose, the badges would be distributed through the State Regent or her official representative."

Mrs. Rathbone, of Ohio, moved: "That the Registrar General send to each State Regent a list of the names of applicants for membership at large in her State, before they are presented to the National Board for acceptance." Motion carried.

At 12.20 it was moved and carried to go into executive session.

At 12.35 it was moved to go out of executive session.

A request was received from Mrs. Moran, ex-Regent of the Albemarle Chapter, of Virginia, to address the Board. On motion of Miss Forsyth, this request was granted. At the close of Mrs. Moran's statement, Mrs. Shepard moved: "That thanks be tendered Mrs. Moran for all money offered from sale of her book, with request that this money and all which results in the future from sale of this book be returned to Mrs. Moran, to be given in cash to the Continental Hall Committee, when the Hall is commenced." Motion carried.

Thanking the Board for their courtesy, Mrs. Moran withdrew.

At 1 o'clock p. m. it was moved to adjourn until 2 p. m. Motion carried.

Afternoon Session, Monday, February 28, 1898.

The afternoon session was called to order at 2.15 p. m., the President General, Mrs. Manning, in the Chair.

At 2.20 p. m. it was moved to go into executive session. Carried.

At 2.30 p. m. Mrs. Brockett moved that the regular order of business be resumed. Carried.

The Corresponding Secretary General read a letter from Mr. Van Roden, a representative of the firm of Caldwell & Co., of Philadelphia, making a proposition for furnishing the National Society, D. A. R., with a certificate plate.

Members of last year's Committee on Certificate Plate stated that the design of Bailey, Banks & Biddle had been accepted at the Board meeting of May, '97, but that no certificates had ever been printed from it.

Dr. McGee moved: "That the use of the new certificate plate begin with the new official year just opening, and that the first lot be ordered from Bailey, Banks & Biddle." Motion carried.

Miss Forsyth moved: "That our Corresponding Secretary General write to Bailey, Banks & Biddle, stating the decision of this meeting regarding the use of the new certificate plate, and explaining that the long delay in communicating with them has been due, in part, to the

loss of a letter on this subject, sent by mistake to the Dead Letter Office." Motion carried.

Dr. McGee moved: "That the matter of the selection of the paper for certificates be referred to the Executive Committee." Motion carried.

Mrs. Brockett moved: "That the agent from Bailey, Banks & Biddle be allowed to come before the Board and make his own statement." Motion carried.

Mr. Young appeared before the Board. The President General made inquiries as to the cost and time required in the printing of the proposed new certificates.

Mr. Young stated that the plate was not an engraving (as the former Board and Committee has supposed) but was an etching. This made the use of this plate for the certificate impossible, as only 2,000 could be prepared in a year, and the cost (on parchment paper) would be one dollar apiece.

The motions regarding the use of the plate were therefore annulled. Mr. Young further stated that the plate could be used as if it were an engraving, and if so, 1,000 certificates could be prepared in two months, at a cost of thirty-five cents each; but that, in his opinion, such certificates would not be considered satisfactory. He offered to send a sample of such a print.

Mrs. Henry moved: "That this whole matter be laid on the table until the sample is received from Bailey, Banks & Biddle, and passed upon by the Board." Carried.

Dr. McGee brought to the attention of the Board the matter of the new Directory, which had been ordered by the Congress, stating that Mrs. Amos G. Draper, a former Treasurer General, was willing to undertake the work, and nominated Mrs. Draper as compiler of the Directory.

Dr. McGee was nominated and unanimously elected compiler. While expressing her appreciation of this vote, Dr. McGee begged that some one else be selected for this work.

Mrs. Shepard moved: "That Mrs. Amos G. Draper be associated with Dr. McGee in the work of compiling the Directory, and that both names be printed on the title-page of said Directory as having done the work." Motion carried.

The President General announces the Committee on Prison Ships, as follows: Mrs. Avery, Chairman; Mrs. Fitzwilliam, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Slocum, Mrs. Ambler, Mrs. Burrows, Mrs. Draper, Mrs. Depue, Mrs. S. V. White, Mrs. Foster, of Indiana; Mrs. Hull, Mrs. Edwards and Miss McMillan.

Mrs. Fizhugh Edwards made a statement regarding the work of this committee, at the same time reading the copy of a letter which is still extant from the sufferers of the Prison Ships.

Mrs. Shepard moved: "That this account just given us of the

martyrs of the Prison Ships, together with the letter read, be published in the Magazine." Motion carried.

Mrs. Edwards said: "If we show the Chapters all over the country that we are interesting ourselves in the building of this monument, it might induce them to subscribe to the Magazine. I therefore move that the Committee on Prison Ships be authorized to make an appeal through the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE to every member of the D. A. R., and that this appeal be placed with the other matter upon this subject already ordered printed; also, that this number be sent to every Chapter Regent in the Society, with a printed notice on the outside of the cover calling attention to the appeal." Motion lost.

Mrs. Shepard moved: "That a mimeograph letter be sent to every Chapter Regent where no copy of our Magazine is taken, with the request that such Chapter shall purchase this special number of the AMERICAN MONTHLY." Motion lost.

Miss Temple moved: "That the Corresponding Secretary General send a mimeographed postal card to every Chapter Regent, calling attention to the article on the subject of Prison Ships, with the request that this be read to the Chapters; also, that the Magazine bear a notice of this, on the outside, in red ink." Motion carried.

Mrs. Shepard moved: "That when we adjourn, it be to meet on Tuesday at two p. m." Motion carried.

Miss Hetzel moved: "That an expert genealogist be employed to assist the Registrar General." Motion carried.

The following names were placed in nomination: Mrs. Vernon Dorsey, D. C.; Miss Ball, of Virginia; Miss Mickley, of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. McCartney, of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Cameron moved: "That if an expert genealogist, who is a woman, can be found, she be employed instead of a man." Motion carried.

Dr. McGee moved: That a committee be appointed to investigate the subject of employment of an expert genealogist. Report to be made as early as possible." Motion carried.

The President General named the following Committee: Mrs. Brockett, Mrs. O'Neil, and Mrs. Darwin.

Mrs. Torrance moved: "That the salary of expert genealogist be first decided." Motion lost.

Mrs. Shepard moved: "That the President General nominate the Executive Committee, which may be elected by the Board." Motion carried.

Mrs. Hatcher moved: "That the Corresponding Secretary General be instructed to send a note of thanks to Messrs. Harris & Shaffner for their kindness in loaning a clock to the National Society, D. A. R., which was used at the Grand Opera House during the Seventh Continental Congress." Motion carried.

At 5.20 p. m. Mrs. Brockett moved to adjourn until Tuesday at two o'clock p. m. Motion carried.

Tuesday Afternoon, March 1, 1898.

The adjourned special meeting opened at 2 o'clock p. m., the President General, Mrs. Manning, in the Chair.

The President General nominated the Executive Committee, as follows: Mrs. Alger, Michigan; Mrs. Stakely, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Hatcher, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Hanna, Ohio; Mrs. Jewett, Illinois; Miss Forsyth, New York; Mrs. Taplin, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Sperry, Connecticut.

The President General stated that she selected these ladies in preference to active officers, with the intention of relieving the latter of any unnecessary committee work.

Mrs. White moved: "That the Executive Committee nominated by the President General be elected by voice." Motion carried.

The President General announced the appointments on the other Committees.

Mrs. Main, former Recording Secretary General, asked permission to omit the customary notifications to newly-elected officers, as commissions are now sent them. Granted.

The Chairman of the Credential Committee read a letter from an ex-State Regent, relative to non-representation of one of the Chapters at the Continental Congress, which had given dissatisfaction to the Chapter. The Treasurer General stated that she had simply adhered on this case to the ruling of the Board on the point of Chapter representation at the Congress, and that her action had been approved by the Board prior to the Congress.

At 3.15 p. m. it was moved to go into executive session. Carried.

At 3.30 p. m. it was moved and carried to return to the regular session.

Miss Forsyth moved: "That the President General appoint a Committee, of which the Corresponding Secretary General shall be Chairman, to answer the letter referred to." Carried.

Mrs. Henry, Miss Forsyth and Dr. McGee were appointed as this Committee.

Dr. McGee announced that she had received a letter from Mrs. Draper, saying that circumstances over which she had no control, will prevent her assisting with the Directory. Dr. McGee added that as she, herself, had agreed to take charge of the work only on condition that Mrs. Draper was to be associated with her, she urgently requested that some other person be found to undertake it.

Miss Forsyth moved: "That Dr. McGee take the work of the Directory in hand." Carried.

Mrs. Howard moved: "That authority be given the compiler to employ such assistants as may be necessary in the preparation and printing of the Directory, and that the Executive Committee have authority to settle any details requiring action." Carried.

Dr. McGee again begged the Board to select another compiler. but

as this was not acceded to, she consented to act until some one else could be found.

Mrs. Shepard moved: "That the name of Mrs. Brockett be substituted on the Directory for that of Mrs. Draper." Carried.

Mrs. Shepard moved: "That the regular meetings of the National Board be held at 10 o'clock a. m., the second Tuesday of the month." Amended to read "the fourth Tuesday of the month." Carried as amended.

As the Finance Committee had not begun its work, the Treasurer General asked permission to pay an urgent bill, incurred for expenses of the Congress. This was granted.

A telegram was read, on the part of Mrs. Thurston, relative to the Trans-Mississippi Exposition, to which an invitation was extended the National Board.

Mrs. Cameron, as Chairman of the Woman's Auxiliary, of Wisconsin, extended an invitation to the Board to use the Wisconsin building as headquarters. This was acknowledged by the President General, on the part of the Board.

A letter was read, which had been requested by Mrs. Roberts, of Pennsylvania, to be presented to the Board. It was moved and carried that this letter be referred to the Registrar General for action.

Mrs. Brockett asked that the order of the Continental Congress, viz: that Chapter Charters be issued by the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization be put into effect at once and that the Charter Clerk, Miss Brewer, be transferred to her department. On motion of Mrs. Main, it was so ordered.

Mrs. O'Neil moved: "That Caldwell's offer of a certificate plate be accepted, and a new plate be ordered, the same as the original, with improved workmanship, and that it stand as the certificate of admitted members of the National Society, as heretofore. The new certificate of Bailey, Banks & Biddle to be for life members only, the price being decided by the Board." Carried.

A letter was read requesting pecuniary assistance of the National Society for an aged lady. The Recording Secretary General was instructed to answer this in accordance with Article VIII, Section 6, of the Constitution, viz., that the Board has no authority to make such an appropriation, this being always the action of the Board in similar cases.

The committee to reply to the letter of the ex-State Regent regarding non-representation of a Chapter at the Congress, submitted its draft of an answer, which was accepted by the Board.

Mrs. Fitzhugh Edwards, of Michigan, brought the attention of the Board to the matter of the badges and bars, which had been referred by the Congress to the National Board, and moved: "That the bars attached to the insignia bear the names of ancestors through whom the wearer has secured admission to the National Society, D. A. R., under the eligibility clause, and papers for whom have been approved by the

National Board." It was moved and carried that this be laid on the table.

Dr. McGee moved: "That a special committee be appointed by the President General to investigate the subject of the bars worn over the insignia of our Society." Carried.

The Treasurer General asked permission to have the type-writer and the card catalogue removed from her room, the noise of the type-writer being very annoying in the work done in the Treasurer General's room. This was granted, and Mrs. Brockett was requested to attend to the matter. Miss Forsyth moved: "That one of the clerks in the office be detailed to assist the Corresponding Secretary General until the next meeting of the National Board of Management." Carried.

At 5 p. m. it was moved and carried to adjourn.

Respectfully submitted, ALICE PICKETT AKERS,

March 22, 1898.

Recording Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL.

FEBRUARY 8, 1898, TO MARCH 21, 1898.

RECEIPTS.

February 8, balance,	\$3,814 70
Charters and life members,	285 00
Fees and dues,	8,196 00
Continental Hall (per mail)	290 00
Certificates,	3 00
Rosettes,	67 50
Lineage,	115 30
Directory,	1 00
Ribbon,	15 63
Statute books,	2 75
Blanks,	1 12
	<hr/> \$12,792 00

DISBURSEMENTS.

Dues refunded,	\$3 00
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Seventh Continental Congress.

Clerk,	\$30 00
Printing,	4 60
Programmes,	40 00
Invitations,	38 50
Rent, Opera House,	759 50
Badges,	213 85
Printing,	40 50
Printing,	11 00
Music,	39 00
Flowers,	41 50
Precentor,	35 00
Tablets and pencils,	25 73
Decorating,	112 50
Transportation of Marine Band,	5 00
Engraving,	7 00
Flowers,	100 00
Paper, &c.,	18 28
Official Reader,	75 00
	<hr/> 1,596 96

Magazine.

Salary of Editor,	\$83 33
Salary of Business Manager,	50 00
Publishing January issue,	281 96
Cuts,	5 85
Publishing February issue,	283 89
	<hr/> 705 03
Charters and Life Memberships refunded,	12 50

Rosettes,	40 00
Ribbon,	36 00
Spoons,	33 40

General Office.

Stenographer,	\$75 00
Curator,	75 00
Rent,	125 00
Chairs,	3 50
Office expenses,	20 60
Amanuensis,	20 00
	<hr/>
	319 10

Treasurer General.

Ledger,	\$4 25
Ink eraser,	50
Cash book,	8 50
5,000 cards,	4 25
Record clerk,	50 00
Bookkeeper,	100 00
	<hr/>
	167 50

Registrar General.

Clerk,	\$50 00
Clerk,	50 00
Clerk,	50 00
Engrossing,	8 70
	<hr/>
	158 70

Recording Secretary General.

Clerk,	\$50 00
Engrossing,	14 85
Printing,	19 50
Postage,	6 00
Engrossing,	5 50
New seal, &c.,	10 25
	<hr/>
	106 10

Historian General.

Clerk,	\$70 00
Clerk,	50 00
	<hr/>
	120 00

Corresponding Secretary General.

Clerk,	\$30 00
Stationery,	2 04
	<hr/>
	32 04

State Regents' Postage.

North Dakota,	\$2 50
Indiana,	11 50
Michigan,	10 00
Mississippi,	5 00
Maine,	4 71

Mrs. Bronson,	5 00	
Kentucky,	5 00	
		43 71
Card Catalouge clerk,	50 00	
		\$3,434 04
Balance,		9,367 96
		\$12,792 00

ASSETS.

Current investment,	\$4,465 00
Permanent investment,	26,184 51
Current fund: Loan and Trust Co., \$8,977.30; National Metropolitan Bank, \$390.66,	9,367 96
Permanent fund,	3,626 23
	\$43,643 70

SARAH H. HATCH,
Treasurer General.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE CONTINENTAL HALL FUND AT THE SEVENTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

Hannah Benedict Carter Chapter, Connecticut,	\$2 50
Caesar Rodney Chapter, Delaware,	25 00
Army and Navy Chapter, District of Columbia,	25 00
Martha Washington Chapter, District of Columbia,	25 00
Mrs. Philip Hichborn, District of Columbia,	10 00
Miss Pearre, District of Columbia,	10 00
Jacksonville Chapter, Florida,	50 00
Macon Chapter, Georgia,	50 00
Piedmont Continental Chapter, Georgia,	25 00
Chicago Chapter, Illinois,	500 00
Miss Mary Rouse, through the Peoria Chapter, Illinois,	5 00
Dubuque Chapter, Iowa,	25 00
Mrs. Eleanor Holmes Lindsay, Kentucky,	100 00
Mrs. A. Louise Smith, through the Francis Dighton Williams Chapter, Maine,	15 00
Mrs. I. B. Stimpson, through General Israel Putnam Chapter, Massachusetts,	10 00
New Jersey Chapters,	151 00
General David Forman Chapter, New Jersey,	15 00
Washington Heights Chapter, New York,	1,000 00
Chemung Chapter, New York,	10 00
Fort Greene Chapter, New York,	103 00
Mrs. Higgins, through Fort Greene Chapter, New York, ..	10 00
Mr. Benton McConnell,	10 00
Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, New York,	250 00

Mary Weed Marvin Chapter, New York,	10 00
Mrs. Daniel Manning,	100 00
Mrs. Emma C. King, of the Catharine Greene Chapter, of Xenia, Ohio, contributes to the Continental Hall Fund, in memory of her mother, the late Mrs. Betsey Kendall, a native of Suffield, Connecticut,	100 00
Catherine Greene Chapter, Ohio,	20 00
Cincinnati Chapter, Ohio,	113 00
George Clinton Chapter, Ohio,	10 00
Mrs. Lucius B. Wing,	10 00
Piqua Chapter, Ohio,	15 00
Western Reserve Chapter, Ohio,	85 00
Mrs. J. M. Crawford, Ohio,	2 00
Mrs. Henrietta B. Huff, through the Phoebe Bayard Chap- ter, Pennsylvania,	25 00
Mrs. Kate Huff, through the Phoebe Bayard Chapter, Penn- sylvania,	5 00
Miss Magee, Pennsylvania,	50 00
Rebecca Motte Chapter, South Carolina,	10 00
Bonny Kate Chapter, Tennessee,	30 00
Campbell Chapter, Tennessee,	100 00
Cumberland Chapter, Tennessee,	60 00
Margaret Gaston Chapter, Tennessee,	25 00
Ann Story Chapter, Vermont,	52 00
A Daughter,	20 00
Braddock Rock Chapter, C. A. R., District of Columbia, ...	10 00
Lewis Malone Ayer Chapter, C. A. R., Minnesota,	15 00
Hiawatha Chapter, C. A. R., New York,	40 00
Fort Washington Chapter, C. A. R., Ohio,	5 00

Total, \$3,338 50

*Life membership fees paid by the following ladies:

Mrs. Edward Graves, Dolly Madison Chapter, District of Columbia,	\$12 50
Mrs. D. L. B. Conover, Chicago Chapter, Illinois,	12 50
Mrs. John M. Thurston, Omaha, Nebraska,	12 50
Mrs. Annie M. Spaulding, Buffalo, New York,	12 50
Mrs. Mary N. Thompson, Buffalo, New York,	12 50
Mrs. Robert L. Fryer, Buffalo, New York,	12 50
Mrs. John Horton, Buffalo, New York,	12 50
Mrs. William P. Irwin, Mohawk, New York,	12 50
Mrs. Clifford Gregory, Mohawk, New York,	12 50

Total, \$3,451 00

* Each of the above named ladies contributed \$25.00. \$12.50 goes into the Conti-
nental Hall Fund, and \$12.50 was refunded to the Chapters.

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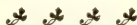
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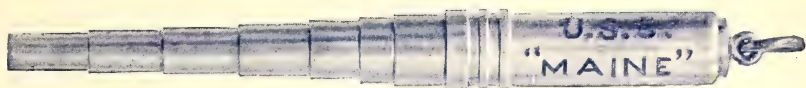
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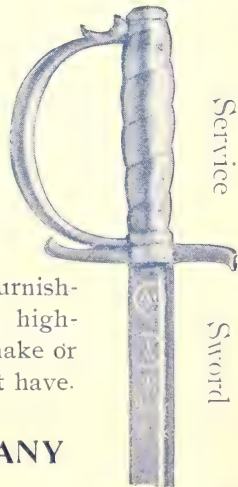
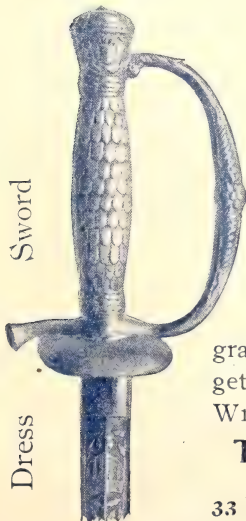
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THE

AMERICAN MONTHLY

MAGAZINE

HISTORIC

PATRIOTIC

JUNE, 1898.



EDITOR

MARY S. LOCKWOOD



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REVOLUTION

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Miss Lilian Lockwood, Business Manager, 902 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

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MRS. DANIEL MANNING,
President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, 1898.

American Monthly Magazine

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NO. 6

MRS. DANIEL MANNING, PRESIDENT GENERAL OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

THE National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution in their choice this year of a President General followed closely the precedent established of selecting a woman of national fame.

The first President elected was Mrs. Benjamin Harrison. The second, Mrs. Adlai Stevenson; the third, Mrs. John W. Foster. In the election of the fourth President Mrs. Manning. The selection fell upon a woman also well known throughout the land; one who has the dignity and character to keep up the traditions of the Society, and who has by her labor and associations in and with the Society proven herself well equipped for all its requirements.

If there is aught in environment—in birth or in lineage—to help in the equipment of such a position, Mrs. Manning has them all.

She was born Mary Margaret Fryer, and can trace her Dutch ancestry back many generations in Holland on her father's side. On her mother's side she traces her ancestry from Robert Livingston, first lord of the manor of Livingston. Among her ancestors are Philip Livingston, the second lord, and Robert, the third lord, Col. Peter R. Livingston; Gen. Rip Van Dam Abraham de Peyster, Olaff Stevenson Van Coartlandt, and Col. Peter Schuyler, names so identified with the history and development of the State of New York that they have become household words. They helped in the unfolding of the pages of this Continent and led the way to a higher civilization.

Philip Livingston was a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

It is readily seen that her ancestors were men of affairs and she comes by inheritance the mistress of executive ability.

Personally, Mrs. Manning is a woman of pleasing and gracious presence; there is an abiding kindness pervading her every act, official or social. She is a leader in social circles at home, but it is in the humanitarian and spiritual side of life, in her church work and in her deeds of charity that the sweetest and truest womanhood is found.

Wm. J. Fryer, the father of Mrs. Manning, was one of the early merchant princes of Albany. He made the foundation for his fortune in the shipping business at Oak Hill, on the Hudson, in the early days, ere "internal improvements" was the dividing line of State politics in New York or Robert Fulton's "Montclair" had become ruler of river and sea.

The young Fryer lived but a few miles from Livingston manor, where he moved and won Margaret Livingston Crofts, granddaughter of Robert Thong Livingston.

The wedding took place in the Livingston manor house and soon thereafter the Fryer home was set up in Albany, where Mr. Fryer became one of the chief factors in the upbuilding of the commercial life of Albany.

Miss Fryer was the second wife of the late Daniel Manning. They were married in November, 1884, and in March, 1885, he was appointed by Mr. Cleveland Secretary of the Treasury. During the years that Mr. Manning held the portfolio of the Treasury their home became the center of social and political affairs in Washington.

After Mr. Manning's death, in December, 1887, Mrs. Manning continued to spend a part of each year in Washington and has never lost sight of the friendships made.

Her Albany home is filled with fine old tapestries, historic objects—heirlooms of old china and mahogany; pictures and books, mementos of friends, indicative of all the associations of a life of busy patriotic and social interests.

Her patriotism is shown in her work for the Mohawk Chapter, of Albany, of which she was Regent. She has done yeoman service on the Continental Hall Committee.



"Loving Cup" presented to Mrs. Letitia Green Stevenson, at the Continental Congress of 1898.

As Vice-President of the National Society and Chairman of the Program Committee of the last Congress she was punctilious in every detail of duty—proving herself to be admirably adapted to the high position of President of the Society, to which she was elected at the Congress of 1898.

We congratulate the Society that it is to have the leadership of such a counsellor—one whose services will be invaluable especially in these days when every patriotic “Daughter” holds herself in readiness to obey her country’s call when it is in peril; and they will gladly place themselves in position to work with such a leader. I can also congratulate the new President in her position, for she has the good wishes and will have the hearty coöperation of the most patriotic and dignified body of women ever organized.

The genius and deep-veined humanity which environs our honored and beloved President will be an inspiration that will hold us tenaciously to the sacred obligations we have taken upon ourselves, among which will be: Not to forget the untiring energy required; the expenditure of time and force; the sacrifice of personal plans and wishes; the infinite patience required; the calm, clear judgment to be exercised; in not forgetting we shall hold up the hands of our chief executive, and justice, liberty and truth will triumph.

HANNAH ARNETT.

THE following is the story of Hannah Arnett, which was re-told at the end of the appeal made by me to my countrywomen in the letters written to the “Washington Post” July 12, 1890, and which appeared the following day.

Since the publication of these letters the name of Henrietta Howard Holdich, a great-grand niece of Hannah Arnett, has been given as the author of the original story, which gives it added interest as an historical fact, well authenticated.

After my appeal I said “this is an opportune time to bring forward some of the women of ‘76’ lest the sires become puffed up by vain glory. I will begin by retelling an historical

story of the Revolution, which can be backed by scores or more of equal patriotism."

WOMEN WORTHY OF HONOR.

THE PATRIOTIC SPIRIT OF '76—SOMETHING FOR THE SONS OF
THE REVOLUTION TO READ—HANNAH ARNETT.

"The days were dark and hopeless, the hearts of our forefathers were heavy and cast down. Deep, dark despondency had settled upon them. Defeat after defeat had followed our army until it was demoralized, and despair had taken possession of them. Lord Cornwallis, after his victory at Fort Lee, had marched his army to Elizabethtown, New Jersey, and there encamped. This was in that memorable December, 1776. The Howe brothers had already issued their celebrated proclamation, that offered protection to all that would seek refuge under the British flag within sixty days and declare themselves British subjects, and take an oath binding themselves to not take up arms against the mother country or induce others to do so.

"In one of the many spacious homes of the town, there had assembled a goodly number of the foremost men of the time to discuss the feasibility of accepting the proffered proclamation. We are much inclined to the belief that enthusiasm, bravery, indomitable courage and patriotism were attributes that took possession of our forefathers and held onto them until they became canonized beatitudes, upon which the sires alone had a corner; but we find on close scrutiny that there were times when manly hearts wavered, and to courage was added a prefix, and this was one of them.

"For hours the council went on, the arguments were sincere, grave but faltering. Some thought that the time had fully come to accept the clemency offered—others shook their heads, but the talk went on until every soul in the room had become of one mind, courage, bravery, patriotism, hope, honor, all were swept away by the flood-tide of disaster.

"There was one listener from whom the council had not heard. In an adjoining room sat Hannah Arnett, the wife of the host. She had listened to the debate, and when the final

vote was reached she could no longer constrain herself. She sprang to her feet and, throwing open the parlor door, in her majesty confronted that group of counsels.

"Picture a large room with a low ceiling, furnished with the heavily-carved furniture of those days, dimly lighted by wax candles, and a fire in the huge fire-place. Around a table sat a group of anxious, disheartened, discouraged-looking men. Before them stood the fair dame in the antique costume of the day. Imagination will picture her stately bearing as she entered into their august presence. The indignant scorn upon her lips, the flash of her blue eyes, her commanding figure and dignified presence brought every man to his feet.

"Consternation and amazement for the moment ruled supreme. The husband advanced toward her, shocked and chagrined that his wife had so forgotten herself; that she should come into the midst of a meeting where politics and the questions of the hour were being discussed. He would shield her now. The reproof he would give later on; and so he was quickly at her side, and, whispering, said to her:

"'Hannah! Hannah! this is no place for you. We do not want you here just now.'

"He would have led her from the room.

"She was a mild, amiable woman, and was never known to do aught against her husband's wishes, but if she saw him now she made no sign, but turned upon the astonished group.

"'Have you made your decision, gentlemen?' she asked. 'I stand before you to know; have you chosen the part of men or traitors?'

'It was a direct question, but the answer was full of sophistry, explanation, and excuse:

"'The case was hopeless; the army was starving, half clothed and undisciplined, repulses everywhere. We are ruined and can stand out no longer against England and her unlimited resources.'

"Mrs. Arnett, in dignified silence, listened until they had finished, and then she asked: 'But what if we should live after all?'

"'Hannah! Hannah!' said her husband in distress. 'Do you not see that these are no questions for you? We are doing

what is best for you—for all. Women have no share in these topics. Go to your spinning-wheel and leave us to settle affairs. My good little wife you are making yourself ridiculous. Do not expose yourself in this way before our friends.'

"Every word he uttered was to her as naught. Not a word had she heard; not a quiver of the lip or tremor of an eyelash. But in the same strangely sweet voice she asked: 'Can you tell me if, after all, God does not let the right perish, if America should win in the conflict, after you have thrown yourself on British clemency, where will you be then?'

" 'Then,' said one, 'we should have to leave the country. But that is too absurd to think of in the condition our country and our army is.'

" 'Brother,' said Mrs. Arnett, 'you have forgotten one thing which England has not, and which we have—one thing which outweighs all England's treasures, and that is the right. God is on our side, and every volley of our muskets is an echo of His voice. We are poor, and weak, and few, but God is fighting for us; we entered into this struggle with pure hearts and prayerful lips; we had counted the cost and were willing to pay the price, were it in our heart's blood. And now—now because for a time the day is going against us, you would give up all, and sneak back like cravens to kiss the feet that have trampled upon us. And you call yourselves men—the sons of those who gave up home and fortune and fatherland to make for themselves and for dear liberty a resting place in the wilderness! Oh, shame upon you cowards!'

" 'Gentlemen,' said Mr. Arnett, with an anxious look on his face. 'I beg you to excuse this most unseemly interruption to our council. My wife is beside herself, I think. You all know her, and know it is not her wont to meddle in politics, or to bawl and bluster. To-morrow she will see her folly, but now I pray your patience.'

"Her words had already begun to leaven the little manhood remaining in their bosoms, but not a word was spoken. She had turned the light of her soul upon them, and in the reflection they saw photographed their own littleness of purpose or want of manly resolve.

"She still talked on: 'Take your protection if you will; proclaim yourselves traitors and cowards, false to your God! but horrible will be the judgment you will bring upon your heads and the heads of those that love you. I tell you that England will never conquer. I know it, and feel it in every fibre of my heart. Has God led us so far to desert us now? Will He who led our fathers across the stormy, wintry sea forsake their children, who have put their trust in Him? For me, I stay with my country, and my hand shall never touch the hand nor my heart cleave to the heart of him who shames her.'

"While these words were falling from her lips she stood before them like a tower of strength, and, turning toward her husband, she gave him a withering look that sent a shock through every fibre of his body. Continuing, she said: 'Isaac, we have lived together for twenty years, and through all of them I have been to you a true and loving wife; but I am the child of God and my country, and if you do this shameful thing I will never own you again as my husband.'

" 'My dear wife!' answered Isaac, excitedly, 'you do not know what you are saying. Leave me for such a thing as this?'

" 'For such a thing as this?'

" 'What greater cause could there be?' answered the injured wife. 'I married a good man and true, a faithful friend, and it needs no divorce to sever me from a traitor and a coward. If you take your protection you lose your wife, and I—I lose my husband and my home.'

"The scornful words, uttered in such earnestness; the pathetic tones in which these last words were spoken; the tears that dimmed her sad blue eyes, appealed to the heart of every man before her. They were not cowards all through, but the panic sweeping over the land had caught them also.

"The leaven of courage, manliness and resolution had begun its work. Before these men left the home of Hannah Arnett that night every man had resolved to spurn the offered amnesty, and had taken a solemn oath to stand by their country through good days and bad, until freedom was written over the face of this fair land.



MRS. ELEANOR HOLMES LINDSAY,
Chairman Medal Committee.

"There are names of men who fought for their country and won distinction afterward, who were in this secret council, but the name of Hannah Arnett figures on no roll of honor.

"Where will the 'Sons and Daughters of the Revolution' place Hannah Arnett?"

MARY S. LOCKWOOD.

WASHINGTON, *July 12, 1890.*

MRS. ELEANOR HOLMES LINDSAY.

TO ALL who were present at the Congress of 1898 on the night of the presentation of the medals, the face of Mrs. Lindsay will need no introduction, but it is of interest always to know something of the life and work of anyone in whom a general interest is centered; therefore, we gladly give to our readers with her picture a short sketch of her busy life which, in some degree, will make known how much can be accomplished when such a life is reënforced by an earnest heart and soul.

Mrs. Lindsay was born in Lavers county, Kentucky. She spent the earlier years of her life in Georgia and was a student of Wesleyan College. When it is remembered that this was the first college to open its doors to women we need not wonder that with such an alma mater she developed into a broad-minded, earnest woman.

She later continued her studies in Nold Seminary, Louisville, and was afterward a student of James Murdock, the elocutionist.

She devoted some time to the study of music at the Cincinnati Conservatory.

Her father, Dr. George N. Holmes, was a surgeon and medical director in General Wheeler's corps of cavalry.

Dr. Holmes was a son of Colonel James Lewis Holmes, who was born in Virginia, and whose ancestors came from Massachusetts.

Colonel Holmes served as captain in the War of 1812 and took a company from Kentucky and actively participated in



*Medal awarded to Miss Mary Desha, Miss Eugenia Washington,
Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth.*



Medal awarded to Mary Smith Lockwood.

the revolution which resulted in the independence of Texas and his services were recognized by that republic by large grants of land.

Her mother was the granddaughter of a revolutionary soldier of the North Carolina Line and belongs through a great-grandmother to one of the oldest English families.

Mrs. Lindsay married, when quite young, the Hon. William Lindsay, former Chief Justice of Kentucky, who has been, since February, 1893, a Senator in the Congress of the United States.

During Mr. Lindsay's mission to Europe as one of the commissioners sent over by our Government in the interest of the World's Fair Columbian Exposition, Mrs. Lindsay had the advantage of extensive European travel and entré into the most desirable and distinguished society.

Mrs. Lindsay has been an active worker of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution since coming to Washington, and has twice been elected Vice-President General.

As chairman of the Revolutionary Relics Committee she has been untiring in her zeal as her superb reports will bear testimony.

She was one of a committee for editing the Proceedings of the Congress of 1897, and is chairman of the same committee for 1898. Her indefatigable energy and painstaking care throughout this heavy task deserves more than a passing mention, but it is as chairman of the Medal Committee we present her to our readers. She was the central figure on that memorable evening that will pass into history as one of the most interesting and pleasant events in the annals of the Society.

MARY S. LOCKWOOD.

PRESENTATION OF MEDALS.

THE evening of February 24, 1898, will long be remembered as a notable occasion in the history of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. It was the hour chosen in which to suitably recognize the great obligation this

splendid association must forever feel to the earnest, women who first aroused an interest which speedily culminated in the organization of this patriotic Order. Though not yet numbering a half score years, it paused, amid the pressing demands of the Seventh Continental Congress, to honor four women; be-



Miss Mary Desha

stowing upon each a memorial medal, a medal of gold, crested with diamonds and sapphires, beautiful in form and symbol. Upon one is inscribed "Service;" upon three, "Founders." By this act the Congress said: "We do not choose, as is the custom, to wait until you have passed away to give utterance to our appreciation, but we will adorn you now with a signifi-

cant gift, that you may see our gratitude and that the people may also know whom we delight to honor."

It was a worthy, just, beautiful thought, and those who witnessed the ceremony have taken to their widely separated homes a memory to cherish. At the National Capital there



Miss Eugenia Washington.

has probably never been given a more interesting object lesson. Delegates and alternates were in prompt attendance. Daughters, Sons and guests crowded the galleries; the boxes were filled with distinguished officials and foreign ministers. The stage presented an effective ensemble. The national officers in rich toilettes, the thirteen beautifully robed and graceful

pages, the abundance of flowers and a back-ground of national colors was a brilliant scene.

The session was as usual opened with prayer and music. The President General announced that the "Founders' Medals" ordered by the Sixth Continental Congress, would be presented by the chairman of the Committee on Medals, "Mrs. Senator Lindsay, of Kentucky." It is a matter of record that the "Founders" distinguished by this public recognition are Miss Eugenia Washington, Miss Mary Desha, Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth and Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood. They sat to the right of the President General, with the Committee. The chairman, Mrs. Lindsay, is well known for her grace of mind and person and her devotion to the Daughters of the American Revolution; notwithstanding delicate health and the inexorable claims of official life, she finds time to discharge the duties of chairman of several important committees. The chairman rose, and indeed the entire audience, when the "Founders" came forward and Mrs. Lindsay, pausing to acknowledge by a smile and inclination of her head the hearty applause, said:

"The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in the full tide of womanhood, turns to-night on this magnificent representation of a society numbering over 23,000 members, and cannot but think they builded better than they knew. This Society now numbers more than any force the Continental Army could put in the field. We present to-night these recognitions of service of these women who labored, as you all know, unceasingly, to foster the cherished idea of a society of revolutionary daughters. In the name of our Society I confer these medals, with the full assurance that the recipients will honor the medals as the medals honor them."

Miss Desha was the first to respond. This Daughter, of whom her State is so justly proud, spoke in clear tones and impressed her audience, as she never fails to do, with her ability and that she has the courage of her convictions. Her career in this Society is a profitable study. She has never failed in a duty or faltered in devotion. Her work has been immense. She is of that fine element in our nationality which has always produced patriots. I refer to the Huguenots. Miss Desha said:

"I am glad to be one of the founders of so magnificent a society as was organized on that memorable August 9th, 1890. Everything is as I would have it. My personal ambition has reached its zenith. My State pride is gratified for our President General, the chairman of this committee, one of our high-



Mrs. Mary Smith Lockwood.

est officers, and two of the founders are Kentuckians. My national pride is also gratified, for in this Society we have representative women from Maine to California, and from Florida to the Klondike. There is one thing I want to say to-night, and that is that we claim this to be in no sense an aristocratic organization. It is a patriotic organization. Whatever a

man did in revolutionary time to help the American cause we honor his descendants."

Mrs. Lockwood was the second to acknowledge the beautiful gift. Mrs. Lockwood is from good old New England forbears, and has demonstrated that she inherits their energy and devotion. She spoke, not without emotion, of the cause she loves, and thanked the Congress for the recognition given; concluding thus: "I am to-night more glad than ever that I took up my pen in behalf of this Society, for had I not done so it seems that Kentucky would have borne off all the honors, and the North would have been left out entirely. I am glad also, that the Congress has so handsomely honored those three women who took up the work I began."

Miss Eugenia Washington next stood before the audience. She unfortunately was suffering from a severe cold, which prevented her from speaking, so she was compelled to avail herself of the kind offices of her friend, Mrs. Walworth, to express her thanks and appreciation. She was received with cheers, both for the founder and for the name of Washington. She is the great-granddaughter of Colonel Samuel Washington, the brother of the General. She has National No. 1, which is in harmony with the eternal fitness of things. Miss Washington wished it known that she would at an early day deposit her valuable medal with the relics belonging to the Society at the National Museum.

Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth was last to speak. She is a woman of most dignified presence and wields a strong pen which is always at the service of the Society. She lives in New York, but is a typical descendant of Kentucky pioneers. After well expressed thanks to the Congress responding to the habitual thought of her mind, she thus talked of the work to be yet accomplished by the Daughters:

"Let Congress know that we will ever keep knocking at its doors until every revolutionary battlefield in this country is properly memorialized, and until every burying-ground where lie the men who fought and died that we may be free are properly cared for, and until our flag flies high above us, undesecrated and unsullied. Daughters, let us ever look for-

ward to our Continental Hall and to our National University, so that future generations may say 'Well done.' "

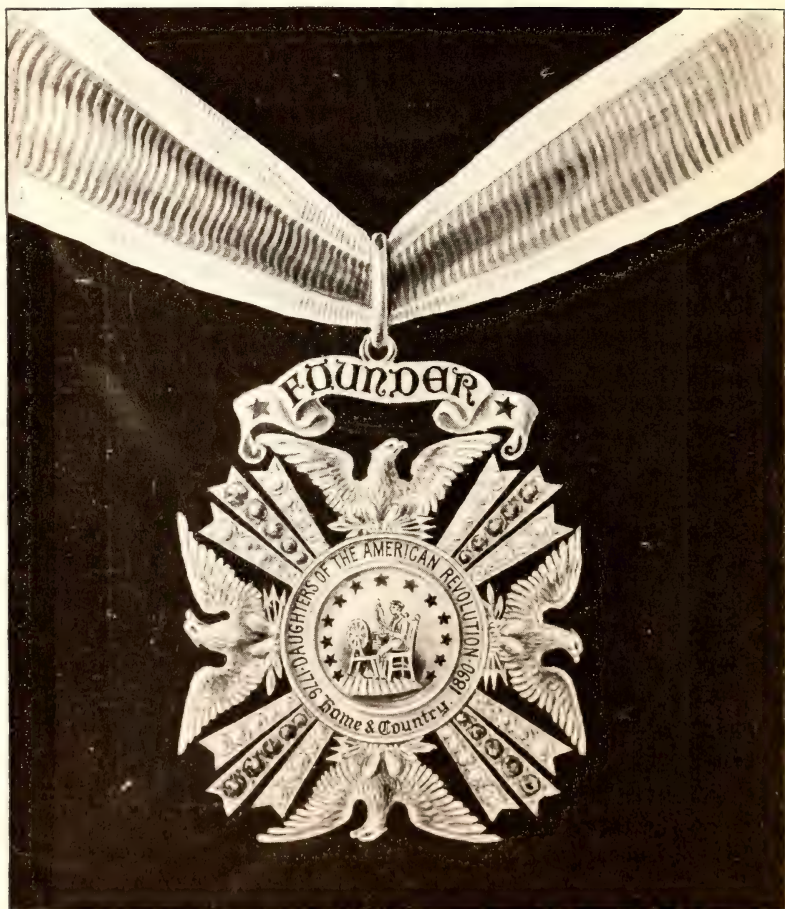
Before turning from the stage it is well to recall the fact that each of these representative women proudly earn their own livelihood. Out of their busy lives they have reached forth



Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth.

their hands and given us a great national blessing, and they have at the same time inscribed their names in our archives, never to become dim while Americans inhabit America.

At the conclusion the applause was deafening, though it was not all applause, for tears of gratitude and joy filled many eyes, while the band gave forth patriotic strains.



The Original Medal.

There was a change of scene; in an instant the lights were out; dense darkness obtained, and the vast audience sat in voiceless expectancy. Suddenly the large insignia hanging above the stage glowed with brilliant light and the national colors sprang forth from the darkness. The effect was magnificent and the applause and greeting given our beloved emblem rose again and again. The majestic measures of "Hail Columbia" at length gained ascendancy, and the four smiling founders accompanied Mrs. Lindsay down the broad steps, and standing in line upon the last one, the great reception began. The thirteen young Daughters, our pages, who are annually appointed by the National Board, and represent the original thirteen colonies, were ranged on either side of the center aisle, while delegation after delegation, State after State, filed through to grasp the hands and speak fraternal words to the women whom we delight to honor. National airs kept the time of this happy little army, which ably represented the many thousand women who so earnestly realize it is their duty to carry the gospel of Americanism to every American home.

ELIZABETH BRYANT JOHNSTON.

FORT DEARBORN.

- " In those days, said Hiawatha,
Lo! how all things fade and perish!
From the memory of the old men
Pass away the great traditions,
The achievements of the warriors.
The adventures of the hunters,
All the wisdom of the Medas
All the craft of the Wabenos,
All the marvelous dreams and visions
Of the Jossakeeds, the Prophets!
- " Great men die and are forgotten,
Wise men speak; their words of wisdom
Perish in the ears that hear them,
Do not reach the generations
That, as yet unborn, are waiting
In the great mysterious darkness
Of the speechless days that shall be!

" On the grave-posts of our fathers
Are no signs, no figures painted;
Who are in those graves we know not,
Only know they are our fathers.
Of what kith they are and kindred,
From what old, ancestral Totem,
Be it Eagle, Bear, or Beaver,
They descended, this we know not,
Only know they are our fathers.

" And he said, 'Behold, your grave-posts
Have no mark, no sign, nor symbol.
Go and paint them all with figures;
Each one with its household symbol,
With its own ancestral Totem;
So that those who follow after
May distinguish them and know them.' "

It is often said that we who proudly claim citizenship in Chicago live only in the stirring tumultuous present or the rosy future; that, however great our claims to consideration, there is one mighty lack, and that is a past. But we who are children of the soil, take issue with this statement, and, prompted by deep and abiding love for our birthplace, we are beginning to bind together the old tales and romances into mayhap "short and simple" but none the less "moving annals." We are told that when the pilgrim fathers one by one fell victims to disease, exposure and savagery during those first terrible winters in New England, they were secretly buried, and their graves planted green with waving corn, that the red man might not know how rapidly the ranks were thinning. So on the shores of this inland sea, as the early settlers passed on, their graves were suffered to remain unmarked save by the new crops, not because of fear, but perchance because in those rough days men had little time for sentiment, and it was meet that the hands should toil for the living rather than that the eyes should weep for the dead.

From the experience of those days was evolved the ever recurrent watchword, "We who are about to live, rather than we who are about to die, salute you." There is a little couplet that runs, "What is hit, is history; what is missed, is mystery." And since we have made such a tremendous hit we realize

that we have a history, and that it behooves us to cherish it. In Wabun, the early dawn, this region presented quite another face. The geologists tell us that, say twenty million years ago, reasoning from our present geological knowledge, the present site of Chicago was covered by "a shallow, interior sea, filled with a profusion of molluscan and actonozoan life." The probable boundaries of this sea may be seen upon any geological map. The nearest land was the Galena lime stone of Northern Illinois and Wisconsin, which had been formed just previous. The sea extended along the north to what is now Canada, and to the east nearly as far as the Hudson River. At the south rose two large islands of what is called the Cincinnati Uplift and the Island of Missouri; but nearly all of the remainder of the United States was covered by a vast ocean. Such is the wise man's retrospective vision of that time when "God brooded over the face of the deep" "in the beginning." But so long ago was it that the mind almost refuses to grasp the idea, and we turn helplessly away from the effort, to the "once on a time," which comes within the scope of history. "Once on a time," so run the fairy tales, and these are the magic words with which we conjure interest in the ancient legends, and in the stories of history, so old that we have been wont to regard them almost in the light of myths. And so it is that we think of the romance of that gay and dissolute court of Charles the Second in England, and of that still more brilliant court at Versailles of Louis the Magnificent. There is a certain glamor about all that bright assemblage of brave men and fair women which seems far enough removed from what we are pleased to call our simple, prosaic American life, and yet, if we but pause to reflect, we must realize that that was no vague period of time of song and story, but an epoch in which this very region in which we live had vital interest. We talk much of the Puritan in New England, the sturdy Dutch in New York, and the gay Cavalier in Virginia, and we are prone to forget that this far western soil was pressed by aught else than the moccasin of the red man in that early day. We know that these prairies were the hunting grounds for the braves. Our own lake shore was dotted with wigwams. Many an arrow-maker must have sat in the doorway of his

tent while his daughter Minne-ha-ha, with her dusky tresses, flitted by with the other Indian maidens, or perchance was paddled in a birch-bark canoe, by some tall lover, along the shore of the lake. They danced in the same moonlight, felt the wooing of the same south wind, the cutting of the east wind, and the cruel breath of the same north wind as we. All this up until within the allotted three score years and ten of a man's lifetime. They raised their corn, and sat and enjoyed it in the golden Indian summer. They had their fetiches and charms, and gave supreme worship to the Great Spirit. Then one by one they were translated to the happy hunting grounds. So the years passed by. But to the north of them, so the rumor was borne, there had come another race, speaking another language, holding another faith, and, more wonderful than all, with strange, white faces. Moreover, the disquieting story ran that they were about to come to dispute not only the rich furs, but even the very land of their forefathers with them. And suddenly canoes appeared in sight, filled with strong lithe men, who sang unknown songs; and the shores, which had never echoed other strains than the weird Indian chants, rang with the gay chansons of the French Canadian voyagers. Then first their eyes beheld as in a vision the pale-face among them. For true it was that, amid all the license of the court of Louis the XIV the spiritual life was not quite dead, and the Society of Jesus burned with zeal to do missionary work in the new world; and as they had labored among the Indians of the North, they had heard of the powerful tribes of the Illini through which they must needs pass in order to reach the Father of Waters, which was their goal. Thus came Marquette to Chicago, intent on instructing and saving these ignorant souls. But the crafty Louis, bent on widening his empire, desired that everywhere the cross should be carried entwined about with the Fleur-de-Lis of France. So the bold soldier Joliet was commissioned to accompany Marquette, that as one secured allegiance to a spiritual sovereign, the other might make them subjects of the earthly king who sat upon the throne of France. Thus, here where we dwell was raised the standard of the cross, and these blue waters of our lakes were consecrated as one vast baptismal font. In the East

the stern Puritan offered up the soil to God without visible symbol or ritual, but here with all the pomp of ceremonial mass, with the fragrance of prayer and incense, was this made holy ground.

We can imagine what a revelation of beauty these prairies must have presented to the weary eyes of the Frenchman, who had never seen one before. How great must have been their surprise when they saw unrolled before them, that wide, lovely carpet of mingled purple, crimson and gold. How sparkling must have seemed the waters of that little river, fresh and clear then, you remember, and fringed with the blue wild onion which has given the name Chicago to the river and city, and which must have emitted delicious odor to the nostrils of those garlic lovers. This was all in 1673, when the zealous missionary was on his second journey to the Illini, and when for the first time the western shore had been skirted and Chicago reached from the north instead of coming around the end of the lake. They had embarked on the lake on the 31st of October, 1674, and did not reach Chicago until sometime in December.

Here Marquette, worn out with his labors and the constant exposure incident to them, was laid up with illness for the rest of the winter. A little cabin was secured for him and ministered to by kindly, even if rough, hands, both French and Indian, Chicago's first recorded hospital patient dragged out a weary three months' existence. Most fortunately, among a group of French traders was numbered a surgeon, and, aided by his skill and, as he himself firmly believed, the especial interposition of the Blessed Virgin, his illness abated, and in March he was able to leave his cabin and pursue his explorations in the immediate vicinity.

From the Desplaines he continued on down to Easkaskia and his second visit to the Illini, but increasing feebleness would not permit him to remain, and he turned backward toward Mickelmackinac, accompanied for nearly a hundred miles by a large company of Indians to whom he had greatly endeared himself. Very ill, when he embarked to continue his journey up the east bank of the lake, on the 19th of May, he felt himself rapidly failing and therefore besought his com-

panions to carry him ashore near the mouth of a little river; and there, that same night, in the hope of a glorious immortality, the first missionary to Chicago passed on into the greatest of all undiscovered countries. We have no record of any converts that he gained, but all savage hearts seemed to have turned to him in love, and everywhere the Calumet, the pipe of peace, was offered him, and surely everywhere the influence of his noble life must have made for righteousness.

Soon after, or, as some claim, even before the visit of Marquette, another distinguished Frenchman, this time of noble birth, the Cavalier Robert LaSalle, came to Chicago, made the portage to the Illinois, and so passed on down to the Mississippi, on a voyage of exploration. These great names stand out in early history and romance, and doubtless others followed in their train, but the shifting sands soon obliterated the print of their footsteps, and the echo of their French songs grew fainter and fainter on the air. Only the French nomenclature of rivers and towns remained, and our ears are still surprised with it all through this great Commonwealth of Illinois. Nor is the memory of the pioneers themselves entirely lost, for we still pore with interest over Parkman's absorbing stories of the Conspiracy of Pontiac, of the great perils endured by LaSalle and his faithful follower Tonti, of the thrilling last struggle at Starved Rock, such a short distance away from us, and indeed of every smallest item that time has spared to us. Within the last year or two our Historical Society, through its President, Mr. Edward G. Mason, has come into possession of a very valuable autograph letter of LaSalle's, dated Chicago, September 1, 1683.

He has kindly furnished me with a translation of it, a copy of which I have with me.

It is interesting also to note, that during this last summer a play with the title of Tonti, and dealing with the famous siege of Starved Rock, was produced upon the very rock itself and awakened much interest, but alas! such liberties were taken with the historical facts that its value was almost totally destroyed in an educational way.

So the years went on in this wilderness, the glimpses of the pale-face becoming rarer and rarer and the Indians growing

stronger and fiercer until the route became so dangerous that it was altogether abandoned, and the red man remained in undisturbed possession of the soil. Doubtless life with them went on in very much the same old fashion. The chieftains made war with those of other tribes; hunted the deer, and trapped the beaver, while the squaws, with no dream of "the new woman," sat at home and prepared the succulent corn and tasty venison, cared for the little papooses and did all the hard work of the wigwam in general. Fleet-footed ponies chased each other over the prairies, and the howling of wolves made night vocal. So a century slipped by, and the French and Indian wars were accomplished. Shall we confess that while what we now call Illinois bore a somewhat gallant part in those conflicts, nevertheless it was on what we are pleased to call the wrong side? We must not forget that over this region still waved, nominally at least, the French flag, and the hearts of the few inhabitants all wished success to the French arms. France had always recognized the rich possibilities of these possessions of her's, and had clung tenaciously to this water route to the great Mississippi, which she firmly believed led to the El Dorado, the land of gold, and the perpetual fountain of youth. But England was no less astute and she had long coveted these far western lands, so in the general bargaining between the two powers which ensued upon the conclusion of the wars, what is now Illinois was ceded to her, and in 1765 became a part of Virginia. But alas! no one of us can claim to be of the F. F. V.'s on that ground, for as far as we know there was no white man living at Chicago at that time. So the French lilies yielded to the dragon of St. George. Such, then, was the state of affairs on that April morning in 1775, when was fired in Concord, on the still air, the shot heard round the world. With that shot ended the period of "once on a time" and began the period of "our fathers have told us," still more fascinating to every one of us. For what child will not finally weary of the tales of long, long ago, and beg for a "true story about yourself?" It is stated that there are now living three hundred daughters of revolutionary sires. Many still survive who have heard the story of that memorable struggle for liberty from eye witnesses. Some of

us have lived on historic ground, hallowed by the blood of the patriots, which bedewed it, and we are all here to-day to help keep green the laurels which evermore shall wreath their brows. We are wont to think that those stirring days roused patriots along the Atlantic coast only, but there were brave men far in the interior who felt the same impulse, and among the gallant heroes we must ever count George Rogers Clark. He it was who won all this wilderness of Illinois and Indiana from Great Britain, who captured General Hamilton and sent him on to General Washington, who accomplished many mighty deeds of valor; and he it was who made it possible for us to establish the Fort Dearborn Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in 1894. In 1778, we find a strange chance reference to Chicago in some doggerel verses written by one Colonel de Peyster, who was a British officer stationed at Mackinac, and allusion is also made to the first actual white settler at Chicago, who, to use an Hibernian expression, was black. This was a great, handsome, brawny negro from San Domingo, which was then under French and Spanish dominion. His name was Jean Baptiste Pointe de Sable. It is thought he may have been free and not a slave, although slavery had been introduced into this territory; and that in common with many others he may have been educated in Paris. From thence he may have come over in one of the John Law bateaux to New Orleans. So on up the Mississippi, which was involved in the great Law Scheme, thence to Kaskaskia and Peoria. There he remained for some time until he doubtless became imbued with the desire to play a more important part in affairs, and finally decided to push up into the country of the Pottawatomies. His wanderings brought him to Chicagon, as it was then called, and he erected a rude dwelling on the north bank of the river, at just about the beginning of the present Pine street. But if he had visions of supremacy among the Indians, he was doomed to disappointment, for there has never seemed to be any particular point of contact between the black man and the red man. So lived our first merchant. Doubtless his house was the stopping place for the occasional French traders who came down to exchange their few commodities for the valuable peltries of

the Indians. The date of his coming was July 4, 1779, and he is certainly the first settler of actual record; but Mr. Gurdon Hubbard, so well known to many of us, tells us in his delightful autobiography that a Frenchman named Guarie was believed to have lived here prior to 1778. His trading house was situated on the bank of the river about where Fulton street now is. At any rate, whether he can justly dispute precedence with De Sable or not, up until 1800 the north branch of the river was called the River Guarie, and the south branch the Portage River.

The war was now over. Cornwallis had surrendered in the Fall of 1781, and the little weak Republic was struggling to maintain itself. This portion of land no longer belonged to Virginia, but had become a part of the territory of Indiana, of which General William Henry Harrison was Governor. De Sable had returned to Peoria in 1776, selling his house to a Frenchman named LeMai, and soon after we find mention of a Quilmette, who later figured quite prominently. These two families were the only white settlers as far as we know when in 1798 there began to be rumors that a fort was to be established at this point. In the fragmentary history of Chicago prior to 1800, which we possess, we many times stumble upon references to an old French fort which existed here. But who was its builder, or what purpose it served, we shall probably never know. Mention is also made of an old Indian fort in existence in the seventeenth century. But now an independent government had taken charge, and it was necessary that the liberty so dearly bought should be preserved. There could be no diversity of opinion as to the value of the great lakes as mighty water courses, and the urgent need of strengthening their coast defenses. But it was five years before the establishment of the fort became an assured fact. So opens the auspicious year of 1803, at the close of which, or, as some records have it, the beginning of 1804, Captain John Whistler was ordered to Chicago to build a fort. The order came from General Henry Dearborn, the Secretary of War under President Jefferson. This Captain Whistler was an Irishman, had fought on the British side, and been taken prisoner with Gen-

eral Burgoyne at Saratoga, where, oddly enough, our General Dearborn was fighting against him as a major.

So do we gather up the fine threads of history, and find our little frontier post closely bound up with that fateful revolution which made us a nation. It is a matter of signal pride to us that the god-father of that early post, and therefore the god-father of this Chapter, was a gallant participator in that memorable struggle, and we honor ourselves in honoring his name. But to return to Captain Whistler, who had joined the American Army after the surrender of Yorktown and risen to the rank of captain. We may imagine how the hearts of the brave little band must have sunk as they fell to work to hew out a place for themselves in the wilderness. Fair enough as to natural scenery, but with a painful dearth of all human companionship except that of the painted savages. We are told that there were Indian villages (1) close to Fort Dearborn on the south bank of the main branch of the Chicago River; this village is mentioned in the narrative of Mrs. Helm. (2) On the corner of Fortieth street and Lake avenue, extensive discoveries during the late archaeological explorations. A work-shop, supply station, and fishing place were located here as well. Both are on the South Side. (3) In the region of Addison street, south of Diversey street, on the North Side. Fishing places on the lake beach. (4) At Bowmanville and its vicinity as far north as Rogers Park. (5) The great Indian village at or near Niles Center, and Dutch Point and the North Branch. (6) On the Calumet River at South Chicago. The supply station of this village was situated on the lake beach at Seventy-ninth street. (7) A large Indian village and work-shop close to Blue Island.

"The pomp and circumstance of war," the brilliancy of military trappings, the inspiration of martial music, the adulation of all mankind for a hero, go far to nerve the arm and heart of a soldier even in the midst of a deadly fray, but it is quite another thing to work patiently and silently away out on the frontier, enduring hardship and exposure in performance of duty; and all the time "by the world forgot." For such a life the finest kind of bravery is necessary, and we should accord

due meed of praise to that little handful of men who literally held the fort for us during those early trying days.

With Captain Whistler came his son William and daughter-in-law, all of them sailing around the lakes in the schooner Tracy. At St. Joe they left the schooner and crossed the lake in a row-boat. It is interesting to note that when the Tracy arrived with the freight, etc., bateaux were brought into requisition to discharge its cargo, as the river, which then made a turn where Rush street bridge now stands, and flowed into the lake at about Madison street, was not then, or for thirty-one years after, navigable for lake vessels. Mrs. William Whistler says, in her reminiscences, that over two thousand Indians gathered to see "the big canoe with wings," while the schooner remained. How primitive were the conditions which confronted these early settlers we may realize when we read there was not at that time a team of horses or oxen within hundreds of miles of the place, and, as a consequence, the soldiers had to don the harness and, with the aid of ropes, drag home the needed timbers for the building of the fort. This consisted of a stockade large enough to contain a parade ground and all the fort buildings, officers' quarters, barracks, offices, guard house, magazine, etc., and also two block houses, each built so that the second story overhung the lower, thus giving a vertical fire for musketry to guard against an enemy's setting fire to the house. One of these was at the southeast corner, and the other at the northwest. There were entrances on the south side (Michigan avenue) and on the north or water side, where a secret passage, to be used in case of surprise, led down to the river. The armament consisted of musket and bayonet and three pieces of light artillery, probably the old six-pounder, which threw a round ball about double the size of a child's fist. Beside the fort the Government put up an Agency House, which was an old-fashioned log house, with a hall running through the middle. Piazzas extended the whole length of the building, in front and rear. The location of the fort was just south of the present Rush street bridge. A charming garden of three or four acres adjoined the fort, and a large field extended southward for about half a mile. Still farther south was the cemetery of the fort, and there in un-

marked graves rest some to whom we owe a debt of gratitude. Outside the fort were the dwellings of Le Mai, the first house built by De Sable and afterwards occupied by the father of Chicago, John H. Kinzie, and also that of Quilmette, a Frenchman, who came at the beginning of the century, as we have already mentioned. Such was the tiny settlement to which John H. Kinzie came in 1804. With the arrival of this distinguished man begins the real history of Fort Dearborn and Chicago. His was an unique character and deserves more than passing mention. He was born in Quebec about the year 1763, but early gave signs of his roving, adventurous disposition, and when a mere lad ran away from school and made his way to Montreal. Here he was fortunate enough to stray into the shop of a silversmith, who became interested in the youth, and finally received him as an apprentice. The trade proved an agreeable one to young John, and he continued to follow it at intervals for many years thereafter. Indeed the skill which he then acquired served him in good stead when later at Detroit he began his long career as an Indian trader. The silver trinkets which he had learned to fashion were in great request among the Indians, who called him Shaw-hee-aw-kee (the silversmith), and proved a valuable medium of exchange. Just here we should not fail to note that which is of more than passing moment just at present, that he was the original silversmith of Chicago. From the day of his advent at Fort Dearborn until his death in 1825, Mr. Kinzie was the most conspicuous figure in the history of the place. He was the trusted friend of both the white man and the Indian, and his influence was sufficient to preserve peace through all the troublous days up until the terrible tragedy of 1812. His home, just across the river from the fort, was the abode of hospitality and comfort, and the latch string was always out to the officers of the fort and every chance traveler alike. You will remember that he had bought from Le Mai the old house of De Sable, and this pleasant description of it has come down to us in a Chicago magazine of 1857. The editor says, speaking of Mr. Kinzie (the son of John Kinzie): "Every feature of the old house is distinct in his recollection. The Lombardy poplars, which perished long ago, and the cottonwoods, which

were but saplings planted by his own hands, and which have stood until the more recent days as mementoes of the past; the rough hewn logs which formed the wall of his house, the garden and the shrubbery, the fence paling that surrounded it, and the green lawn at the front of the house, gently descending to the water of the river; the tiny boat floating idly at the foot of the walk; and as the crowning mark of the picture, standing upon the opposite shore, upon the highest part of the elevation, the old fort, the white-washed walls of the block houses, the barracks and palisades, glistening in the bright sun, while a gentle slope of green grass extended from the enclosure to the very water's edge. It was a beautiful sight. Over all this rose the few pulsations of human progress, as seen in an occasional stray Indian, with his canoe, or pony, or pack of furs; a French Canadian loitering here or there; a soldier pacing his rounds about the fort, or idly strolling over the prairies, or hunting in the woods." In this bright and happy home Chicago's first white child, Ellen Marion Kinzie, was born in December, 1804, and from this same roof she went out as Chicago's first bride on the 25th of July, 1823, when she was married to Dr. Alex. Wolcott. Other children followed soon, and the old homestead became merry with the sound of their laughing voices as they danced to the tune of the father's violin. Simple must have been the pleasures of that early day, but it was a healthful, natural life, even if primitive, that they led, and doubtless no happier group of children has ever been found in Chicago than that band of Kinzies and Whistlers, with the other children of the fort. They came to be among our prominent citizens, and one among them, George Washington Whistler, is known to fame as a distinguished engineer, who made his mark in Russia, and also as the father of the eccentric James McNeill Whistler, the artist. We cannot but wonder if any murmur of the great events which were then changing the map of Europe was ever borne into the little hamlet. If any rare letter brought tidings of Jena and Austerlitz and of the other great victories of "the man of destiny!" No record of those first years at the fort has come down to us, but even in the midst of the common round there must always have been a haunting fear of their savage neighbors and a dis-

trust which ever waxed and which served in somewise to prepare them for the tragic events of 1812, toward which they were hastening. The famous Tecumseh, during all these years, was striving to unite and solidify the Indians to resist the encroachments of the white man; to make peaceable resistance if possible, but, if not, to battle for what he believed was their rights. He, having gone south on this mission in 1811, his brother, known as the Prophet, attacked the troops of General Harrison at Tippecanoe. The result of that battle is well known, and doubtless had it not been for British influence the confederacy of Indiana would have been dissolved in consequence. But the relations were becoming very strained between the mother country and her rebellious daughter, and England was anxious to foment trouble between the Americans and the Indians in order that she might gain the latter as allies. The first actual outbreak at Fort Dearborn took place in April, 1811, at a farm house called Lee's Place, and afterwards Hardscrabble, which was situated on the northwest side of the South Branch. It was occupied by one Liberty White, with two other men and a boy, the son of Mr. Lee. The spot was not far from where Pere Marquette spent the Winter, and may indeed have been identical with it. Captain Heald, writing from the fort, where he had succeeded Captain Whistler in command, gives this succinct account of the terrible occurrences of that April day which we find elaborated and treated in a more picturesque manner in Mrs. Kinzie's Wau-bun. Captain Heald says under date of Chicago, April 15, 1812: "The Indians have commenced hostilities in this quarter. On the sixth instant, a little before sunset, a party of eleven Indians, supposed to be Winnebagoes, came to Messrs. Russell and Lee's cabin, in a field on the Portage branch of the Chicago River, about three miles from the garrison, where they murdered two men; one by the name of Liberty White, an American, and the other a Canadian Frenchman, whose name I do not know. (The name was Debou.) White received two balls through his body, nine stabs with a knife in his breast, and one in his hip; his throat was cut from ear to ear, his nose and lip were taken off in one piece, and his head was skinned almost as far round as they could find any hair.

The Frenchman was only shot through the neck, and scalped. Since the murder of these two men, one or two other parties of Indians have been lurking about us, but we have been so much on our guard that they have not been able to get any scalps." Wanbun tells how the news of the shocking outrage was received by the Kinzies and their few neighbors, who had been most distrustful of the Indians ever since the affair at Tippecanoe. The alarm was given at once, and they all hastened down to their piroques and were rowed across to the fort, where they took refuge. Heavy-hearted must that little band have been during the four months which followed, realizing as they did that the whole garrison was but a mere handful in comparison to the treacherous foes that surrounded them. On the 18th of June the United States declared war against England, and the gallant god-father of our Chapter, General Dearborn, was made Commander-in-Chief of the American forces. What more fitting than that he who had fought for the liberty of his country, who had then helped to strengthen and preserve that liberty by wise council as a Cabinet officer, should now be called to the front to help save it in its second hour of mortal peril! On the 16th of July Fort Mackinac surrendered to the British. On the 9th of August following an Indian runner from General Hull at Detroit brought news of the war and the fall of Mackinac to General Heald, with orders to evacuate Fort Dearborn and proceed with his command to Detroit, by land, leaving it to the discretion of the commandant to dispose of the public property as he thought proper.

"Discretionary power," what responsibility that involves, and what wonder if the honest, trusting Captain failed to conceive the craftiness and treachery of savage natures and made the fatal mistake which cost so many precious lives! But so it was, alas! for the stores contained both fire-arms and fire-water, baneful enough to the white man, but maddening to his red brother, who early learned to long for both with passionate desire. These at first were promised to the Pottawatomies in exchange for safe escort to Detroit or other posts. But later, yielding it is said to the persuasions of his wife, and despite

the remonstrances of Mr. Kinzie, who knew the Indian temper so well, Captain Heald decided to pour out all the liquor and even alcohol upon the shore and hide the fire-arms. Never was costlier libation poured forth. When the Indians heard what was to be done, their rage knew no bounds, and the night before the evacuation the chiefs entered the assemblage, took off the leather medals which had been given them as emblems of friendship and returned them to their donors in token that there was no longer amity between them. Even then it was not too late for Captain Heald if he had read the ominous portent aright. But he did not understand, and the preparations went on for the dreadful morrow. The 14th of August dawned fair and warm. As the shadows were lengthening the little company filed out of the fort which was to know them no more. All told they numbered less than one hundred, and this included, beside the garrison, twelve militia men, Captain Wells, an uncle of Mrs. Heald, who had been brought up among the Indians, been reclaimed to civilization by his sweet young niece, and in return had ridden a distance of two hundred miles with a party of forty Miamis to help save her if possible; and, saddest of all, a number of women and little children. The route chosen was along the lake shore southward. The men and some of the ladies were on horseback, while the rest of the women, with the little ones, and the necessary provisions for the journey, were carried in covered wagons. The Kinzie family were taken charge of by one of their Indian friends, and were to go by boat. Slowly the procession wound its way along, doubtless with quaking hearts, for we are told Captain Wells had blackened his face, which is the Indian token of approaching death. When about Sixteenth street, where began the sand dunes which bordered the lake shore, even until within our own memory, lurking forms were seen to rise up threateningly, and all seem to have realized that the hour had struck. Of the harrowing details of the bloody scene that ensued under the shade of that historic cottonwood tree, I could not bear to tell, nor you endure to hear. Suffice it to say that among the first to fall, fighting like the savages themselves, was Captain Wells. Of the dreadful horror of his death I will not speak. He died gloriously, and yet there are times when instant surrender should be the only choice.

Sorely wounded himself, as was his brave wife, Captain Heald soon realized this, yielded up the stores and, stipulating only that their lives should be saved, capitulated. But the savage knows neither humanity nor honor, and so from the benefits of this treaty were reserved the wounded, who passed through fiery torments out of life. There is an ominous silence in regard to the fate of the twelve militiamen, and it is feared that perhaps they yielded up their lives in the same fearful ordeal. I have said that my heart would fail me to tell you of the horrors of that day, and I should like not even to touch upon that slaughter of the innocents in which twelve little children were torn from their mothers' sides in the wagon and killed. But I must speak of one woman who saw her husband fall, as brave men have ever fallen in defense of wife and children; held her little six-months-old baby at her breast; was forced to pass by those twelve little mutilated bodies, recognizing among them her own wee two-year-old son, and yet making no sign because she realized that the sight of her suffering enhanced the joy of her savage captors and endangered the life of her infant. The heroic mother was Mrs. Susan Simmons, and that little girl, who, safe in her mother's arms, passed through the massacre, later on, ran the gauntlet in that same tender shelter, though not escaping wounding, underwent exposure, suffering and trials innumerable, to-day lives in California to tell the tale as she heard it from her mother's lips. After the massacre Mrs. Simmons, in common with many of the survivors, was forced to walk with bleeding feet to Detroit, where she was delivered over to friendly hands. Her marvelous story only became known last year to the Historical Society, who had supposed that the last survivor of that memorable day had long since passed to the other side. Most earnestly was the daughter, Mrs. Susan Simmons Winans, petitioned to come on as the guest of the Society at the time of the dedication of its new building, but the feebleness of her advanced age—she was then eighty-five years old—made it seem too hazardous a journey.

But to return to the other participants in that horrible slaughter. If the roster could have been called at nightfall it would have been found that the lips of twenty-six regulars, the twelve

militia men, two women and twelve children were mute in death, to which list must be added the immortal name of Captain Wells. The survivors were taken by the Indians to different points by devious ways through which we cannot follow them.

Our sources of information in regard to that dreadful tragedy are but meagre. We have an official report of Captain Heald himself, and in that most interesting book of Mrs. Juliette Kinzie's, *Wanbun*, we are given a thrilling and detailed account of it from the standpoint of the Kinzie family, who shared, but happily escaped destruction, in its horrors. There are some few discrepancies in the narrative, and it would seem as if the censure of Captain Heald was unduly severe. A soldier's first duty is to obey orders at whatever cost to himself or his command, and the gallantry of Captain Heald on that ghastly battlefield sealed his conviction of right action. On the other hand, we sympathize with the feeling of Mr. Kinzie, who saw that the evacuation of the fort would mean financial ruin to him, and who knew so well the temper of the Indian and could foresee the frightful doom that was hanging over the little garrison. But in any event the catastrophe would only have been postponed, not averted. Hemmed in as they were by unfriendly savages, any attempt at prolonged defense of the fort must have been utterly futile. Suffice it for us then to know that every one of that little band of patriots displayed a hero's part and to make our best endeavor to immortalize their memory. But with it all the crown of crowns should be accorded to Captain Wells, who, impelled simply by love for his niece and nephew, and a brave man's sympathy for his fellow-countrymen who were struggling against such fearful odds, took that memorable ride across the country from Indiana to warn the occupants of the post, to fight with them when it became necessary, and at last to yield his life for his friends on the bloody field. Chicago has never sufficiently honored this first hero and martyr of her's. To be sure, one unimportant street was named for him, but even then the name of the south part of it was arbitrarily changed to Fifth avenue, which seems meaningless enough when we reflect that there is no Fourth or Sixth avenue on either side of it.

The day following the massacre the fort and agency buildings were burned to the ground, and the first Fort Dearborn ceased to be. The prisoners were scattered among the various tribes, and a large number of warriors hastened away to attempt the destruction of Fort Wayne. This same day was made memorable by the surrender of Detroit by General Hull. For four years the black and dismantled ruins of the fort remained untouched, and the bodies of the slain laid unburied where they fell. At the time of the massacre there were five houses in the settlement beside the fort and the agency house, and it is supposed that these were not destroyed. In one of these, as we have already stated, lived the Frenchman Quilmette, who was in the employ of Mr. Kinzie. After the departure of the boat bearing away the latter with his family, Quilmette was left the sole white inhabitant of Chicago. After the arrival, probably in 1814, of Alex. Robinson, he and Quilmette together cultivated the field formerly used as the garden of the fort, and raised there good crops of corn. The crop of 1816 was sold to Captain Bradley after his arrival to rebuild the fort. Quilmette had married a Pottowatomie wife, and in 1829 was granted, on her account, a large tract of land. I have dwelt on this as being of special interest to us who live so near that old reservation.

Before the rebuilding of the fort, one other trader settled in Chicago. This was Mr. Dupin, who married the widow of Mr. Lee (the former proprietor of the cabin and garden on the lake shore near the fort), and lived in the Kinzie house during the absence of the family. In 1816 Captain Bradley was sent out to rebuild the fort, the Kinzie family returned, and the threads of life so rudely snapped were gathered up again at Fort Dearborn. The new fort was built very much upon the lines of the old one, only larger. But do not many of us yet recall visions of that part of the old white building which survived, until the great fire of 1871 seemed to utterly destroy both Fort Dearborn and Chicago on one vast funeral pyre? But to return to the year of the rebuilding. With aching hearts, the bones of the dead were gathered up, and reverently buried in the old garrison cemetery. Desolate indeed must have been the view from the Kinzie home. Those ruins con-

tinually stared them in the face and must have kept ever fresh within their memory the horrors which they had undergone. But with that lofty courage which has ever been the signet of the true pioneer, they put resolutely behind them the old sufferings and heart-aches and, undismayed, began a new life. Happy homes were built, and love and merriment reigned within their walls. Of creature comforts they had a superabundance, and we are told that they had such quantities of corn, game and dairy products that they were very glad when they could prevail upon the captain of some passing vessel to accept a few kegs of butter and stores of corn and vegetables. There were quantities of fur-bearing animals, such as the marten, beaver, bear, fox, otter, lynx and mink. One of the great amusements was fox-hunting, and this, with snow-shoeing, which was often productive of a strange affection, which they called "Mal de raquette," with an occasional dance, made all that the post knew of gayety. Can you not imagine those little gatherings made up of such incongruous elements and where "motley was the wear," indeed! Dark-eyed Indian girls, gay with beads, feathers and wampum, frolicked with straight young West Pointers in the glory of their blue uniforms and brass buttons. Hardy Canadian voyagers, decked out in furs, chatted with curious-looking half-breeds and a queer patois of English, French and Indian resounded through the hall.

In 1818, that jolly old Frenchman, Colonel Beauhien, arrived upon the scene, and about the same time that friend of so many of us, Mr. Gurdon Hubbard, stopped at Fort Dearborn on one of his fur-trading trips to the Illinois River. In his charming recollections he gives us this delightful picture of the settlement: "We started at dawn. The morning was calm and bright, and we in our holiday attire, with flags flying, completed the last twelve miles of our lake voyage. Arriving at Douglas Grove, where the prairie could be seen through the oak woods, I landed, and, climbing a tree, gazed in admiration on the first prairie I had ever seen. The waving grass, intermingling with a rich profusion of wild flowers, was the most beautiful sight I had ever gazed upon. In the distance the grove of Blue Island loomed up, beyond it the timber on the Desplaines River, while to give animation to the scene,

a herd of wild deer appeared, and a pair of red foxes emerged from the grass within a gunshot of me. Looking north, I saw the white-washed buildings of Fort Dearborn sparkling in the sunshine, our boats with flags flying and oars keeping time to the cheering boat-song. I was spellbound and amazed at the beautiful scene before me."

Mr. Hubbard has also given us a description of the dress of the period, which consisted largely of furs and skins of animals, and which, while answering every purpose of warmth and convenience, must have been picturesque in the extreme. This same year, 1818, Illinois was admitted into the Union as a Sovereign State. From October, 1823, until October, 1828, Fort Dearborn was without a garrison, but nevertheless life went peacefully and even gayly on. In 1826 Mark Beaubien and his famous fiddle made their advent. He opened an inn for the benefit of the wayfaring public, and at once became the social leader of the town—a veritable Ward McAllister, as it were. No gathering was complete without him, and wherever his tunes were heard there was mirth and jollity. But while his music perchance "had charms to soothe the savage breast," it could not regenerate, and in 1828, while they were still without military protection, no less a personage than General Cass himself appeared in their midst with the alarming news that the Winnebagoes were on the war-path and that they were in imminent danger. Hurried consultations were held, and Mr. Hubbard volunteered to go to the Wabash to secure aid if possible. After a long and rough journey he reached Danville, and, having given the alarm, a band of volunteers was organized, one hundred strong, with a Mr. Morgan, an old frontier fighter, as captain. They set out immediately for Fort Dearborn, and we may imagine with what joy they were received by those anxious people, who knew full well the horrors that might lie in store for them. On the arrival of the company their number was increased to one hundred and fifty men, who stanchly awaited the coming of the foe. But after thirty days news came of the surrender of the Winnebagoes and the making of a treaty of peace, and once again they breathed freely. It is difficult for us to realize the complete isolation of the settlement in that early day. The mails ar-

rived at very long intervals; sometimes from Fort Clark (Peoria), but oftener from Fort Wayne or across the peninsula of Michigan, still a wilderness. All travel was rough and even dangerous, so that they were virtually cut off from the outside world. Money as a means of exchange was almost unknown, but there were a few French five-franc pieces in circulation.

In 1832 the great Black Hawk War broke out, and for the first time the names of Jefferson Davis, General Winfield Scott, and, greatest of all, Abraham Lincoln, shine out in history. General Scott was in command of the army, and sent notice that he, with a large force, would come down the lakes to Fort Dearborn. The settlers had all sought refuge within the walls of the fort, and great was the dismay when it was found that the soldiers would be compelled to camp outside to make room for the coming troops. It is with a little thrill that we read that the place chosen for them was at Gross Point. Quite a different display must they have made from Evanston's last great military encampment, of which we were all so proud. But alas! before General Scott arrived at the fort he was called upon to battle against a mightier and more dreaded foe than even the painted savage. Cholera in its deadliest form broke out on the transport, and before they could make this harbor thirty brave men had succumbed and their bodies been consigned to the blue waters of the lake. When the survivors reached the port and marched into the fort a great struggle ensued among those sheltered there to flee from the dreaded contagion, and the grumblings of the soldiers forced into camp were changed to fervent thanksgivings. During the ten days succeeding General Scott's arrival one hundred soldiers fell victims to the disease, and were hastily laid to rest in a common grave. Yet, in the midst of funeral knells, we hear a note of life, and learn that during the time that the settlers remained in the fort, fifteen babies were added to the population. The Fall of 1832 saw peace restored, and the year 1833 was made momentous in that it witnessed the signing of the treaty with the Pottowatomies, by which they forever relinquished all claim to the site of Chicago. Organized into a town that same year, her ambitious inhabitants began to yearn to be ranked as a metropolis, and in 1837 their

efforts were crowned with success, and the infant city of Chicago, which was destined to become such a giant of strength, was born. Almost simultaneously with this event, the garrison was withdrawn from Fort Dearborn, the post was abandoned, taps were sounded and this region heard no reveille until Fort Sheridan was established a decade ago.

Would that we might linger over that more than twice-told tale of the day of small beginnings in Chicago. There is fascination in it, doubtless because it so greatly enhances her present glory. The value of contrast is a recognized canon of art, and this has been cunningly utilized in the drop curtains of our oldest theatre, McVicker's. As we enter we obtain a view of old Fort Dearborn, devoid of all architectural beauty and rude in its simplicity, but when that curtain is rolled up, there dawns upon our sight a vision of the wondrous Court of Honor. And which one of us has not felt a thrill as he read the inscription underneath, "And should I live a thousand years, I never could forget it!" But plain white fort and fair white city have alike vanished forevermore, and does not the story of both suggest "thoughts that do lie too deep for tears?"

Thus ends the tale of that old fort in the wilderness, which made possible our marvelous and well-beloved Chicago. Few indeed are the relics of that early day which have been handed down to us, and they should therefore be doubly precious and most carefully cherished by all her loyal children. Youth has no memories. It is only maturity that casts backward glances. So not until Chicago had passed through her second baptism of fire did she realize that she had any heritage to be conserved. And only within the last few years have we taken in the full significance of that old cottonwood tree at Eighteenth street, where many of us played as children and whose roots were sprinkled with the blood of martyrs. Only when it fell did we understand that to us of Chicago it was as dear as the Charter Oak of New England. All honor, then, to Mr. Pullman, who felt its historic value and generously erected a bronze statue of a group of Indians to mark the spot. We have been sorry laggards, but the Calumet Club has done much to stimulate interest in this matter, and for many years held an annual gathering of old settlers, who danced as of yore to the tune of

Beaubien's fiddle, exchanged old recollections and strove to forget that time had laid its heavy finger on them. But as the years went on, the "in memoriams" became sadly frequent, and it was decided to abandon the feasts before the gap became too wide.

But the Chicago Historical Society still continues to do valiant work. At its suggestion Mr. Hoyt has erected a tablet on the site of old Fort Dearborn, and we are beginning in many places to "paint upon the grave-posts on the graves yet unforgotten, each his own ancestral Totem, each the symbol of his household."

The Historical Society has gathered together many souvenirs of the early day, which are destined to prove golden links in the chain of history. But the most ancient of all is the old Indian mill-stone, which may still be seen in the garden of the late I. N. Arnold, where it is used as the base of a fountain. It is an old red granite block, with a rude human face carved upon it. "It was set up in the fort, and soldiers, sick and well, used it as a lounging place. Sometimes it served as a pillory for disorderly characters, and it was a common threat that for certain offences the offender would be 'sent to the rock.' Wanbansa was a Chicago chief, and it is his face that a soldier-sculptor tried to depict upon it." On that ever-memorable visit of Daniel Webster to Chicago, just after the abandonment of the fort, it was from this rock that he addressed the large crowd gathered to see and hear him.

We also count still among our treasures the jolly fiddle of Beaubien, and the little hatchet, alas! all too ineffective, of Captain Wells.

To bear an honored name is to assume an obligation, therefore does it behoove the Fort Dearborn Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution to stay up the hands of the Historical Society in its gracious work of bringing into the clear light of history what another generation would see lost in the mists of tradition.

And now, as I bring to a close this labor of love, may I read a little poem written by Mr. Eugene Hall for the unveiling of the Black House Tablet in 1881?

FORT DEARBORN, CHICAGO, 1881.

Here, where the savage war-whoop once resounded,
Where council fires burned brightly years ago,
Where the red Indian from his covert bounded
To scalp his pale-faced foe:

Here, where grey badgers had their haunts and burrows,
Where wild wolves howled and prowled in midnight bands,
Where frontier farmers turned the virgin furrows,
Our splendid city stands.

Here, where brave men and helpless women perished,
Here, where in unknown graves their forms decay;
This marble, that their memory may be cherished,
We consecrate to-day.

No more the farm-boy's call, or lowing cattle,
Frighten the timid wild fowl from the slough:
The noisy trucks and wagons roll and rattle
O'er miles of pavement now.

Now are our senses startled and confounded,
By screaming whistle and clanging bell,
Where Beaubien's merry fiddle once resounded
When summer twilight fell.

Here sood the fort with palisades about it,
With low log block-house in these early hours;
The prairie fair extended far without it,
Blooming with fragrant flowers.

About this spot the buildings quickly clustered;
The logs decayed, the palisades went down.
Here the resistless Western spirit mustered
And built this wondrous town.

Here from the trackless plain its structures started,
And one by one, in splendor rose to view.
The white ships went and came, the years departed,
And still she grew.

Till one wild night, a night each man remembers,
When round her homes the red fire leaped and curled,
The sky was filled with flame and flying embers,
That swept them from the world.

Men said: "Chicago's bright career is ended!"
As by the smouldering stones they chanced to go,
While the wide world its love and pity blended,
To help us in our woe.

O where was ever human greatness greater?
Man's love for man was never more sublime.
On the eternal scroll of our Creator
'Tis written for all time.

Chicago lives, and many a lofty steeple
Looks down to-day upon its Western plain;
The tireless hands of her unconquered people
Have reared her walls again.

Long may she live and grow in wealth and beauty, .
And her children be, in coming years,
True to their trust and faithful in their duty
As her brave pioneers."

MRS. WILLIAM HOLABINS.

THE NAVY IN THE WAR OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.¹

BY REAR ADMIRAL JAMES A. GREER, U. S. N.

GATHERED as we are here this evening to do honor to our ancestors of the War of the American Revolution, I will confine myself to calling attention briefly to a few facts bearing upon the naval history of that struggle, which I have compiled from various sources. These facts, with one or two exceptions, are given to a great extent from a dry statistical rather than a narrative standpoint, and will be, probably, of more interest to the student than to the general reader.

As soon as the War of the Revolution was fairly entered upon, the subject of a navy engaged the attention of public men, and this was very natural, as the majority of the colonists were descendants of those who owed allegiance to the "Mistress of the Seas."

¹ A paper read before the District of Columbia Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

In October, 1776, the Americans, (I here use for the first time this distinctive title), had thirteen vessels in course of construction, and ten comparatively large, with several smaller ones, in actual service. Early in 1781 all of these, having done more or less good service, had been removed from the list by various causes, mostly disasters.

About this time Congress ordered to be built, three 74's, five frigates and two smaller vessels. I can find no record of the larger vessels referred to, excepting the *America*, seventy-four guns, a new ship, which was presented to Louis XVI of France in 1782.

Private armed vessels, mostly small ones, were fitted out by the Colonies and accomplished, for the opportunities afforded, effective service.

The vessels of all classes numbered about sixteen hundred; of these there were many of the same name. To show the style of nomenclature popular in those days it is interesting to note that there were eleven *Active's*, eleven *Adventurer's*, seventeen *Hope's*, fifteen *Revenge's*, twenty-one *Ranger's* and seventeen *Fox's*. The women were not forgotten, as there were seventeen *Betsy's*, twelve *Mary's*, ten *Polly's*, twelve *Patty's* and twelve *Sally's*; and, by the way, it occurs to me as somewhat strange that not one of our large modern vessels has been called *America*. I can find no record of one of that name save the "74," presented to France in 1782.

For a largely improvised sea force, under adverse surroundings, it is surprising to note the ground covered. It operated offensively and made captures on our coast, principally from Cape Hatteras, northerly, in the West Indies, the Atlantic Ocean, Bay of Biscay, English Channel, and coasts of Scotland, Holland, France, and Spain.

I will now call attention to the man, John Paul Jones, who of all the naval commanders in the War of the Revolution stands preëminent, and in whose memory initiatory steps have been taken for a monument, to be erected in Washington at a point to be determined later. It has been suggested that the southwest corner of Lafayette Square would be appropriate, as it would then be complement to the Lafayette group on the southeast corner.

It is claimed that the first ensign shown by a regular American man-of-war was displayed on board the *Alfred*, Commodore Hopkins, it being hoisted by Lieutenant Jones, off Philadelphia, in December, 1775. It was a device representing a pine tree with a rattlesnake coiled at its base and about to strike, with the motto, "Don't tread on me."

It may be of some interest to recall that on January 2, 1776, Washington raised at Cambridge the "great Union flag," which consisted of the thirteen alternate red and white stripes of the present flag of the United States, with the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew emblazoned on the blue canton or field in place of the stars.

In July, 1776, the colors worn by the U. S. S. *Reprisal*, which carried Dr. Franklin to France and was the first United States vessel of war that appeared in Europe after the Declaration of Independence, are described as thirteen stripes in a white and yellow field.

The present National colors (with the addition in later years of a star for each new State), were adopted by Congress on June 14, 1777.

The little fleet of Commodore Hopkins, flagship *Alfred*, sailed from Philadelphia early in February, 1776, on a cruise along the coast, but not finding any of the enemy's vessels it was decided to attack the town of New Providence, Bermuda, where the British were supposed to have a large amount of stores and ammunition.

About March 10, the Americans bombarded the town, and then landed a body of troops under the protection of the guns of the squadron and carried the port by storm. After remaining in possession of the town several days, they withdrew on March 17. They carried away a great quantity of supplies, including one hundred cannon, fifteen barrels of gunpowder and a large amount of general ammunition.

They also took as hostages Governor Brown and other prominent citizens, who were afterwards exchanged for American prisoners.

The first naval engagement occurred off the Bermudas, April 6, 1776, between the *Alfred* and the *Cabot* on the American side and the British ship *Glasgow* of twenty guns. It was not a success, the enemy escaping.

In May, 1776, Jones was given command of the *Providence*, twelve guns. He made sixteen prizes in about six weeks. He was appointed to the *Ranger*, eighteen guns, June 14, 1777 (Flag Day), and hoisted with his own hands, as soon as one could be procured, the new and (destined to become) permanent flag of the Union. This was the first occasion on which "Old Glory" was spread to the breeze on an American naval ship. This flag was saluted by the French admiral at Quiberon Bay, which was the first salute that the Stars and Stripes received from a foreign power.

Jones made many prizes and broke up the fishery at Cape Breton. In November, 1777, he sailed to Europe, harassed the coasting trade of Scotland, and made a bold descent upon Whitehaven, taking two forts with thirty guns, which, of course, he could not retain, however, setting fire to the shipping in the port. On April 24, 1778, he captured the *Drake*, a sloop of war, which, with two hundred prisoners, he took into Brest.

I will now, asking your indulgence for the time taken, and quoting freely from those most excellent works, Cooper's "Naval History" and Spear's "History of Our Navy," refer to the one sea fight of the American struggle for liberty that is of un-failing interest, namely, that in which John Paul Jones in the *Bonhomme Richard* whipped the British frigate *Scrapis*. The reason for this interest is found in the fact that it was the man who won and not the ship or the crew. It was won in spite of obstacles such as no other man has ever been obliged to face at sea. It was a victory that was literally dragged out of the breakers of destruction. Jones then, unemployed, reached Brest, France, in May, 1778. In February, 1779, he was ordered in command of a ship. The delay was due, of course, to the lack of funds to the account of the American Commissioner in France.

France was at war with England, and Jones applied to the French Court, time and time again, but without success, until after he happened to examine one of Franklin's old "Almanacks," containing "Poor Richard's Maxims." He read therein this saying: "If you wish to have any business done faithfully and expeditiously, go and do it yourself." This is

worth telling, first, because Jones acted on this advice, and on going to Paris was so well received that he got a ship, the *Duras*, and later a squadron under the terms of the celebrated concordat between France and the United States. It is also worth telling because the maxim made such a deep impression on him that, in honor of Dr. Franklin, he changed the name of his ship to *Bonhomme Richard*.

According to the concordat, an arrangement was finally made to give this celebrated officer employment that was as singular in its outlines, as it proved to be inconvenient in execution. The French Ministry supplied four vessels. Dr. Franklin, as Commissioner of the United States, was supposed in a legal sense, to direct the whole affair, added the U. S. S. *Alliance*, in virtue of the authority he held from Congress. All the ships but the *Alliance* were French built and were placed under the American flag, by the following arrangement. The officers received appointments, from Dr. Franklin, valid for a limited period only, while the vessels were to show the American ensign and no other. The laws and provisions of the American Navy were to govern. By a special provision, Captain Jones was to command. The joint right of the American Commissioner and the French Government to instruct the Commadore, and to direct the movements of the squadron was also recognized. From what source the money was actually obtained by which this squadron was fitted out is not exactly known, nor is it now probable that it will ever be ascertained. Dr. Franklin expressly states that he made no advances for any of the ships employed. Although the name of the king was used it is not improbable that private venture was at the bottom of the enterprise.

On reaching L'Orient where the ship was lying, Jones found her a large wall-sided merchantman that had ended her usefulness as a trader, and far behind in model and equipment the vessels of that day. Worst of all, she was so old that the life was out of all her timbers, and some of them were wholly rotten. Keeping heart, this energetic man set about fitting her for a warship although most men would have hesitated about trusting themselves afloat off shore in her.

His next effort was to obtain a battery; finding that he could not get for his main deck eighteen-pounders, he was forced to content himself with twelve-pounders; on the forecastle and the quarter-deck he mounted eight nine-pounders; for the lower deck he obtained six eighteen-pounders—three on each side; these, with three empty ports on each side served the purpose of making the enemy think the ship more powerful than she was.

Worst of all among the perils of this proposed cruise, was that found in the heterogeneous character of the crew, besides Americans it contained men from twelve other nationalities. With such a vessel and such a crew—short-handed at that—Captain Jones had to go to sea. Later he got some recruits of a better stamp.

Jones made a master's mate, named Richard Dale, his first lieutenant. He was a "hustler," and to him, next to Jones, the credit of the great fight was due. Meanwhile, arrangements had been making to give Jones a fleet.

The vessels selected were the *Pallas* (a merchant ship), thirty-two guns; *Vengeance* (a brig), and the *Cerf* (a cutter), all Frenchmen. To these were added the U. S. frigate *Alliance*, thirty-two guns. She was so named on account of the recently formed alliance between France and the United States. As a further compliment to France, Lieutenant Landais, a French naval lieutenant, was placed in command of her. It will appear later that this was, to say the least, an unfortunate selection. The *Alliance*, under Landais, had carried Lafayette home to France after his service in America, and was narrowly saved from capture when a number of Englishmen in her crew mutinied.

It was not until June 19, 1779, that Captain Jones was able to sail with his little fleet. His troubles now began; Captain Landais was, from the start, mutinous. He claimed superiority of rank, and this not being allowed, he was determined to thwart his chief in every way possible.

On the first night out he ran the *Alliance* foul of the *Bon-homme Richard*, doing so much injury that a return to port was necessary, and it was two months before the repairs were com-

pleted. This apparent unfortunate mishap proved, in the end, a blessing, for, while lying in port, more than one hundred Americans who came over from England through an exchange of prisoners, shipped with Captain Jones.

On August 14, 1779, the fleet sailed from L'Orient, augmented by the *Monsieur* and the *Granville*, two very good French privateers, which were soon a source of trouble.

Four days out, after an interference by Jones as to their unlawful doings, they left the fleet. Discontent then spread amongst the Frenchmen remaining. On August 24th, Captain Landais, in a most insolent manner, informed Captain Jones that he was determined to follow his own opinion in any matter that concerned the service. On September 2 Landais refused, even when a written order was sent him, to attend a council of the captains. On September 8 he disappeared with his vessel.

For several days the small squadron cruised; at one time Jones proposed to land at Leith for the purpose of levying tribute on it and on Edinburgh, but the argument with the captains lasted so long that by the time they agreed, it was too late.

On the morning of September 23, 1779, the day of all days in the career of John Paul Jones, the flagship and *Vengeance* fell in with the *Pallas* and *Alliance* (which had been missing). At noon a fleet that numbered forty-two ships was seen coming around Flamborough Head; if this was a war fleet the fate of the squadron was sealed. There was a light breeze at the time and the big fleet was well in-shore. Captain Jones, after a prolonged examination, concluded that he had merchantmen under convoy of two frigates, before him. Soon a signal was made from one of the frigates; immediately the merchantmen obeyed, scattering hither and yon, but the frigates, the *Scrapis*, Captain Pearson, of fifty guns, and the *Countess of Scarborough*, Captain Piercy, twenty-two small guns, bravely bore down to meet the enemy, in spite of the fact that the Yankee fleet numbered four to their two. Captain Jones now had, with good luck, an opportunity to do most effective service, but once more the insubordination of Landais on the *Alliance* became manifest and well-nigh fatal, he not only re-

fused to obey the signal of the flagship to fall in line, but he sailed near the *Pallas* and said to her captain: "If it is a ship of more than fifty guns we have nothing to do but to run away." Fortunately, Captain Catteneau did not agree with him, and he gallantly sailed to meet the smaller British frigate.

The *Alliance*, Captain Landais, was held aloof. The *Vengeance* was too far away to take part in the battle. The wind was very light and the ships merely drifted over the smooth water. Daylight faded into darkness; each side was waiting for the other. Eventually, in the profound silence of a night at sea, the *Bonhomme Richard* and the *Serapis* drew near each other; when separated by about ten yards a voice from the *Serapis* demanded: "What ship is that?" "I can't hear what you say," replied Jones. Then once more was heard: "What ship is that? Answer or I shall be of the necessity of firing into you."

Captain Jones, instead of answering the hail, gave the order to fire; the American guns were answered, as it were, in the same breath by those of the British, and the night battle was begun. It was then exactly seven o'clock. At the first fire two of the eighteen-pounders in the lower deck battery of the *Bonhomme Richard* burst. The ships drifted side by side and the men worked with desperate energy. The ten eighteen-pounders of the lower deck batteries of the *Serapis* soon had shot the six ports of the *Bonhomme Richard* into one huge chasm, and practically cleared the lower deck; she had also received several shots below the water line and was "leaking like a basket." The ships then fell foul of each other, and Captain Pearson was heard asking if the American ship had surrendered. Jones replied: "I have not yet begun to fight." This was at seven thirty; at ten minutes past eight the ships came together again and Jones with his own hands helped to pass the lashings; they drifted until nine o'clock when the *Serapis* anchored, the ships now lying with their star-board sides together. They were so close that the *Serapis* could not open the ports, so they fired through them, blowing the port-hole lids off. On the *Bonhomme Richard* the men were no less determined; they fought their remaining guns with cheerful vigor.

Every twelve-pounder but one, and three two little nine-

pounders on the fore-castle were silenced. Jones with his own hands worked with these guns. In this desperate strait the surgeon came from below and begged the captain to surrender, as the water was coming in so fast that the wounded were floating about, and he feared the ship would sink. He replied: "What, Doctor! would you have me strike to a drop of water? Here, help me get this gun over."

The enemy made an attempt to board. Jones, with a few men, pikes in hand, stopped them. Meantime matters had been going from bad to worse below decks on the *Bonhomme Richard*. Not only was she steadily filling with water, but the blazing wads from the enemy's guns had set her afire in several places. These fires spread rapidly in spite of the efforts of some men sent below.

Then came the *Alliance*, Captain Landais, previously referred to. He fired a broadside into the bow of the *Bonhomme Richard*, killing and wounding a dozen men. Private signals were set, and many voices called to him that he was firing into the wrong ship, but coming down on the broadside of the *Bonhomme Richard*, he fired again. Jones thought of yielding, but as the *Alliance* drew off, he continued to fight, not only against the enemy, but against the fire and water in his own ship. The fire was rapidly approaching the magazine, and the carpenter, finding the water five feet deep in the hold, said disconsolately that the ship would sink. At that the master-at-arms liberated the prisoners, over two hundred in number, and told them to save themselves. The struggle and confusion that followed was frightful; here were, indeed, many more English subjects running free than all the crew of the *Bonhomme Richard* who were below decks.

Then the gunner, in a panic of fear, strove to haul down the flag, shouting "Quarter! for God's sake, quarter! Our ship is sinking." Jones heard the words and hurling a pistol at the man, knocked him down the hatch. "Do you call for quarter?" shouted Captain Pearson. "Never!" replied Jones. "Then I'll give you none," said Pearson, and the fight went on.

Jones sent Dale below to look after the supply of powder, not knowing that the prisoners were free. Dale did not quail, but told them that their only hope of life was in keeping the

ship afloat; they went to the pumps and to fighting the fire, working energetically.

A bright young fellow in the top, took a bucket of hand grenades and a candle, climbed out on the mainyard until over the hatch of the *Serapis*, and then began dropping the lighted grenades into the hold. The first one exploded a heap of cartridges which had accumulated on the lower deck; very many men were killed and wounded. This was the decisive moment of the battle. There were no men on the upper deck of the *Serapis*, and Captain Pearson, who had with undaunted courage directed the battle from the quarter deck, found himself practically alone, while Captain Jones was rallying his men successfully to increase the fire of his upper deck guns.

As the British commander saw the fight, he was without men, and the other Yankee frigate had but a short time before fired a broadside from which some balls had struck the *Serapis*. He knew nothing of the treachery of the *Alliance*. Going to the flag that had been nailed to the mast, he tore it down with his own hands.

Lieutenant Dale, under orders from Jones, with a few men jumped on board the *Serapis* to take charge. He saw a solitary person leaning on the tafrail in a melancholy posture; it was Captain Pearson. He said to Dale, "The ship has struck." While hurrying him on board the *Bonhomme Richard*, an officer came up from below and said to Captain Pearson that they had got three guns clear and could soon send the ship to the devil. He replied: "It is too late, sir; call the men off. The ship has struck." The officer replied, "I'll go below, sir, and call them off immediately." Dale, interfering, said, "No, sir; if you please, you'll come on board with me." Dale was of the opinion that if he got below he would disregard the surrender. It is not doubted that he might have done so.

After the surrender, about half-past ten, the *Bonhomme Richard* was found to be, in spite of all efforts, making much water, as well as being on fire in several places. The *Serapis* was also on fire. The fires were extinguished after much effort and great danger from the proximity of the magazines.

• On September 25, the second day after the battle, the

Bonhomme Richard, having been abandoned, sunk. She went down with her shot-torn battle flag hoisted at the peak.

On October 3, 1779, Jones arrived with his two prizes at the Texel, with a British squadron close behind him.

This description will give you some idea of the fighting in "wooden walls." How it will be in "steel walls" is a problem that may be solved in the near future.

The *Countess of Scarborough* was captured by the gallant Captain Piercy, of the *Pallas*, after a two hours' fight.

Having given so much time to John Paul Jones, and I think rightly so, it may be of interest to know that he was born in Scotland on July 7, 1747; that his proper name was John Paul. In 1773 he went to Virginia, and for an unknown reason he added surname Jones.

After the capture of the *Serapis* his career, although varied, was devoid of general interest. In 1781 he returned to the United States. Congress gave him a vote of thanks, a gold medal, and by formal resolution, command of the *America*, 74 guns, then on the stocks. He superintended her construction until she was presented to Louis XVI in 1782, by whom he was made a Knight of the Order of Merit.

He went to Paris as agent for prize money claims; then went into the Russian service with the rank of Rear Admiral, receiving from the Empress Catherine the ribbon of St. Anne. He quarreled with the admiral (Prince of Nassau), and soon retired from the service. He also received a pension from Denmark.

He then settled in Paris, and died in 1792, in poverty and neglect, just before his appointment as Consular Agent to Algiers reached there.

Captain Landais, of the *Alliance*, should have been executed for his insubordination and treachery, but as a doubt existed as to his sanity, he was only dismissed.

In this famous fight each ship had forty-nine men killed; the *Serapis* sixty-eight and the *Bonhomme Richard* sixty-seven wounded, out of crews numbering respectively three hundred and twenty and three hundred and four men.

The last naval action of the War of the Revolution was fought by the *Alliance*, Captain Barry, on March 7, 1782.

When not long out of Havana, three British frigates were encountered. Barry, having a large sum of money on board, made an effort to escape. However, a French ship of fifty guns hove in sight on the weather bow, and at that, Captain Barry waited for the leading English frigate, the *Sybille*, supposing, of course, that the Frenchman would join in. A severe fight followed, and at the end of fifty minutes the Englishman had out signals of distress. As the Frenchman held aloof, Captain Barry was compelled to let the enemy haul off under cover of his consorts.

Among the eight hundred vessels that were captured from the enemy during the war, there was much of the material that succored the life of the Nation. Not one American cruiser was captured by English privateers, while sixteen English cruisers were taken by American privateers.

We must not be unmindful of the active and moral support received from La Belle France, not only in the shape of troops, but also from fleets. I have not time to recall the good services of the troops, but all readers of history will remember the wonderful effect produced by the appearance off our coasts of the fleets commanded by the Admirals, Counts D'Estaing and De Ternay, with the culmination at Yorktown on October 19, 1781, in which the fleet of Count De Grasse took such a prominent part.

At present considerable interest is taken in submarine vessels for warlike purposes. Quite favorable reports have been made upon the *Holland* (an American type), and the indications are that for the purpose designed it will be a mechanical success. In this connection I will recall that the year 1777, among other things, was noted for the building of the first American submarine torpedo boat. David Bushnell, of Saybrook, Connecticut, an ingenious mechanical engineer, devised a turtle-shaped cask (which was propelled and steered by an oar cleverly fitted), large enough to hold a man and carry a torpedo containing one hundred and fifty pounds of powder and the apparatus used in firing. The torpedo was carried on the after part of the vessel; a rope extended from it to a wood-screw, which was so arranged in a tube in the

forward part of the boat that it could be worked into the planks of a vessel, and when firmly fixed, it could be cast off by unscrewing the rod which fastened it upon the top of the tube.

When it was fixed and to be cast off from the tube, the magazine was to be cast off likewise, leaving it hanging to the screw. It was lighter than water, so that it might rise up against the object to which the screw and itself were attached. The magazine was provided with a clock, constructed to run any proposed time under twelve hours; when it had run out the time set it unpinioned a strong gun-lock which gave fire to the powder. The apparatus was so arranged that it could not possibly move, until, by casting off the magazine from the vessel, it was set in motion. Experiments of this device on a small scale were so successful that there was every reason to believe that it was practicable.

An attempt was made to use this weapon against a fifty-gun ship in New York harbor, but the operator in attempting to attach the screw struck what he supposed to be a bar of iron. Not being very well skilled in the management of the vessel, in attempting to move to another place he lost the ship, and as daylight was approaching he dared not renew the attempt. Mr. Bushnell, unable to get pecuniary assistance was obliged to give up this undertaking for awhile.

In conclusion, I will say that I am a firm believer in the successful future of the submarine torpedo boat. It is comparatively inexpensive, can be transported and handled on ship-board, ready for an emergency, and as an adjunct of harbor defense will be invaluable.

THE RISE OF THE NAVY IN THE REVOLUTION.

EVERY nation, to have a powerful Navy, must have not only love of country strongly developed among the people, but also love of the sea, and familiarity with the hardships and perils of a sailor's life. Not only must there be the patriotic spirit which supplies funds to equip men-of-war, but it is absolutely necessary to have experienced officers and men, ready to trust their lives and fortunes to the chances of war, to sail their

country's ships and to fight her battles. At the outbreak of the Revolution America was peculiarly fortunate in this respect, the maritime spirit having existed in a marked degree from the very foundation of the Colonies. During the early days the expense and difficulty of cutting roads through the forests caused intercourse between the Colonies to be carried on by water; and, owing to the almost constant state of war, this became of necessity an armed trade. The fishing industry of New England developed a hardy race of efficient sailors; and the naval service having always been a favorite career for the sons of the leading Colonial families, many of them had distinguished themselves and gained valuable experience in the wars in which the Colonies had assisted England prior to the Revolution. Washington himself, at one time, so much desired to enter the navy that an appointment was obtained for him.

Although hostilities did not commence until 1775, there were numerous overt acts of resistance to oppression before that time, in which young men arose equal to the emergency, whose names were afterward well known in naval annals. One of these conflicts occurred in June, 1772, when the *Gaspee*, a tender belonging to a British warship, chased the *Hannah* in Narragansett Bay, and was led by the latter on to a shoal, where she grounded. On the arrival of the *Hannah* at Providence with the news a drummer assembled the citizens, who were harangued by a man disguised as an Indian. He announced a secret expedition for that night, and invited all those of a "stout heart" to meet on the wharf at nine o'clock, disguised as himself. Nearly every man in the town responded, of whom sixty-four were selected. They armed themselves with paving stones, and embarked in small boats, reaching the *Gaspee* at two o'clock in the morning. They succeeded in boarding her, killed the officer of the deck, took all her people prisoners, and blew her up. This expedition was commanded by Abraham Whipple, afterwards captain United States Navy. A reward of £1,000 for the discovery of the leader, and £500 for that of any one else concerned in the affair, were without result, and the commission appointed to look into the matter

sat for six months without being able to gain the slightest clew to their identity.

The first naval conflict after the opening of hostilities took place at Machias, Maine, where a British ship, the *Margaretta*, was lying, laden with a cargo of masts for warships. When the news of the battle of Lexington arrived four young men of the town determined to capture the ship. Taking possession of a lumber sloop and calling for volunteers, they were joined by thirty-five patriotic spirits, carrying firearms, pitchforks and axes. They chased the *Margaretta*, which opened fire on them; but, although her crew fought bravely, the captain was shot, and after a bloody conflict, in which twenty were killed or wounded, the Americans captured her. The young man in command was Jeremiah O'Brien, afterwards distinguished as captain of Massachusetts cruisers. Numerous conflicts of a like character occurred at Newport, Gloucester, and other places on the coast. The British in retaliation burned Falmouth, now Portland, Maine. This produced the law passed by Massachusetts in November, 1775, granting commissions and authorizing the seizure of British vessels. Captain O'Brien, having captured two armed schooners, was given the command and named them *Liberty* and *Diligent*. Other Colonies did the same, and when Washington took command at Boston he issued several commissions to different small ships, the first to get to sea being the *Lee*, Captain Manly, afterwards captain United States Navy. This ship, the first sailing with authority from the Government, left Marblehead late in November, and captured four store ships, containing arms and military supplies particularly needed.

Meanwhile Congress had not been idle, and on October 13, 1775, a committee, consisting of John Adams, Silas Deane, and John Langdon, was appointed to fit out two ships to intercept British transports. This was the first official step towards forming a National navy. During the entire war naval affairs were managed by various committees—Marine Committee, Marine Board and Board of Admiralty. On October 30 it was decided to fit out two more ships; on December 3 the construction of five new ships was authorized, and before the close of 1775 a regular marine of seventeen cruisers was ordered to

be built in New England, New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland.

On December 22 the following naval list, our first navy register, was approved: Commander-in-Chief, Ezek Hopkins; Captains, Saltonstall, Whipple, Biddle, Hopkins; First Lieutenants, J. P. Jones, Arnold, Stansbury, Hacker, Pitcher; Second Lieutenants, Seabury, Olney, Warner, Weaver, McDougall; Third Lieutenants, Fanning, Bourroughs, Vaughn.

There are eighteen names in all. The uniform was to consist of a blue coat with red lapels and yellow buttons, blue breeches, and red waistcoat.

The first naval effort of the Revolution was commanded by Captain Ezek Hopkins, brother of the Governor of Rhode Island, and described as a "most experienced and venerable sea captain." At nine o'clock on a clear, frosty morning in January, 1776, this officer stepped into his barge at the foot of Walnut street, Philadelphia, where a fleet of eight cruisers had been collected, and amid the cheers of the multitude, made his way through floating ice to his flagship, the *Alfred*—named for Alfred the Great, founder of the British Navy. When he gained the deck Captain Saltonstall gave the signal, and the first lieutenant, John Paul Jones, hoisted a yellow silk flag, bearing the device of a pine tree and a rattlesnake, with the motto "Don't tread on me." This was the first flag hoisted on a man-of-war. The Colonial cruisers bore the arms of their respective Colonies or the device of their owners, the present National colors not being adopted by Congress until 1777.

This fleet, the first United States squadron that put to sea, consisted of the *Alfred*, flagship, thirty guns; the *Columbus*, Captain Whipple, twenty-eight guns; the *Andrew Doria*, Captain Biddle, sixteen guns; the *Cabot*, Captain Hopkins, fourteen guns, and the *Providence*, Captain Hazard, twelve guns. Their destination was the Bahamas, where they captured New Providence, and sailed away with eighty-eight cannon, fifteen mortars and a supply of ammunition. The Governor was also carried off as hostage, but was afterwards exchanged for Lord Stirling.

The fleet now refitted at Newport, whence the ships sailed on detached service. Meanwhile occurred the first capture of a man-of-war. The *Lexington*, Captain Barry, while cruising off the Capes of Virginia on April 17 captured the *Edward* after a spirited action of an hour. The next October, in the same locality, the *Lexington* was captured by the *Pearl* and a prize crew placed aboard her. They were, however, overpowered that night by the Americans, who carried the ship safely into Baltimore. The next year the *Lexington* went to Europe and joined the *Reprisal*, which had been the first ship to carry our flag to Europe. During their European cruise the little fleet of three ships under Commodore Weeks accomplished the remarkable feat of capturing fourteen vessels in five days.

On leaving Newport the *Andrew Doria*, Captain Biddle, took so many prizes that only five of her original crew remained in her, the others being in charge of captured ships. Among the prizes were two transports containing four hundred Highland troops. As a result of this successful cruise Captain Biddle was given command of the first vessel of the new navy which got to sea—the *Randolph*, thirty-two guns—which had been built in Philadelphia, his native city. Nicholas Biddle was the son of a prominent family in the Colony and had entered the British Navy at an early age. He was twenty-six at the commencement of the Revolution, and serving in a vessel bound for the Pole, in which Nelson was a volunteer like himself. He at once returned home and offered his services to his country, first distinguishing himself in the service of Pennsylvania during the defense of the Delaware, afterwards entering the regular navy.

The *Randolph* sailed from Philadelphia in February, 1777, was caught in a gale, lost her masts, put into Charleston, refitted, sailed again, and in one week captured six prizes, with which she returned to Charleston. Here she remained all Winter, blockaded by a superior force; but the South Carolina authorities were so much pleased with the zeal and deportment of Captain Biddle that they equipped four ships to add to his command. In February, 1778, the fleet left Charleston in search of the enemy, and on March 7, while off Barbadoes, the *Randolph* engaged, single handed, the *Yarmouth*, sixty-four

guns. Notwithstanding the vastly superior force of the enemy, and the fact that Captain Biddle was severely wounded, the *Randolph* made a gallant and vigorous fight of twenty minutes, at the end of which time she blew up, only four of her crew of 415 being saved. So perished gloriously one of the most brilliant of our naval captains, whose character left a never-to-be-forgotten impression on the service.

In 1778 Captain Paul Jones went in command of the *Ranger*, a small and illy equipped vessel, but his courage and daring enabled him to carry terror to the hearts of the enemy, by taking numerous prizes, and particularly by his fight with the man-of-war *Drake*, which he captured and took as a prize to Brest.

In 1779 a fleet of five ships was fitted out at Brest, through the exertions of Dr. Franklin, American Minister to France, who had been empowered by Congress to issue commissions. Of these ships the *Vengeance*, *Pallas*, *Cerf* and *Alliance* were placed under the command of French officers, while to Captain Jones was given the flagship, named in honor of Dr. Franklin's "Poor Richard" maxim, the *Bon Homme Richard*. All her officers, with one exception, were Americans, an exchange of prisoners having been made which brought over one hundred Americans to the fleet—among others the first lieutenant, Richard Dale, afterwards commodore United States Navy. On September 23, while separated from the rest of the fleet, the *Bon Homme Richard*, cruising off Flamborough Road, encountered the Baltic fleet of forty ships, under convoy of the men-of-war *Serapis*, forty-four guns, and the *Countess of Scarborough*, twenty-two guns. Commodore Jones at once gave chase, the fleet seeking shelter close to land, while the men-of-war offered battle. It was seven p. m. when the first broadside was fired simultaneously from the *Richard* and *Serapis*, that two of the *Richard's* heavy guns exploded, blowing up the deck above them, and killing several of the men, which caused the heavy guns to be abandoned. The main reliance was now placed upon the light guns under Mr. Dale's command, and in consequence Commodore Jones decided upon the dangerous expedient of grappling. Just at this time the *Pallas* approached and came to his assistance by engaging the *Countess*

of *Scarborough*, soon forcing her to surrender. As the *Richard* came alongside the *Serapis*, Captain Pearson, seeing that she had ceased firing, demanded, "Have you struck your colors?" "I have not yet begun to fight," was the answer, and Commodore Jones, with his own hands, lashed the ships together.

Then for nearly three hours ensued a most desperate battle. All but four of the *Richard's* guns were useless, while those of the enemy were serviceable, and, fired at such close range, reduced her interior to ruins. The deck, which was supported by but a few futtocks, was, however, under the control of the Americans, who commanded that of the enemy and drove them all below, throwing hand grenades among them, exploding their ammunition and setting fire to the ship twelve times.

At ten o'clock it was discovered that the *Richard* was sinking, but by liberating the one hundred prisoners and placing them at the pumps, she was kept afloat with her hold half full of water. At half-past ten the *Serapis* struck, Captain Pearson hauling down the colors himself, as his men refused to expose themselves to the fire of the *Richard's* tops. But all danger was not over; the *Richard*, having been on fire all through the action, was in danger of an explosion from the powder magazine, as well as of sinking, and when day dawned she was abandoned, sinking at ten. The *Serapis* had lost her mainmast, but was after much exertion taken to Holland with the *Scarborough*, the fleet not reaching port for two weeks. During the battle the *Richard* received no assistance from the *Vengeance*, and the few shots fired by the *Alliance* did more harm than good, as they struck the *Richard*; but after this cruise the *Alliance* passed under the command of Captain John Barry, and in 1781 accomplished some of the notable captures of the war. The *Atalanta*, twenty guns, and the *Trepassy*, fourteen guns, were fought by her at the same time. Captain Barry was dangerously wounded and carried below. Finding that the men were disheartened from the number of killed and wounded, the disabled state of the sails and rigging, and the lack of wind, one of the officers went to ask the captain if the colors should be struck. "No," said he, "and if the ship cannot be fought without me, I will be carried on deck." And so he was, the two ships of the enemy striking at the same time.

In this year occurred the battle between the *Trumbull*, Captain Nicholson, and the *Watt*, which was, with the exception of that between the *Bon Homme Richard* and the *Serapis*, the most bloody conflict of the Revolution.

To the officer who opened the war, Captain Manly, of the *Lee*, belongs also the distinction of closing it, by an arduous and brilliant chase, in which the *Hague*, of which he was captain, escaped from four of the enemy's ships in the West Indies. After being for a considerable time under the fire of their guns, he succeeded in getting the ship off the sand bank where she was grounded, and hoisting Continental colors at the mast-head, fired thirteen guns as a farewell defiance.

In looking back over the events of the war, it is, after all, more of the individuals that we think than of the ships: Talbot, of Rhode Island, fighting absolutely alone on the deck of the *Hawk*; gallant Nicholson, on the *Trumbull*; cool and intrepid Rathbone quietly capturing two men-of-war and six other vessels with cargoes worth \$1,000,000 from a fleet of a hundred and fifty ships; in the midst of a fog generous Weeks of the *Reprisal*, setting at liberty the Irish ship, saying that he was sure the Irish would never distress the Americans; knightly Biddle, giving up his cabin to his small-pox stricken sailors, and last, but not least, the brave and skilful sailor of the *Bon Homme Richard* who crept out along her mainyard, at the risk of his life, and by the light of the moon, threw those hand-grenades into the *Serapis* which turned the tide of battle, and that sturdy sergeant of marines who was found at the close of the battle between the *Congress* and the *Royal Savage*, lying in the netting at the foot of the bowsprit. Both his legs were broken, but his musket was loaded, and as he huzzaed for the victory he exclaimed, "If they have broken my legs, my hands and heart are still whole."

We, Daughters of the American Revolution, live in times of peace. They are also times of change. Our magnificent guns would not burst at the first discharge, nor would there be danger that the sides of the stately *Indiana* would be carried away, or that the beautiful *Minneapolis* would have

to wait for a favorable breeze. But these are external changes. The heart, the soul of the Navy remains the same, and the officers and men of to-day are worthy successors of those of the Revolution, the cool heads, stout arms and brave hearts are still there.

FLORENCE MONFORT GHEEN.

THE PRISON SHIPS.

THE appointment by the National Society of Daughters of the American Revolution of a committee whose object is to raise a monument to the memory of the martyrs of the Prison Ships, calls attention to a matter of history, which for some strong reason, has never received more than passing mention from historians and chroniclers of the Revolutionary War.

It is now more than one hundred and twenty years since the battle of Long Island was fought, and four thousand or more prisoners fell into the hands of the British. As none were exchanged, their disposition became a serious question. At first churches and unoccupied public buildings were converted into temporary prisons, but as the numbers of captives increased, the transports then lying in New York harbor, which had brought supplies and recruits from England, were utilized, and the prisoners consigned to the care of the notorious Cunningham, who afterwards met a criminal's death on the scaffold, and who confessed to having hung and abused his victims in every conceivable manner.

This fleet comprised the transports *Whitby*, *Falmouth*, *Hunter*, *Shomboli*, *Scorpion*, *Prince of Wales*, *Good Hope* and *Old Jersey*, or "Old Hell," as she was named by the unfortunates confined in her hold.

This latter was a sixty-four gun ship of the regular British navy, which had been permanently disabled in an engagement with the French Navy. In April, 1778, she was dismantled and anchored in Wallabout Bay near the site of the present Navy Yard. Her port-holes were sealed, four apertures twenty inches square for the admission of air were cut in her sides, heavy iron bars so fastened over these as to prevent escape:

and here between decks eleven hundred men were confined at one time, in a space so small they were forced to sleep with legs and arms over each other, and only able to move by simultaneous action. Upon the floor was a filth deposit of four inches. The food supplied the prisoners had been condemned as unfit for use in the British Navy, and was so limited in quantity as to aggravate the pangs of starvation. With insufficient clothing, without fire or light or medical attendance; suffering from small-pox, yellow fever, measles and gangrened wounds, the poisoned air filled with the groans of the sick and dying, and curses of the wretches maddened by suffering, without the stimulus and excitement of battle, yet doomed to a certain and horrible death, eleven thousand of these noble martyrs perished upon this one ship alone, while the total mortality reached the appalling figure of twenty thousand—a loss said to have equalled the list of killed on all the battlefields of the Revolutionary War.

It is related that each morning the prisoners were brought on deck and given a tantalizing glimpse of the fresh green country, and a taste of God's free gifts, air and sunshine. They were offered liberty, clothing and food if they would enlist under the English flag; but of all these thousands it is recorded that only one man yielded to the temptation, and he is said to have been a foreigner. In a diary kept by one of the survivors, and now preserved in the Long Island Historical Society, are found many touching incidents of their sufferings; vivid pen pictures of an endurance the world has never seen surpassed. In a letter left by them as a sacred legacy to posterity is written these words: "If you are victorious, and our country emerges free and independent from the contest in which she is now engaged, but the end of which we are not permitted to see, *bury us in her soil*, and engrave our names on the monument you shall erect over our bones, as victims who willingly surrendered their lives as the price paid for your liberties, and our departed spirits will never murmur, or regret the sacrifice we made to obtain for you the blessings you enjoy."

The account of the heroic sufferings of these brave men awakened sympathy in England, and was the cause of stirring debates in Parliament and the subject of indignant protest

from General Washington and American patriots, but nothing was accomplished towards their relief during the seven years of the war.

Since 1792 various attempts have been made to raise a fitting monument to the memory of these martyred heroes. Again and again memorials have been presented to Congress, to meet with no response. Finally the bones, exposed by the encroachments of the sea upon their shallow graves, were gathered by a charitable citizen of Brooklyn, and buried in ground subsequently sold for taxes; later they were reinterred in their final resting place in a brick vault in Fort Greene Park.

In all the grand work already accomplished by the Daughters of the American Revolution nothing has ever before been presented to them as a direct appeal from their hero ancestors for recognition and remembrance.

Therefore, in response to this quoted letter from the martyrs of the Prison Ships, let their descendants see to it that their memory is secured for all time by the speedy erection of a suitable monument, and where others have failed, let the sacred trust be fulfilled by the women whose freedom is a legacy bought, in part, by their blood.

FRANCES PARSONS EDWARDS.

THE "LADY GRIZELDA."

A ROMANCE OF THE REVOLUTION.

ONE of the romances growing out of war time was told me the other day.

The War of the Revolution was not all grimness and terror. There were light and dainty touches from Cupid's hand in that conflict, and many love stories may be told of that time.

It was a white-haired old lady who told me this little romance of a brave young North Carolinian and his sweetheart.

No relic in the collection of colonial and revolutionary souvenirs displayed at the loan exhibit on Washington's birthday given in St. Louis on the 22d of February, was more interesting from one point of view, at least, than a certain dress.

It was a stiff flounced brocade, made in colonial style, the filmy lace on it just as the wearer had left it, more than a hundred years ago.

Fastened on the skirt was a photograph copied from an old miniature. It bore the words, "Grizelda Gilchrist," and the dates of her birth, marriage and death.

There was a bewitching sweetness in that fair girlish face.

My friend with the snowy hair, noticing my interest, told me that she was the granddaughter of the beautiful Grizelda.

"There is a tradition," she said, "and it is the only point in her ancestral history not authenticated, that somewhere in the fifteenth century, when many of the convents in France were pillaged, a soldier bold, stole a little French nun from her secluded cell. He took her under one arm, and the gold candle-sticks that he had appropriated from the altar under the other, and made his escape. He married the nun, and took her to his own land, England.

"The first descendant, of whom we have accurate information, married a rich Scotch Laird. Their child was the Grizelda Gilchrist of whom we know.

"When Grizelda was a young child, her father came to America. In a spirit of jest, on account of her dainty and imperious ways, the little girl was called 'Lady Grizelda' instead of 'Mistress Grizelda.' Ever afterwards she was the 'Lady Grizelda' to all.

"Thomas Gilchrist settled in the town of Philadelphia, where he added to his already well-filled coffers. He was no inconsiderable personage in his town, and the 'Lady Grizelda' grew up to be one of the most admired of Philadelphia's daughters.

"After General Clinton, who succeeded General Howe, was ordered from Philadelphia, and the city evacuated, the citizens gave a ball, to which many of the young officers were invited.

"Upon this occasion the Lady Grizelda wore that brocaded silk dress, only, doubtless, there were strings of pearls around her white throat, diamond stars in her hair, and satin slippers on her dainty feet.

"Thomas Gilchrist was very proud of his beautiful daughter as they entered the ball room. It is said that there was but one person in that glittering assemblage whom he considered

sufficiently eligible for the Lady Grizelda to bestow even a passing glance.

"This was a British officer of rank and wealth, who had asked that he might formally pay his addresses with the hope of winning her hand.

"In reply to his suit Grizelda said, 'What, would ye have me a turn-coat, who would go over to the enemy?'

" 'Not a turn-coat, Mistress Grizelda, but a Red-coat and lady of rank,' the officer replied.

"Grizelda had eyes but for one person, however. This was a young North Carolina captain, six feet two inches tall, handsome, and but twenty-one years old. He was the object of admiring attention. His courage had brought him into notice at the battles of Eutaw Springs and Germantown. In the latter battle he received a wound in the cheek, the bullet knocking out some of his teeth. He spat the bullet and teeth out of his mouth and resumed his duties. This incident is recorded in history.

"The young man came from that famous Mecklenburg county in North Carolina, where the Alexanders, Grahams, McKnights and others, signed the first Declaration of Independence, called the Mecklenburg Declaration.

"The 'Lady Grizelda' declared that the only person whom she cared to meet was the 'young North Carolina captain who catches British bullets in his mouth and spits them out.' Of course, the introduction took place, and it was not long before the hero of Germantown and Eutaw was captured.

"When Thomas Gilchrist found out the state of things, it is recorded that he said some ugly words in spite of the fact that he was a good Presbyterian, and descended from a Covenanter.

" 'A penniless young captain from the South aspiring to the hand of my daughter!' he exclaimed. 'The idea is preposterous.'

"The 'Lady Grizelda' did not fade away as most heroines are supposed to do on such interesting occasions, but she told her father with a caress that had never before failed to melt the old gentleman's heart, that, 'if she could not see her lover in her father's house, that she would have to do so elsewhere.'

"Then it was that Thomas Gilchrist decided that the only

thing that was left for to do was to shut his daughter up. For several weeks the fair Grizelda was a prisoner in her own room. That she was not a 'patient Grizelda' is proved by her conduct.

"'Love laughs at locksmiths.' This old saying was true in the case of these lovers.

There was an exchange of tender letters, and, as the old gentleman remained obdurate, it was decided that, when the Continental troops were to leave Philadelphia, Grizelda would leave with her North Carolina captain.

"On the eventful night Grizelda made her escape from her father's house, entered a chaise, which her lover had waiting for her, and left home and friends for him.

"At break of day they stopped at a small town, where a clergyman was aroused, who performed the marriage ceremony that made them one.

"'Do you know what I have done?' The young officer in the Continental Army exclaimed, as he clasped his bride to his heart. 'For the first time in my life I have turned my back to the enemy. I hear that your father is in hot pursuit.'

"'And do you know what I have done?' Grizelda said, softly. 'Tradition says that one of my ancestors tucked a little French nun under one arm and a pair of gold candlesticks under the other, and ran off with them. I'—and she looked up at him with tenderness in her eyes that in a long and happy married life never faded from them—'I have run off with a captain in the Continental Army, six feet two inches tall, and I did not forget about the candlesticks.'

"With a saucy smile she drew a box from beneath her cloak. The contents of that box afterwards served the young couple a good purpose, until the fast accumulating honors and prosperity of the young officer made even the pardon of old Thomas Gilchrist unnecessary for their welfare."

"Is that all?" I said, as the old lady finished.

"No, not all," she replied, with a sweetness that reminded me of the expression of the "Lady Grizelda."

"They still live. I, myself, in another age, am part of them. Our ancestors do not die, but live and speak in us."

MARY POLK WINN.

WHAT ARE WE DOING AND CHAPTER WORK.

[The following announcement will show what a beautiful service the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter has inaugurated.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

At a special meeting of the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter of New York, D. A. R., held March 16th, and again at the annual meeting of March 25th—the resolution being introduced on each occasion by Mrs. Fay Pierce, chairman of the Chapter Committee for Saving Fraunces Tavern, New York—it was voted that the Chapter should annually commemorate, by a reception to its Regent and by exercises appropriate to the day, the inauguration in New York on April 30, 1789, of General George Washington as the first President of the United States.

Since this event was the climax and crown of all American history that went before it, and as the occasion will be the annual reception by the Chapter to its Regent, it is hoped that it will call out the largest Chapter attendance of the year, and that many members will bring their friends.

The celebration will be held on Saturday afternoon, April 30th, in the beautiful "Palm Room" suite of the Hotel St. Andrew, corner Boulevard and Seventy-second street, which the patriotism of the proprietor has generously placed at the service of the Chapter from three to six o'clock.

Through the cordial coöperation of the Historian of the Chapter, Mrs. Charles R. Treat, the first half of the order of exercises for the occasion will consist of the interesting ancestral papers and national music intended by her for a "Historic and Social Afternoon" of earlier date. Her program will begin promptly at quarter after three and will last one hour. The celebration proper will then open with "Hail, Columbia,"

the national song written in 1798 as a special tribute to Washington; a description of his inauguration will be read, and the reception to our beloved Regent will follow.

Members wishing to invite their friends can obtain admission cards for them from the chairman at fifty (50) cents each on or before April 27th.

Members and guests will kindly present their invitation cards at the door.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements.

EVA DOUGLAS WISE,

April 18, 1898.

Chairman.

RECEPTION.

ON Friday, April 22d, Mrs. Isaac Ferris Lloyd, of 33 West Seventieth street, gave an elegant and unique reception to Miss Vanderpoel, Regent of the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, which was a complete surprise to her and the large number of members present. Mrs. Lloyd's spacious and beautiful drawing-room was a bower of palms and flowers, and the dining-room a veritable "poem of spring." The decorations of the tables were white roses and maiden-hair ferns, which blended exquisitely with the rich sheen of satin and silver under the soft light of fairy lamps of a pale green hue. The great globe-like silver urn from which coffee was served, was often used when General Washington was the guest of Mrs. Lloyd's famous ancestor, Mayor Schumacher, of Philadelphia, whose father was also a distinguished mayor in colonial days. Mrs. Lloyd received with the Regent, Miss Vanderpoel, assisted by the First and Second Vice-Regents, Mrs. B. S. Church and Miss de Peyster; Mrs. A. G. Mills, Secretary; Mrs. C. R. Treat, Historian, and Mesdames L. G. Quinlin and J. W. Boothby, of the Executive Council. In the tea room Miss Montgomery's friends were Miss Morgan and Miss Shoup, of Washington, D. C., and the Misses Mills, Hazen and Wooten, Daughters of the Chapters.

At five o'clock Mrs. Lloyd, with Miss Vanderpoel at her side, took her place at a table which had hitherto been mysteriously

veiled, asking the attention of the guests assembled, and addressed them in these impressive and graceful words:

Madam Regent and Members of the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter: I would be lacking in courtesy and kindly hospitality if I failed to express my gratification that so large a representation of the Chapter has accepted the invitation to meet our Regent here to-day, and the pleasure given me by your presence in my home.

Aside from the feeling of hospitality, I had another motive in wishing to bring together at this time, and in this place, the officers and members of the Chapter.

I had the pleasure of attending the recent Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, held in the city of Washington, which resulted in the election of Mrs. Daniel Manning as President General, largely due I think to the labors and devotion of the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter.

In a recent visit to the city of Philadelphia (a city crowded with memories of important events of the revolutionary period of our country), I made what might be termed a pilgrimage to the house in which the Flag of our Country was made, under the supervision of General Washington.

It occurred to me that if I could secure a piece of wood from this venerable house, which is 216 years old, I would insert it in a gavel, and present it to our Regent as a token of personal regard, to be used at the meetings of the Chapter. This I have succeeded in accomplishing. The wood was cut from a rafter in the house, and was given to me by the present owner of the property, and is therefore authentic.

The framed picture which accompanies the gavel shows the room where the flag was made, and the illuminated border with the Washington coat-of-arms tells the story.

The labor has been one of great interest to me, and I hope will merit and receive the approval of our dear Regent, Miss Vanderpoel, in whose hands I now place them.

Mrs. Lloyd then removed a filmy veil which covered the table and disclosed a handsome leather case marked with Miss Vanderpoel's name. The picture was a fine copy of the "Origin of the Flag." The case, upon being opened, exhibited a superb ivory and silver gavel of chaste design from the Gorham Manufacturing Company, in the handle of which was most artistically set the precious piece of historic wood. About the head of the gavel was a silver plate bearing the inscription: "Presented to Mary Van Buren Vanderpoel, First Regent of the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, D. A. R." The handle bore another plate inscribed: "Presented by Nina

Tilghman Lloyd and Lillian Tilghman Montgomery." The picture was surrounded by a broad mat, at the top of which were our former and present flags crossed, the Washington coat-of-arms and this legend: "The wood inlaid in the gavel was taken from the home of Betsey Ross, in Philadelphia, who made the first American flag, from a pencil drawing furnished by Washington in 1776. The design had its origin in the Washington coat-of-arms bearing date 1552." The whole picture was surrounded by a beautiful gold frame in colonial style. Miss Vanderpoel, quite overcome, responded in a few heart-felt words of praise and appreciation, and was immediately surrounded, as was Mrs. Lloyd, by a crowd of enthusiastic women, loud in their praises, congratulations and applause. Among the distinguished guests invited were Mrs. Daniel Manning, President General (who sent a beautiful letter of regret and congratulation which was read by Mrs. Mills); Mrs. Belden, State Regent; Miss Forsyth, Vice-President General; Mrs. E. H. Walworth, Mrs. James Wynkoop, of Kingston; the Chaplain, Rev. C. R. Treat, all of whom were present. The occasion was one of the most brilliant which has ever called the Chapter together since its organization, and the hospitality and generosity of Mrs. Lloyd and Miss Montgomery will long remain a happy memory of a notable event in the history of the Chapter.

CELEBRATION ON FEBRUARY TWENTY-SECOND, AT CRAIGIE HOUSE, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

I AM sure readers of the Magazine will rejoice to know that an eloquent speech delivered here on the twenty-second has done much to advance the National University cause. The gifted orator Colonel Albert Cox, did not appeal in vain to the hearts of the large audience assembled in Craigie House to honor the anniversary of Washington's natal day. Colonel Cox dwelt very touchingly and earnestly upon the fact that it was the women of the land, the Daughters of the American Revolution, who, taking the work after the lapse of many years, were striving to complete a cherished scheme of the great

Washington's far-seeing brain. Armed, he said, by motives of purest patriotism, success was already secure. He proved with logical force the preëminent strength and power of that nation whose people were educated. Washington, who knew this, felt in his large heart the ardent desire to establish for his countrymen a grand national university. Mrs. Boyd, Vice-President of the National University Association, spoke after Colonel Cox had concluded. Her few remarks, well chosen, were received with marked enthusiasm. Many names were enrolled upon the Secretary's list, and we confidently expect satisfactory results to follow this beginning.

We, who remained at home perforce, since all could not attend Congress at Washington, found solace for this deprivation in making the twenty-second a gala day at Craigie House. Both energy and talent being concentrated upon the issue every hope was gratified by the signal success of all arrangements. Living or dead, General Washington can never have received more loving tribute than was accorded to his memory on this occasion. His well-known portrait draped with America's flag, pictures of Governor Greenhalge, G. Brown Goode and of Longfellow, handsomely decorated with D. A. R. colors, made, with palms and flowers, a charming effect within our beautiful hall. The fine artillery band from Ft. McPherson gave national music that stirred the spirit of all present into joining heartily with a ringing chorus.

The presence of Colonel Cook commandant of the post, with his wife, and other ladies and officers from Ft. McPherson, was an agreeable addition to the brilliant assemblage of Atlanta's representative citizens.

Mrs. O'Brian and Mrs. Sheridan being present kindly consented to enchant our senses with songs exquisitely rendered. While the melody still lingered in the air, Dr. Landrum offered a prayer and the Post Chaplain then gave a benediction, after which the crowd dispersed evidently impressed with the significant importance of the occasion.—J. L. B.

CAROLINE SCOTT HARRISON CHAPTER (Indianapolis, Indiana), Daughters of the American Revolution, held an exhibition of the Scribner Collection of Revolutionary Pictures from

April 18th to 23rd. The Chapter was divided into six sections with a chairman and sixteen members in each section, each being responsible for the financial as well as general success of one day. The opening on Monday evening was "first view" night, to which the Colonial Dames and Sons of the American Revolution were invited. Wednesday evening an elaborate musical program was carried out, and Friday night and Saturday afternoon also there were appropriate patriotic musical programs. Notwithstanding the inclement weather and a week full of counter attractions, the exhibit was very popular and well attended. Aside from the interest in the pictures from an historical standpoint, Indianapolis had a very particular interest in the pictures of Fred. C. Yohn, who was a native of this city, and resided here until a short time ago. With part of the proceeds realized from this exhibition a handsome silk flag was purchased and presented to the Second Regiment Indiana National Guards. A silver shield on the pike bore the insignia of the Society with this inscription: "Presented to the Second Regiment Indiana Guards by the Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, May 5, 1898. The flag was a regulation regimental flag, and will be carried by the regiment through the war.—ELIZA GORDON BROWNING, *Historian*.

SPRINGFIELD CHAPTER (Springfield, Ohio) was organized in 1894 by Mrs. Ellen Ludlow Bushnell, wife of Governor Asa S. Bushnell. Mrs. Bushnell is the great-great-granddaughter of Cornelius Ludlow. He was commissioned first mayor of Eastern Battalion, Morris County, N. J., Militia, January 13, 1776. The Chapter has begun the year 1898 with renewed vigor. The officers are as follows: Regent, Mrs. Charles E. Thomas; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Joseph B. Cartwell; Recording Secretary, Miss Anna Hall; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Oscar T. Martin; Treasurer, Miss Elinor Ludlow; Registrar, Miss Eleanor C. Miller; Historian, Miss Mary Cassilly. Washington's birthday was celebrated by a reception, held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar T. Martin, at which many of the Sons of the American Revolution were present. The Daughters wore costumes of a hundred years ago. A very

enjoyable program was given during the evening, in which Mrs. Elwyn D. Plaisted, Miss Kate Cummings, Judge John C. Miller and the Messrs. Bauer participated. Professor Edwin E. Sparks, of the Chicago University, instructor in American history, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. William White Heifer, was present, and made an impromptu address, which was very interesting, on Washington, as a typical Virginian. The souvenirs worn were small busts of Washington festooned with little flags. The Chapter will meet April 19th, the day in our patriotic calendar, "The Battle of Lexington," with our new Regent, Mrs. Charles E. Thomas. Four new members have just been received and many others are becoming interested.—MARY CASSILLY, *Historian*.

DEBORAH SAMPSON CHAPTER (Brockton, Massachusetts).—The first annual meeting of the Deborah Sampson Chapter was held Tuesday evening, January 25, 1898, at the home of Mrs. C. R. Gurney, Green street. Officers elected for the present year are: Mrs. Hettie R. Littlefield, Regent; Mrs. M. E. Page, Vice-Regent; Mrs. C. R. Gurney, Secretary; Mrs. H. F. Sargent, Treasurer; Mrs. C. L. Atwood, Registrar; Mrs. O. H. Lincoln, Historian; Mrs. L. C. Howard, Chaplain. Advisory Board: Mrs. R. C. Boomer, three years; Mrs. Mary Manley, two years; Mrs. H. A. Marshall, one year. The retiring officers' reports chronicled no great achievements during our first year, except the increase in our numbers from the twenty-one charter members to fifty. The growth of our Chapter is largely due to the energetic work of our first Secretary, Mrs. Hettie R. Littlefield, and other members who laid personal glory upon the altar for a larger usefulness. At our organization one year ago, we had present three generations, including a "real" Daughter, Mrs. Lydia French; her father, Asa White, a revolutionary soldier and a hero of Bunker Hill, was born in Weymouth, Massachusetts, June 2, 1762—grandson of Dr. Nathaniel and Ruth White. He enlisted from Roxbury, Massachusetts; was present at the execution of Major Andre, a British spy. We felt that this "real" Daughter was the connecting link between our Chapter and those noble men and women who made it possible under the guidance of our

Heavenly Father for us to enjoy all the blessings and privileges of this day—God, country and liberty—and wishing to confer upon her the highest honor possible, we voted on that day (as there is no ruling of the National Board that prevents such honors being conferred by the Chapters) to enroll Mrs. French as Honorary Regent of the Deborah Sampson Chapter, and proceeded, as the vote signifies, to take the necessary steps to bring this about. In this act, beginning with our first opportunity “to perpetuate the memory and spirit of the men and women who achieved American independence,” to foster true patriotism and love of country” objects of our Chapter. Historic wood from the house of Deborah Sampson-Gannett was presented to our Chapter by her grandson, Mr. Benj. Gannett, now living upon the old homestead, with which to frame our charter. Very much of the foundation work comes into this second year, but with our new Regent, Mrs. Hettie R. Littlefield, the outlook is very bright, and we hope soon to have our charter formally presented in its new frame, so illustrious, with a suitable inscription upon it commemorative of Deborah Sampson. We feel very proud, and justly so, of the name selected by Mrs. R. C. Boomer (our first Vice-Regent) for our Chapter, and it is our delight to honor it above all others in Chapter work. Modest and unassuming, it ever demands our love and imitation in all that is laudable and virtuous in the promotion of general good. We look back with pleasure upon one meeting last year when fourteen of our Chapter took a barge ride to Sharon, Massachusetts, the 29th of May, to decorate the grave of this distinguished character. This year, under Mrs. Littlefield, we look for a wider interest in the Daughters and their work. We are to decorate all the revolutionary soldiers’ graves in Brockton—sixty-two. Already she has placed before the Chapter educational work for the youth, with the result that at the first meeting over which she presided the motion was carried to offer a prize of ten dollars in gold to the local High School scholars for the best essay upon Revolutionary Women and their aid in establishing American independence. The Historian feels that she will not lack for material the present year with which to make her reports, and hopes for a pleasant interchange in the AMERICAN MONTHLY in

"What Are We Doing and Chapter Work."—OLIVE H. LINCOLN, *Historian*.

JANE DOUGLAS CHAPTER.—Washington's birthday was celebrated by the Jane Douglas Chapter (Dallas, Texas), in the spacious parlors of the Central Christian Church. The committee, of which Mrs. G. W. Foster was chairman, decorated the handsome suite with flags and bunting, arranging graceful folds and festoons wherever drapery could be placed to advantage. Washington's portrait was hung conspicuously just over the improvised stage placed in the wide doorway between the rooms, the brilliant colors rippling down the door-frame and reaching across the beautiful grill work in artistic convolutions. Dainty souvenir cards in the shape of white hatchets, bowed with red and blue ribbons, and bearing the program upon the blade, were handed the guests at the entrance. "America" was sung by Mrs. A. V. Lane, Misses Morgan and Kate Yocum, and Messrs. Eberle, Henry and Henderson, Miss Jones at the piano. Following was a paper, "Washington's Boyhood," by Miss Yocum, Secretary of the Chapter. The paper gave a vivid picture full of shimmering lights and soft shades of the boyhood of our country's deliverer and first President. Miss Yocum has a most facile pen guided by a well stored mind, a clever wit and graceful diction. After the "Star-Spangled Banner," came "Washington as a Man," by Miss Chandler. This was quite unusual, being given without notes and was a just and beautiful tribute to the honored general and statesman before whose portrait the speaker stood. "Unto Thee, O the God of Our Fathers," a hymn dedicated to the Daughters of the American Revolution, by Miss Forsyth, of New York, was next rendered, following which was "Rhyme of the Fiddle Strings," read by Miss Alexander. The "rhyme" is a touching and beautiful poem by Mrs. Virginia Quitman McNealus, of Dallas, commemorating February 22, 1789, when Mount Vernon was

"A human habitation

With its portals open wide

To its old time friends and neighbors,

From the hills and country side.

There is Mistress Sally Fairfax,
And pretty Nellie Custis;
Sweet Mistress Betty Cary,
Ah! the lovely Kitty Duer,
And Annie Aylett's stately form.
'Twas thus Mount Vernon's Regents met—
A hundred years ago—
Patch and powder and silken gowns and swords of burnished steel.
Now silence covers all things
Where History's built a shrine,
For old Potomac guards the key
While the dancers take their rest."

After the reading, Miss Flateau closed the program with a violin solo. Refreshments and a thoroughly social hour followed.

WARREN CHAPTER (Monmouth, Illinois).—I remember, having been born and bred in Puritan New England, an old adage that was constantly dinned into my childish ears, "That children should be seen and not heard," and this to the Historian seems particularly applicable to Warren Chapter, as this organization has not yet reached its first birthday, much less, the age of fluent speech. The Chapter is not anything, if not precocious, consequently it began talking very early. This Chapter was organized in April, 1897, beginning with twelve members; it now numbers twenty-six, with other applications pending, and many more who are waiting to learn more definitely concerning their ancestry before joining. There are within the membership several descendants of those who came over in the Mayflower, notably, Governor Carbey, Miles Standish, John Howland, Jane Cooke and others; besides having two members whose ancestors were here before the coming of the Mayflower, they having settled at Fort Tennaquid, on the coast of Maine, in 1607. This settlement is known in history as the Jamestown of New England. The Chapter has not undertaken any special work, but is intensely interested in all that pertains to the restoration and preservation of historic places and things. The meetings are held monthly, at which time a regular literary program is carried out; the members have taken up the study of the history of the Colonies

as they organized, and they find it interesting and instructive. The Chapter has had no public functions, with the exception of a very informal program on Flag Day, June 14, 1897, at the home of the Regent. Quite early in the summer one of the members gave a very pretty reception to a visiting Daughter from the Chicago Chapter, which was greatly enjoyed by those privileged to be present. On "Forefathers' Day," December 22, another member invited the Chapter "to spend the afternoon and take tea" in good old New England style. A brief program suited to the day was rendered and the occasion will long be remembered as being the first time in the history of the locality of a similar celebration of the day. It is hoped in days to come that the Chapter will be able to make a much better showing of work done, to further the objects of the organization.—SUSANNAH ISABELLE WEBSTER, *Historian*.

QUEQUECHAN CHAPTER.—Mrs. George L. Richards, of Prospect street, entertained the Quequechan Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Fall River, on Wednesday, April 12. The literary exercises were of an interesting character and consisted of the reading of a will of Thomas Borden by his great-great-granddaughter, Miss Bessey Borden; a patriotic poem by Miss Eates and a sketch of the revolutionary services of Deborah Sampson and of her life after the war. Mrs. and Miss Dodge gave some fine selections on the piano. The Regent, Miss Mary L. Holmes, presented the Chapter with a gavel brought from Mount Vernon. A ruler made from wood taken from the old Hancock House in Boston was presented to the Chapter by Mrs. C. W. L. Davol, the Historian. The wood was taken from the house by her father at the time it was demolished in 1863. Had the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution been in existence then this historic home might have been preserved. The usual social hour with refreshments followed. This closes the regular meetings of the season, although some patriotic work is planned for the coming months. This year has added interest and members to the Chapter. An entertainment for the Daughters and their friends will be held Friday evening, April 22, at which Miss Elizabeth Porter Gould will speak on the two Dorothis.

BALTIMORE CHAPTER.—The regular meeting of the Baltimore Chapter was held on the afternoon of February 24 at their rooms, corner of Cathedral and Preston streets, which, in honor of the twenty-second of February, so lately past, were decorated with silk flags, while the walls were draped with the Maryland colors, yellow and black. Although the Regent, Mrs. Pembroke Thom, and several of the other officers, who were attending the Continental Congress, then in session at Washington, were very much missed, the meeting was a particularly enjoyable one. As ours is an eminently practical Chapter, the regular business was first transacted. And just here I should like to mention a most pleasant episode which confirms what I have gleaned from the pages of the AMERICAN MONTHLY and have always known of our particular Chapter, that the Daughters of the American Revolution, however their delegates in time past may have differed in the National Congresses, live in unbroken harmony at home. In the absence of the Regent, Mrs. John Thomson Mason presided. After the unfinished business had been completed, Mrs. Mason said there was one subject she wished to bring before the Chapter. For the second time in the history of the Baltimore Chapter the office of Chapter Regent had been made vacant by the election of that lady to the position of State Regent, and as the Constitution and by-laws make no provision for such a contingency, she thought it would be well to take action at once. Here she was interrupted by a member of the Board of Managers, who said the solution of the question was a very simple one, as the Corresponding Secretary General had been consulted and had given her decision that in such a case the Vice-Regent should preside at all meetings until the November elections, unless it was thought best to bring the matter before the Chapter. Mrs. Mason replied that while she thanked the ladies of the Board for their kind forethought, she wished the question decided by the Chapter, and the hearty vote confirming the decision of the Corresponding Secretary showed conclusively the desire of the Chapter to see her in the Chair. A miniature portrait of Mrs. James K. Polk was then presented to the Chapter by Mrs. Mary A. E. Cadden, *nee* Guichard, who

had inherited it from her grandmother, a life-long friend of Mrs. Polk. Old portraits are always fascinating, and the presentation of Mrs. Polk's at this time was particularly appropriate, as the historical paper for the day treated of the Mecklenburg Declaration, the first of whose signers was Colonel Thomas Polk. This paper was written by Mrs. Frederick Tyson, the present owner of an authentic copy of that famous paper, the original document having been destroyed. This most delightful meeting closed with an informal tea, Miss Elizabeth Thompson presiding at a table decorated with tulips and set with old china.—M. ALICE SMITH, *Historian*.

SAN FRANCISCO CHAPTERS CELEBRATE.—February 22, 1898, George Washington's Birthday, was celebrated in San Francisco by the Daughters of the American Revolution, the "Sequoia," "Puerto del Oro" and "California" Chapters joining and giving a reception and tea in Century Hall, 1215 Sutter street. The handsome hall was beautifully decorated with flags, and a large portrait of "The Father of His Country" occupied a conspicuous place on the wall. Several hundred cards of invitation had been sent out, and a patriotic interest was manifest in the enthusiastic gathering, the commodious auditorium being taxed to its limit. The Chapter Regents received guests, and many members attended without their hats, assisting in cordially greeting and entertaining visitors. Mrs. A. S. Hubbard, Regent of Sequoia Chapter, read a graceful welcome breathing patriotism in every line and an earnest sympathy with the plans and work of this National organization. Two excellent solos were contributed by Malcolm Frazer, which were greatly enjoyed by an appreciative audience. A reading by Mrs. Langstroth, artistically given, was intensely humorous and caused much merriment. Instead of the historic account of the surrender of Cornwallis, was an exaggerated description given by a negro who claimed to have been an eye-witness, elaborating even to the beheading of the British General by Washington himself. Refreshments were handsomely served in an adjoining room, where a stringed orchestra played sweet music during the afternoon. The affair was a grand success, and will long be remembered with pleas-

ure both by guests and members. Such occasions cultivate friendly relations with the several Chapters, foster patriotism, and invite public interest in a Society which is steadily increasing in membership throughout our country.—ELIZABETH STARK CAMERON WILLIAMS.

HUNTINGTON CHAPTER.—The first open meeting of Huntington Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Hawley. A large company was present to partake of the splendid feast of social, intellectual and patriotic luxuries which the Chapter provided so abundantly. Upon entering the house the guest seemed to find himself transported into a realm as unique as it was charming. Gorgeous decorations of National colors greeted the eye in all directions. There were big flags and little flags, heavy and light draperies of bunting deftly festooned in every room and blending their artistic and bright effects with beautiful flowers and elegant apartments. To add to the spirit of the occasion, there were touches of revolutionary times depicted in the way of colonial costumes and other appropriate features which seemed as pleasing suggestions of the forefathers. After the hundred guests were comfortably seated, Mrs. W. W. Hawley, the Chapter's Regent, extended a welcome to all, and called the attention of the assembly to the fact that the Daughters had provided their friends with this open meeting in celebration of the one hundred and twenty-third anniversary of the battle of Lexington, and that a program would be rendered. With Miss Moore at the piano, every one was asked to join in the singing of "America," and never was that patriotic old air sung with greater zest. Mrs. W. T. Wells then read a story about "A Cup of Tea," which described incidents in the conflict at Lexington, and told how Mrs. Sanderson found in her house a wounded Britisher, whom she treated humanely and prevented her husband from murdering when he first found the wounded man in the house. Years afterward the brave and tender woman received a chest of tea "from the British officer for whom an American woman once made a cup of tea." The narrative was intensely inter-

esting and was excellently read. The next number was a piano trio played by Miss Moore, Miss Allman and Mrs. F. M. B. Windle. The piece was a fantasia and introduced some of the airs from *Norma*, which seemed to partake of the martial effect sufficiently to almost induce some in the house to "go on the march," and imagine they could hear a trumpet and drum. This number was artistically rendered and wonderfully enjoyed. Miss Rose H. Foreman read a patriotic paper, which was a climax of the evening. The historical data, covering a period leading up to and including the Revolution, was read with such elegant diction, by Miss Foreman, that it sounded like a finished oration. The paper fairly teemed with "Liberty and Freedom," and with the emphasis given by the Reader, seemed to electrify the crowd until it was hard to suppress signs of patriotic emotion. At the conclusion of the program Miss Foreman was congratulated by nearly every one present. R. G. Mitchell closed the program with an effective rendition of the "Star-Spangled Banner." If the crowd was lacking in the feeling of "love of country," the want was fully supplied by this number, and the applause was enthusiastic. The remainder of the evening was given to general sociability. The touches of '76 could be seen everywhere, the service in the dining-room being especially attractive on account of the suggestion of colonial days by Misses Edith Hawley, Pearl Lesh and Mary and Mabel Hawley, whose powdered hair, white dresses, with red and blue trimming, made them of the Martha Washington type and as "sweet as peaches." Paul Taylor, Randolph Griffith and Inez Bodiger were in colonial costumes and received. Some of the committees to whom the guests owed so much for the pleasure of the evening were: Decorations—Mrs. J. T. Alexander, Mrs. E. T. Taylor, and Miss Dessie Moore. Refreshments—Mrs. E. L. Griffith, Mrs. W. C. Windle, Mrs. H. S. Wells, and Mrs. W. S. Kelly. Music—Miss Dessie Moore. Actuated by love of country, this organization is destined to become more and more useful in the cultivation of American patriotism. Huntington is the better for possessing a Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

SUNBURY CHAPTER.—At a meeting of the Sunbury Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, held April 11, 1898, the following minute was adopted:

"The members of the Chapter having heard with great regret of the enforced retirement of our beloved State Regent, Mrs. Nathaniel Hogg, desire to place on record an expression of our great appreciation of her efforts for the advancement of the Order in this Commonwealth, for the upbuilding of a spirit of generous patriotism among all our membership, and particularly the friendly interest ever taken in the affairs of our own Chapter. We sincerely hope her husband may speedily be restored to health, and extend to her the assurance of our continued remembrance of her untiring services and many kindnesses.

"*Resolved*, That a copy of this minute be furnished Mrs. Hogg and that it be published in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE."

MRS. A. W. CLEMENT,

MRS. E. C. SCHOCH,

MRS. E. K. COLT,

Committee.

HARRISBURG CHAPTER.—The meeting of the Harrisburg Chapter, held March 4, at Mrs. Francis Wyeth's, brought out the largest attendance in the history of the Chapter, and was exceedingly interesting. Besides the comprehensive and enjoyable report of Miss Pearson, Mrs. Crosman, of Steelton, who was a delegate from Martha Washington Chapter, New York, told of the exciting campaign in that State which ended in victory for Mrs. Daniel Manning. Mrs. A. J. Herr presented the subject of George Washington Memorial, the corner-stone of which the women of the United States propose to lay in Washington, December 14, 1899, the one hundredth anniversary of the death of the Father of His Country. Mrs. L. W. Hall gave a report of the meeting of the Pennsylvania delegation at which Mrs. Roberts, of Philadelphia, was chosen State Regent. The following resolutions were adopted expressive of the Chapter's appreciation of the efforts of Mrs. Nathaniel B. Hogg, of Pittsburg, the retiring State Regent:

"WHEREAS, The honored State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Pennsylvania, Mrs. Nathaniel B. Hogg, has declined a reëlection to the office which for seven years she has filled with so much dignity and honor;

"Resolved, That we, the members of the Harrisburg Chapters, Daughters of the American Revolution, desire to place on record our great regret at losing her from this position. As a State officer, her zeal and wisdom in the beginning of the organization, and her enthusiasm and wise counsel throughout all the years of its existence, have in a notable degree combined to bring the Society up to its present high and prosperous condition. Her noble and patriotic work in the cause of "lineal descent" removed the only element of discord in the organization, and placed it on a solid and honorable foundation. We feel sure we voice the grateful feeling of the Daughters of the Keystone State when we recognize, as we heartily do, the honor shared by our entire membership in the effective work of our retiring State Regent, whose unwearied efforts to carry through, in the Congress of 1894, the famous "lineal amendment clause" resulted in the triumphant success of what will be forever known as the PENNSYLVANIA Amendment to the Constitution of the Daughters of the American Revolution; and further

"Resolved, That our Secretary be instructed to send a copy of these resolutions, signed by our Regent, Vice-Regent, and other Chapter officers, to Mrs. Hogg; also to transcribe them upon the Minute Book of our Chapter, and to send a copy for publication in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE."

RAINIER CHAPTER (Seattle, Washington).—Rainier Chapter was organized in September, 1895, mainly through the efforts of Mrs. J. C. Cole, and too high a tribute cannot be paid to her for her zeal in the work. Mrs. Cole is a native of the ever-patriotic city of Philadelphia. She entered the Society through her maternal grandfather, Thomas S. Smiley, who was a lad of only seventeen years when he entered the Continental Army. Her great-grandfather, Rev. Thomas Smiley, and two of his brothers served in Braddock's campaign. They had a sister massacred by the Indians during that war.

Rev. Thomas Smiley served also in the Revolution, as a private, father and son fighting side by side in the same battalion. It was not until after the war that he entered the Baptist ministry, and spent much of his leisure time in writing an account of the hardships of the war that his descendants might know what those who won our liberty had endured.

The first regular meeting was held at the residence of Mrs. Cole, September 20, and the following charter members were enrolled: Mrs. John C. Cole, Regent; Mrs. John P. Fay, Mrs. John L. Gow, Mrs. George H. Heilbron, Mrs. Daniel Kelleher, Mrs. Samuel J. Kennedy, Mrs. John Leary, Mrs. Gilbert S. Meem, Mrs. Allen P. Mitten, Mrs. William A. Peters, Mrs. John F. Pratt, Mrs. Thomas M. Reed, Mrs. Charles E. Shepard, Mrs. Clarence A. Smith, and Mrs. Robert C. Strudwick. Several names were suggested for the Chapter; finally, on motion of Mrs. Shepard, it was called "Rainier," after the beautiful mountain which raises its snowy crest to a height of 14,519 feet, only sixty miles away. Rainier Chapter is the second one in the State of Washington, and our charter, which was presented to the Chapter December 10, 1895, at the residence of Mrs. Peters, bears the number one hundred and fifty-five. Some time was spent in formulating and discussing the by-laws, and it was the next year before they were finally adopted as drafted by Mrs. Peters.

Our meetings are held the last Tuesday in each month, excepting July and August, at the homes of the members, and the serving of light refreshments at each meeting has done much to promote sociability. Soon after organization Mrs. George W. Bacon, Mrs. George Thompson, and Mrs. Charles H. Rollins were admitted, their papers coming too late to admit them as charter members. Later in the first year of the Chapter's existence Mrs. John Y. Terry, Mrs. Edmund Bowden, Mrs. James B. Howe, and Mrs. W. H. H. Green became members. During the second year Mrs. Charles Clary was transferred from Kansas City, and Mrs. Clarence S. Preston entered the Chapter. Of our charter members two have left the State, and several have been out of the city much of the time. The population of the Pacific coast is largely foreign, and even in our larger cities, numbering some thousands of inhab-

itants, it is more difficult to find members than it would be in an Eastern village of an equal number of hundreds, and where whole families are often members of one Chapter. Yet we feel that there is abundant material in our beautiful city on the "Mediterranean of the Pacific" for a large and flourishing Chapter. We have a "waiting list," and from present prospects our numbers will be largely increased in the near future. Several interesting papers have been read each year. The first paper read in the Chapter was "Reminiscences of Yorktown," by Mrs. Meem, very appropriately read on the anniversary of the surrender of Yorktown, October 19, 1895. Mrs. Shepard read an interesting paper on "Voyages Before Columbus." Mrs. Fay wrote in an entertaining way on "Europe in the Fifteenth Century as an Historical Setting to the Discovery and Settlement of the New World." A revolutionary camp-fire song, describing the battle of Sandusky Plain and the burning at the stake of Colonel Crawford, was read by Mrs. Gow. Early in the second year Mrs. Smith read a very excellent paper on "Columbus." It was an unusually stormy day and few members were present, so Mrs. Smith was asked to read it again at a later meeting, with which she graciously complied. Mrs. Howe read an able paper on "French Colonization," and Mrs. Bowden one on "English Colonization." Other papers are being prepared.

While our membership is hardly large enough for very effective work outside the Chapter, we are not lacking in patriotism, and have done some public work. In January, 1896, a committee consisting of Mrs. Cole, Mrs. Leary, Mrs. Fay, Mrs. Meem, Mrs. Kelleher, and Mrs. Rollins visited the public schools and interested the principals and teachers in asking for a penny collection from the children for the Key Monument. The result was sixty-one dollars, which we think tells plainly of the affection felt for the "Star-Spangled Banner" by the children of our city. We have responded to appeals for subscriptions for patriotic work—for the Mary Washington Monument, for the Cuban Hospital Work, for the Continental Hall Fund, and for the Whitman Monument in our own State. Marcus Whitman, martyr to Indian treachery, was of revolutionary ancestry, and was among the first to

carry the flag into this then (1836) almost unknown country. It is our belief that he saved this large territory from being traded to the British and "added the three stars of Washington, Idaho and Oregon to the flag." It is a cherished project of our present Vice-Regent, Mrs. W. H. H. Green, to erect on "Pioneer Place," a triangular plot in the business center, an equestrian statue of Washington, feeling that the metropolis of the State which bears his beloved name should show him such honor.

In the way of entertainments on patriotic anniversaries, which often tend to arouse enthusiasm in the Society and its work, we have not done so well. The Sons, being older in organization and large in membership, have always taken the initiative in the observance of such occasions and have gallantly invited the Daughters to join them. They hold their annual banquet on Washington's Birthday. Under their auspices Flag Day, coming on Sunday, 1896, was remembered by services in the First Methodist Church, with an excellent address by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Shanklin, now removed to Dubuque, Iowa. On Sunday, July 4, 1897, an interesting and appropriate service was held in the First Presbyterian Church.

To the deep regret of the members of the Chapter, Mrs. Cole was obliged to be absent in the East during the greater part of her second year as Regent. However, she enjoyed the privilege of meeting with the National Congress during her visit. Mrs. Cole's term as Regent having expired by limitation, we feel ourselves fortunate in our successor, Mrs. John Leary, who is the daughter of the late Governor E. P. Ferry, Governor of the Territory for many years and first Governor of the new State of Washington.

We regret exceedingly that the continued illness of our Vice-Regent, Mrs. W. H. H. Green, has prevented her attendance at the meetings for several months, and hope for her speedy recovery. Our Librarian General, Mrs. Gertrude Bascom Darwin, has the thanks of the Historian for a most kind and helpful letter on Chapter work written "for the good of the cause."

Mrs. C. W. Griggs, our genial and popular State Regent, sent personal invitations to the members of Rainier Chapter

to attend a luncheon at her beautiful home in Tacoma on Thursday, February 3. A goodly number of our members accepted the invitation and spent a most charming afternoon. Leaving on the 11.15 "Flyer," on a day spring-like in its balminess, the Seattle Daughters were met at the Tacoma wharf by Mrs. Alexander Todd, of the Mary Ball Chapter, of Tacoma, and conducted to Mrs. Griggs' residence, where a cordial greeting was given them by the hostess and the members of the Mary Ball Chapter who assisted in receiving. A delicious luncheon was served at 1.30, the color scheme of which, from the exquisite china to the bon-bons, was the red, white and blue. In the center of the large round table in the dining-room, reserved for the officers of both Chapters, was a beautiful cut-glass vase filled with fragrant red and white carnations and gracefully entwined with blue ribbon. At each place was a corsage bouquet of red and white carnations daintily tied with a knot of blue ribbon. Smaller tables were placed in the spacious library adjoining the dining-room. A short business discussion being finished, an hour was spent socially and in listening to a vocal solo admirably sung by Mrs. Wagner, Mrs. Griggs' daughter. The announcement was made all too soon that it was time to prepare for the return boat at 4.30. So after singing "America," adieux were said, and amidst the waving of handkerchiefs our Daughters left for home, hoping that many more such pleasant reunions may take place in the future in Seattle as well as Tacoma.—ANGIE E. BURT BOWDEN, *Historian*.

THE FIRST CHECK.—Mrs. William Alvord, the first Regent of Sequoia Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and the present Honorary State Regent for California, sent her check yesterday to Mrs. A. S. Hubbard, the Regent, as her contribution to the Red Cross League. Mrs. Alvord, besides being the first woman in the State to come forward with offers of financial aid, has conferred upon Sequoia Chapter the distinction of having been the first patriotic society to enlist in this noble cause. It will be remembered that Mrs. Alvord was president of the Sanitary Commission in the late Civil War, and her valuable services have never been forgotten.

She is descended from a long line of soldiers, distinguished in the field, and is herself thoroughly imbued with patriotic zeal. Sequoia Chapter will be heard from again, as a special meeting will be called at an early date, at which distinguished speakers will be present, who will address the members on the all-absorbing topic, "What Can Our Society do for the Wounded Soldiers?"

OWASCA CHAPTER (Auburn, New York) was organized April 28, 1897. On the third of February previous Mrs. Julia Porter Osborne, a member of the Irondequoit Chapter, of Rochester, New York, entertained at luncheon at her home in Auburn, fourteen ladies, whose ancestors (in the familiar words of our Constitution) "with unfailing loyalty rendered material aid to the cause of independence." This was the nucleus about which our Chapter was to gather, and no Chapter could have had a more auspicious beginning. A formal meeting was called by our acting Regent, Mrs. Osborne, on the 28th of April. We organized with twenty charter members, three of them being residents of Aurora, New York, one of them, Miss Helen Fairchild Smith, the Dean of Wells College. At this April meeting our officers were elected and a name chosen—Owasca, an Indian name well known in this locality. October 13 the Chapter was again delightfully entertained at the home of our Regent, Mrs. Julia P. Osborne. At this time she presented us with our charter. At a subsequent meeting she had daintily printed copies of our Constitution distributed among the members—another token of her fond desire that this Chapter, which she organized, should be vigorous and enduring.

October 19, the date of the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, has been chosen as our Chapter day. At the October meeting, owing to lack of time for proper preparation, our Historian, Miss Jennie M. Cox, kindly came to the rescue and gave us a vivid account of that noteworthy event. We have been fortunate in having had placed at our disposal the rooms of the Cayuga County Historical Society. Several of our business meetings have been held there, and one literary meeting. For the latter very interesting papers were prepared by

two of our members: one on "The Boston Tea Party," by Mrs. J. Herman Woodruff, and the other on "Our Country's Flag," by Mrs. William Chauncey Yates.

After a lapse of nine months, we find that we have a membership of thirty, four whose application papers are awaiting recognition, and a score or more who are gathering data necessary to admit them. We look to the rapidly approaching visit of our State Regent, Miss Forsyth, to broaden our knowledge of our duties and privileges, and to give us greater inspiration for the coming year, so that this small part of our great country may be the better, for having in its midst, such an organization as the Owasco Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.—ANNA REBECCA ARMSTRONG, *Recording Secretary*.

LUCY JACKSON CHAPTER.—A meeting of the Lucy Jackson Chapter, of Newton, was held Thursday, April 28, at Mrs. Whidden's, Winthrop street, West Newton, at three p. m. Miss Allen, the Regent, presided, and the ladies of the Chapter had the pleasure of listening to two very delightful papers read by Miss Ticknor, Regent of the Abigail Adams Chapter; one gave an account of Miss Ticknor's revolutionary ancestors, and the other was on "Benedict Arnold—Patriot and Traitor." Selections of violin and vocal music were given by Miss Kimberley and Miss Morton. A social hour followed, which was much enjoyed by the members present. The meeting closed with the singing of "America." Before the papers were read the following resolution was unanimously and enthusiastically carried, with instructions to the Corresponding Secretary to forward the same to the President General, Mrs. Manning:

"*Resolved*, That the Lucy Jackson Chapter pledge five hundred dollars toward the gift of a hospital ship to the United States Government, if other Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution and other women's patriotic organizations will co-operate."

The following remarks, introductory to the offering of this resolution, were made by one of the members: "The Daughters of the American Revolution as an association has done

much to foster patriotic sentiment throughout the country, but as yet it has been called upon for no more active, practical work than the placing of historical tablets, preserving ancient landmarks, marking graves of revolutionary soldiers, etc. Now that war is actually upon us, the machinery of our organization is so perfect that we are in excellent condition to do noble work for our country. We cannot all be nurses; only women trained for the work could be of service; others would do more harm than good. There is no woman in this broad land, however, who cannot feel for the sick and wounded soldier, or who would not wish to mitigate his sufferings. To contribute money for that end requires no technical training, and one united effort is always of greater force than many smaller efforts in scattered directions. We number in all between twenty-three and twenty-four thousand women. What a grand work it would be for us to unite our hearts and purses and present the Government with a hospital ship for the use of our brave defenders! The sum required, as we learn from official sources at Washington, is a large one—from \$300,000 to \$500,000. Perhaps this is a greater amount than one organization can raise. But if this be so, why not offer the privilege to the other women's patriotic associations throughout the country of joining with us, and give the Government and army the wonderfully practical support which such a united effort would effect? True, the Government can tax the country and obtain all the ships needful, but the moral effect of such a free gift from so large a number of the women of America can hardly be overestimated. We are a very small Chapter, only seventy-eight members. Can we not pledge such a sum in proportion to our numbers, as would be an inspiration to other Chapters to go and do likewise and even better? Five hundred dollars would be a generous gift from our Chapter. If we can to-day promise that amount, and inform our chiefs at Washington of what we have done and recommend to others, we shall have done our part, and are not responsible for results. But if we do not take the first step, the second cannot follow. We must also bear in mind that our officers at Washington may not think well of the plan, and that the war may be over before such a ship is needed. But

no harm can come of a noble purpose, and strong in that belief, the resolution is recommended to you to-day."

MATTHEW THORNTON CHAPTER (Nashua, New Hampshire) observed Washington's Birthday by a reception in the old colonial house of Colonel W. E. Spalding, who had kindly offered it for the use of the Chapter. The house was built before the Revolution at a place about five miles from this city, but was carefully taken down, each piece numbered, and brought to Nashua and erected near his own house by the present owner, looking exactly as it did on its former site, with the exception of fresh paint and paper. It has been furnished throughout in the antique style of the revolutionary days. The old lanterns, candlesticks and astral lamps are used, but fitted with electric lights to take the place of whale-oil and candles. It is an ideal resort, with its secret stairway, its invaluable collection of silver, pewter and brass candlesticks, old china, paintings and bric-a-brac; and its old-fashioned fireplace, which is fitted with a crane on which hang iron pots and kettles as of old. The fireplace is so large that a man can stand upright in it. Ushers escorted the guests to the receiving party, who represented Mrs. Martha Washington, Mrs. Abigail Adams and Mrs. Dolly Madison, who were very handsomely attired in colonial dress. The members of the Chapter were costumed generally in the times of long ago, with powdered hair and exquisite coiffures. In several instances the costumes were exactly as they were worn by daughters of revolutionary patriots more than one hundred years ago. After viewing the many articles of interest with which the house is fitted, each guest repaired to the long, cheerful kitchen, where the great logs were blazing in the immense fireplace, throwing a bright light on the tables covered with homespun tablecloths of our grandmothers. Here, seated on the old-fashioned settee with its high back, the guests were served with refreshments in the hospitable style of ye olden time, while the music of the orchestra blended with the hum of voices. It was an event long to be remembered.

Matthew Thornton Chapter has offered prizes of \$5 and \$10 to the High School scholars who will write the two best essays

upon "The Cause of the American Revolution."—K. M. THAYER, *Secretary*.

LIBERTY BELL CHAPTER of the Daughters of the American Revolution to-day celebrates its sixth anniversary, and as we partake of the hospitality of one of its members, we sit and review the past and think of what we have done and what we have left undone. The year has truly been uneventful—that is in deeds performed and accomplished. No lasting memorial chimes to our memory, no treasury has been filled, and on this our natal day, we find it at its lowest ebb. But don't be disheartened. The patriotism that is inborn has burnt just as brightly, if not more so, than in years gone by. We have talked and talked; plans immature were shelved for a more proper time—we have sketched the outlines of lasting tributes; we have filled in the details, and our shovels are already taking up the first sod. We are ready for work—ready with eager souls—for we have lots to do. We have a fund to raise for our National Home at Washington, and we Liberty Bell Daughters will be foremost, like our fathers, in patriotic contribution. We have a fund to raise for our own city's honor—Zion Church—the refuge and safety of our Nation's bell, for more than a hundred years has remained unmarked, save for a memorial window, lost to public eye. And we want to make no mean offering, but one that will be an everlasting honor and credit to us Daughters and to our own city. We must not hurry. With a little more time, patience and untiring energy we can raise a befitting emblem of our love and pride. And last, but not least, there is the old Deshley Fort to be bought—a quaint old place with massive doors and little loopholes, with beautiful surroundings, stately trees, a little brook babbling by—all waiting to be reclaimed, restored and made the headquarters of our own Chapter. The roof and walls that sheltered most of our ancestors in times of trouble will then be the peace and quiet of their patriotic daughters. These three architectural specifications and plans are now ready, waiting to be built; and we must dig with untiring hands—years, if so it must be—to accomplish right what our patriotism has willed us to do.

One of the features of the past year has been the social meet-

ings of our Chapter. Where before we were cold and formal, we are now gathered in the hospitable home of each member in turn, warmed with the warmth of their greeting, and fed with the good things of life. Such jolly reunions as they have been! The first social meeting was called at the home of Mrs. Robert James Berger, November 30, 1896, and a most delightful afternoon was spent there. It was a very animated meeting, one delicious bit of news being the proposed Colonial Home. Another item of interest was the Memorial Hall to be built at Washington. A National Home is what the Daughters need. After the business meeting had adjourned a social session was called, the most delightful part of which was the rendering of a piece of music composed by Mr. Edward Iredell and dedicated to the Daughters of the American Revolution. We all felt the honor highly and tendered our thanks to Mr. Iredell. All left delighted with the first of the home series, and so on in contiguous succession we enjoyed the hospitality of most of our members, each a red letter day in the year's history. Several interesting papers were read by the members at these meetings, special mention being made of the one by Mrs. Alfred Saeger. We hope many others will emulate her careful and painstaking example.

The colonial ball, much discussed, was laid aside for some future date. Several donations were gladly received—money for the National Hall from Mrs. Dodson, a red letter day book from Miss Johnston, one member from Washington, D. C., a handsome case for our Chapter flag, and a complete volume of the Liberty Bell Chapter scrap-book from our Registrar. Quite a number of new members have swelled our ranks, and we are eagerly looking for more.

Six of our members attended the Continental Congress at Washington—to my eyes it seemed the greatest of their meetings. The intelligence, refinement, and the work accomplished is not to be read of or heard. It is only by seeing that one gains an idea of the grandness of its mission, and the honor of being one of its members.

Another event in our year's history was the invitation to attend the unveiling of a tablet by the Sons of the Revolution, at Colonial Hall, of the Woman's College, Bethlehem, five hun-

dred soldiers having died there. We went in a body, and occupied seats behind our illustrious brothers—man was born to lead the way. We enjoyed the exercises exceedingly, and though we may have returned home hungry, yet we were filled with an inspiration, an inspiration to go and do likewise, and our own proposed memorial is an outcome of that trip. Another object we have in view—the rescue of the New Liberty Bell before 1900, so that we can send it to a sister Republic, free from all stain or blemish, to ring out a national independence to all the world—and let it be accomplished by its foster mothers, the Liberty Bell Chapter, of Allentown, Pennsylvania.

Proud Sons and Daughters of a God-blessed land, to-day we stand a living monument to those who fought for freedom. How well they did, history oft has told us. Even the women helped to make us free. Then, Daughters, let us up without delay, and twine unfading wreaths above our dead patriots' graves, so that they, exalted by our love, may be with us until the end of time. Our thanks for freedom.

Officers for 1898: Regent, Miss Minnie Mickley; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Robert Iredell; Registrar, Mrs. Joseph Mickley; Treasurer, Mrs. Daniel Yoder; Recording Secretary, Mrs. William Yeager; Corresponding Secretary, Frances Kohler; Historian, Miss Minnie Fogel; Librarian, Miss Bessie Longnecker; Board of Managers, Mrs. M. L. Kauffman, Mrs. Alfred Saeger, Mrs. Robert James Berger, Miss Irene B. Martin; Alternate, Mrs. Alfred Saeger.—FRANCES KOHLER, *Historian*, 1897.

FORT DEARBORN CHAPTER (Evanston, Illinois) held a meeting of unusual interest on the afternoon of April 25. The Daughters assembled with the members of the Northwestern University Guild in the beautiful Guild rooms in the Orrington Lunt Library building. There were about two hundred ladies present. The Regent, Mrs. William Holabird, submitted her report of the Continental Congress, and succeeded in giving her hearers a vivid idea of that patriotic assemblage, together with a good view of what was accomplished. The Honorary

Regent, Miss Lunt, then introduced in the happiest manner Mrs. John Meiggs Ewen, who read her great paper on Fort Dearborn. It is really great in its value as a clear, strong historical record, as well as in its merit of a beautifully finished literary production. A review of it would be an injustice. Its publication has been so eagerly and so widely requested that it will probably soon be in form that all Daughters of all generations may share in its benefits. It was very enthusiastically received, every one expressing the highest appreciation. The afternoon concluded with a social hour over the "cup," which all good Revolutionists enjoy when it is not taxed. This closes the year of this Chapter so far as regular meetings. It has been a season of substantial growth in interest, which is bearing its fruit in new members who are coming in. The Chapter has also reached out its influence to the children in offering prizes for essays from the pupils of the public schools on patriotic subjects.—E. L. WYMAN, *Recording Secretary*.

SUSQUEHANNA CHAPTER.—The nine members of the Susquehanna Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution who reside in Clearfield, Pennsylvania, aired their natural and inherited patriotism by presenting a pretty badge to each member of Company E, Fifth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, upon the occasion of the company's departure for Mt. Gretna. The badges were composed of three pieces of satin ribbon, forming the trio of National colors, as well as the blue and white duet of the Daughters. Upon the red was printed in gold the initials "D. A. R." and the date "1776." The blue displayed the name and number of company and regiment, with the date "1898," and the white bore in golden lettering the beautiful lines from the "Battle Hymn of the Republic."

"As He died to make men holy,
We must fight to make men free."

The word "fight" was substituted for "die" out of deference to the feelings of the mothers, wives, sisters and sweethearts who were about to bid farewell to their own particular boys

in blue, and whose patriotic sentiments were already strained almost to breaking by the parting. At the appointed time the company marched from their armory and assembled in line in front of the residence of Mrs. A. R. Powell, where from the veranda the Chapter Regent, Mrs. A. B. Weaver, made the presentation in a graceful and impressive address. The captain of the company responded in an apt speech, and the badges were pinned to the blue uniforms amid great enthusiasm. In this appropriate manner the Clearfield Daughters, whose ancestors had fought so gallantly for the freedom of America, showed their sympathy with the oppressed and trampled people who are struggling for the same sacred right.—JENNIE BETTS HARTSWICK, *Treasurer*.

SWEKATSI CHAPTER (Ogdensburg, New York) began the new year in its beautiful new Chapter room in the City Library, which had been most attractively furnished by the Chapter and individual members. Here the meetings will now be held. They have been made most interesting, not only by the instructive and able papers presented by two or more Daughters at each meeting, but also by the pleasant conversation and cup of tea that follow. Our Regent, Miss Harriet Seymour Hasbrouck, to whom our warm thanks are due for her untiring efforts in forming the Chapter and guiding it safely over the rough places which naturally appeared at the beginning of its journey, this year sent in her resignation, which was not accepted, and she was once more unanimously chosen our presiding officer. The other officers elected for 1898 are as follows: Vice-Regent, Mrs. A. A. Smith; Recording Secretary, Miss L. M. Hasbrouck; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. W. H. Daniels; Treasurer, Mrs. H. W. Smith; Registrar, Mrs. H. C. Deane; Historian, Miss Mary B. Sherman; Local Board, Mrs. G. B. Shepard, Mrs. H. A. Chapman, Mrs. E. H. Bridges, and Mrs. J. M. Wells. In January a children's tea was given in Library Hall with the double purpose of adding somewhat to the "Library of American History," which the Chapter is giving to the city, and also to instruct the children in our work, that when the time is ripe for forming a branch of the Children of the American Revolution in Ogdensburg

we may have an army of little enthusiasts ready to join. The tea proved in every way a success. The children had the best of good times, and a goodly sum is ready for the purchase of the new books.—HISTORIAN.

SARAH BRADLEE FULTON CHAPTER.—Upon the spot where Governor Brooks delivered his eulogy of Washington, ninety-eight years ago, and within sight of the house where the great commander was entertained in 1789, the Sarah Bradlee Fulton Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Medford, Massachusetts, held a patriotic meeting on February 22d. Appropriate music, vocal and instrumental, and a lecture entitled "Old Times," by Rev. Edward A. Rand, of Watertown, formed the program. Mr. Rand closed his address with an eloquent tribute to George Washington. Just before the audience was dismissed, the Regent, Mrs. G. L. Goodale, presented, in behalf of the Chapter, a beautiful mantel clock to the Medford Historical Society, whose rooms it now adorns. President William Cushing Wait, of the Historical Society, in a graceful speech, accepted the gift.

March 8th the Chapter met at the house of the Vice-Regent, Mrs. C. H. Loomis. Guests were present from several Chapters. The evening entertainment began with a song by Miss Clara Wild Goodwin. A letter was read from Mrs. A. D. Puffer, one of the Chapter members, describing her visit to the City of Mexico, and giving an account of the celebration of Washington's birthday which she attended.

Mrs. A. H. Evans read a paper on Washington's life from the age of fifteen to twenty-five. This is the second of a series of papers to be given during the Spring.

Mrs. Neale, of the Molly Varnum Chapter, of Lowell, told of the work accomplished by the Children of the American Revolution.

The specially interesting part of the program was reserved till the last, when Mrs. Louise Peabody Sargent, of Medford, Regent of the Tea Party Chapter, of Boston, gave a report of the Continental Congress. Her report was confined almost entirely to the business of the convention, and gave the unfortunate "stay at homes" the information they needed. The en-

thusiasm of the speaker was contagious. The audience was filled with new interest in the Society and its work. A dainty collation and a social hour closed the evening. The Chapter, coöperating with the Medford Historical Society, has found that over two hundred men served for Medford during the Revolution—nearly twenty-five per cent. of all the inhabitants of the town in 1776. Careful search has been made for the graves of these men, but at present only thirty have been located. These will soon bear the S. A. R. markers.—HELEN TILDEN WILD, *Secretary*.

VALLEY FORGE CHAPTER (Norristown, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania), gave a most delightful tea at the beautiful home of the Regent, Mrs. Margaret S. Hunsicker, on Thursday afternoon, March 24th, from 3 to 5 o'clock. In addition to the members of the Chapter, there were present, by invitation, a number of representative ladies of Norristown, and the following distinguished persons from nearby Chapters: Mrs. Thomas Roberts, State Regent; Mrs. George W. Kendrick, Regent of Quaker City Chapter; Mrs. J. W. Munyon, Regent of Merion Chapter; Miss Stille, Historian of West Chester Chapter; Miss Pennypacker, West Chester Chapter.

The house was tastefully decorated with palms and cut flowers.

A facsimile of the badge of the Daughters of the American Revolution on a banner of white silk, and a fine oil painting of General George Washington, were draped with American flags.

Gracefully arranged above the large mirrors and about the rooms, were a number of these same flags which are so dear to every heart in the United States, a decoration particularly appropriate at this time when a renewed love and veneration has been awakened for the glorious Star-Spangled Banner.

A musical program added to the enjoyment of the occasion.

Mrs. George W. Bowker and Miss McInnes rendered two fine piano duets. A vocal solo by Miss Florence Rennyson was very pleasing. Two other solos skilfully executed by Miss Anna Isett were very much appreciated. After the music refreshments were served.

The beautifully arranged table, with its artistic decorations of red, white and blue, was much admired.

Mrs. Margaret S. Hunsicker, Regent, was assisted in receiving by the following ladies, members of the Board of Managers of Valley Forge Chapter: Mrs. Anna M. Holstein, Regent, Emeritus; Mrs. Ellwood M. Corson, Vice-Regent; Mrs. N. Howland Brown, Recording Secretary; Mrs. F. I. Naile, Registrar; Mrs. Irwin Fisher, Historian; Miss Katharine Corson, Chaplain; Mrs. Hugh McInnes, Mrs. Joseph Fornance. The Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Mary R. Preston, was unable to attend.—Mrs. IRWIN FISHER, *Historian*.

STARS AND STRIPES CHAPTER (Burlington, Iowa) is able to report a successful second year of existence. Our first Regent, Miss Crapo, whose zealous enthusiasm brought us together and kept us together last year, resigned in the early Fall, anticipating an extended absence from her home. Miss Jones, our able Vice-Regent, presided at the monthly meetings until the election of officers in January, when Mrs. Kate Gilbert Wells, a recently elected member, became Regent, bringing into our Chapter the impetus of her own warm interest and a broad spirit of growth and progress. Our membership now numbers thirty-four, with others about to enter.

The monthly programs here have been made up of papers upon women of the Revolution and music; with the exception of one held upon Washington's birthday, when the Chapter was rarely entertained by Mrs. Wells and her mother, Mrs. Gilbert. This occasion was marked with enthusiastic loyalty to our country and to the memory of Washington, who was the subject of splendidly written papers describing his home life and his public career as soldier and statesman. Two piano duets seemed aptly chosen, Beethoven's Fifth Symphony, so grandly descriptive of life's battles, and a dainty minuet by Haydn, suggesting life's amenities and pleasures. Our popular soprano favored us with "The Star-Spangled Banner," and after the refreshments all gathered about the piano to sing "My Country, 'Tis of Thee" and other stirring selections. Every member upon arriving was decorated with our National

colors in a tiny emblem, and every one was presented with a souvenir painting of something commemorative of Washington, his watch, his sword, his Bible, his arm-chair, his home, etc., and inscribed with an appropriate quotation. Altogether it was an event to be long remembered with delight. It is hoped that more earnest study may be done next year and much interest awakened.—SARAH M. WILKINSON, *Historian*.

ONEONTA CHAPTER was most delightfully entertained by its Regent, Mrs. Pierce Blakely, on the evening of December 3d, 1897. The Susquehanna Chapter of the Sons of the Revolution was also invited, and this, the first social event of the newly-formed Chapter, did much to strengthen the bonds of fellowship. The decorations of flags and the dainty patriotic favors could not fail to awaken interest and arouse enthusiasm.

At the recent election, Mrs. Blakely was reëlected Regent, and the other officers for the ensuing year are as follows: Vice-Regent, Mrs. George Kirkland; Secretary, Vivian C. Herington; Treasurer, Mrs. Walter S. Whipple; Registrar, Mrs. Hattie Douglas; Historian, Anna Gertrude Childs.

The Chapter is still a small one, and was called upon during its first year of existence to mourn the loss of one of its most valued members, Mrs. David Whipple. Although not strong enough to take an active part in the Chapter work, her true womanliness and unfailing interest were a source of inspiration to the members.

The literary work taken up by the Chapter consists of a study of local history and allied topics. The question of forming a Society of Children of the Revolution is now before the Chapter, a most interesting talk on the subject having been given at the last meeting by Mrs. R. H. White, of the Otsego Chapter, of Cooperstown.—ANNA GERTRUDE CHILDS, *Historian*.

FORT MASSACHUSETTS CHAPTER.—In honor of Washington's Birthday the Fort Massachusetts Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, at North Adams, Massachusetts, presented each of the ten rooms at the Miner School in that city with a very handsome bunting flag, three feet by five, mounted on a staff. The presentation took place at the exer-

cises held by this school to commemorate Washington's Birthday. The flags were presented by the Regent, Mrs. Mary F. Richmond, and the principal of the school, Mrs. Emma Billings, who is Secretary of the Fort Massachusetts Chapter, accepted them in behalf of the teachers and scholars. Ten boys who were to be the "Flag bearers" advanced to the front of the platform and received the flags, and after the school had pledged allegiance to the flag, the boys marched down the hall to the entrance, where they formed two lines, between which the teachers and scholars passed, each one saluting the flags as they left the hall. It was a very pretty sight, and one which those who were present will not soon forget.—MARY F. B. BURBANK, *Historian*.

URBANA CHAPTER celebrated Washington's Birthday by holding a Loan Exhibition at the home of Mrs. Edwin Hagenbuch. The rooms were beautifully decorated with flags and evergreens. Over a wide doorway hung the emblem, a wheel from a real old flax wheel, tastefully decorated with flax. One room was furnished in true pioneer style. A four-post bedstead, with old-fashioned drapery, stood in a corner. On the floor were artistic rag rugs, and by the fire-side hung the bellows and warming-pan.

The collection of revolutionary and other relics was large and very interesting. There were swords and pistols which had seen service in our country's defense; many old manuscripts, with the signatures of men famous in our history, and a fine collection of Indian relics and curiosities.

The Daughters in colonial and other quaint old costumes served refreshments during the afternoon and evening.—LOUISE S. FOSTER, *Historian*.

PRINCETON CHAPTER hold monthly meetings at the houses of members, at which historical papers are read. Besides taking a deep interest in the affairs of the National Society, and indeed in all patriotic matters, the Princeton Chapter has taken up its work the repairing and restoration of the old Berrien Mansion at Rocky Hill, which was used by Washing-

ton as headquarters in the Fall of 1783, when Congress was in session in Nassau Hall at Princeton.

The members of the Princeton Chapter have not undertaken this enterprise alone, but have interested many friends in the work. An association has been formed and incorporated, and now holds the title to the property.

The old house is being furnished in true colonial style, and already contains many pieces of furniture which date back to revolutionary times, and many historic relics of great interest.

The Princeton Chapter has contributed liberally towards the expenses of the association from the Chapter Treasury, and through individual gifts; and has also undertaken, with the help of other Princeton friends, the furnishing of one room to be known as the Princeton Parlor.

Other New Jersey Chapters have been interested in the headquarters, and five, in addition to the Princeton Chapter, have contributed money and valuable articles. The Trent Chapter, of Lawrenceville, is furnishing one room, to be known as the Trent Room.

Many gifts have been received from Daughters in other States, from friends among the Colonial Dames, and from Sons of the American Revolution, and Sons of the Revolution.

A recent gift to the Headquarters Association from Dr. T. Morgan Howe, of New York City, is of special interest in this connection. Dr. Howe is a grandson of the Captain Howe who commanded the guard stationed at Rocky Hill during Washington's stay there. The gift is a letter from General Washington to Captain Howe, dated Rocky Hill, November 9, 1783, giving instructions concerning the removal of Washington's baggage and effects from Rocky Hill to Mount Vernon by wagon. The letter, framed in glass, can be easily read, and is accompanied by a framed miniature of Captain Howe painted about 1782.

Another interesting gift is a copy of the "Itinerary of General Washington from 1775 to 1783," from the publishers, the J. B. Lippincott Company, of Philadelphia. A recent writer in one of the Princeton papers says: "Among other interesting items recorded in this book are full reports of the doings

of the General in the Fall of 1783 while in Rocky Hill; his trips to Princeton in attendance upon Congress, and upon the commencement exercises his presentation of fifty guineas as a testimony of his respect for the College; the trustees' resolution to request the General to sit for his picture to be taken by Peale for the College; and the receiving of the account that the definitive treaty between Great Britain and the United States had been concluded.

"An account is also given in this work of the General writing to William Dunlap for a portrait in the Berrien house, of Dunlap's frequent visits to headquarters, his delight in breakfasting and dining each day with the General and Mrs. Washington and the members of Congress; of the military, which consisted of the suite and a Captain's Guard, whose tents were on the green before the Berrien house.

"Then a description of the General and his horse and saddle is given, stating that the time occupied in traveling to and from Princeton was about forty minutes, and that he weighed about two hundred and ten pounds.

"Further along, November 2, 1783, it speaks of the farewell address to the army, which is issued from 'Rocky Hill, near Princeton.' "

General Washington remained at Rocky Hill until May 9th or 10th, when he left for Newberg, the treaty of peace having been signed, to give up his position as commander-in-chief, and to deliver his farewell address to the army.

The connection of General Washington with the Berrien homestead being so clear and accurately established, it is a worthy center of patriotic interest and work, and well deserving of the interest of the many visitors who find their way to its doors, now that they are thrown open to the public.

GENESEE CHAPTER.—In the city of Flint, Michigan, on June 1, 1897, eighteen descendants of revolutionary soldiers met at the home of Mrs. Harriet P. Thompson, to organize a Chapter of the "Daughters of the American Revolution." Mrs. Thompson, who is a descendant of Colonel Robinson, of revolutionary fame, having been previously appointed Regent, with power to organize a Chapter in Flint, presiding.

Preliminary work being finished the following officers were elected: Regent, Mrs. Harriet P. Thompson; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Anna M. O. Smith; Registrar, Mrs. Minnie D. Whitehead; Secretary, Mrs. Margaret S. Keeney; Treasurer, Miss Mabel Clark; Historian, Mrs. Mary E. A. McConnelly.

This branch of the Order to be known as Genesee Chapter, No. 352, nearly all the members trace their ancestry to at least one revolutionary soldier. Mrs. Davison has the honor of having five revolutionary ancestors, three of whom were officers. Miss Elwood descends from Lieutenant Mead, of the Fifth Connecticut, who was also a member of the "Society of the Cincinnati." One of the three ancestors of Mabel Clark died of wounds received at the battle of Bunker Hill. Mrs. Woodworth, McConnelly and Palmer descend from James Knapp, who was given "a medal of honor for six years' faithful service," having enlisted as a drummer-boy at the age of thirteen years. They also trace their lineage to the Ball family, from which George Washington descended. Mrs. Durant is a descendant of Resolve White, and Mrs. McConnelly of Wm. Brewster, both of the Mayflower, while Mrs. Hyatt descends from the immortal Miles Standish. A pleasing little incident is related of the ancestors of Mrs. Keeney. Lieutenant John Strong, who at one time found himself with Lafayette cut off from camp by British soldiers. There was no escape except by fording a stream. Lieutenant Strong being the larger and stronger of the two, took Lafayette on his shoulders and carried him across in safety.

On October 29th Genesee Chapter was most beautifully entertained at the home of Mrs. Durant, the dining-room and table decorations being in harmony with the spirit of patriotism. Each guest was presented with a souvenir emblematic of colonial times.

Meetings are held each month with a fine literary and musical program. On January 8th, at a regular meeting held at the beautiful home of Vice-Regent Mrs. Smith, a membership of twenty-one was reported, five of whom are granddaughters of revolutionary soldiers. The charter officers were all re-elected, committees appointed and an interesting program carried out. All felt it had been a very pleasant afternoon, and

left for their homes predicting a pleasant and instructive future for Genesee Chapter, No. 352, of Flint, Michigan.

The following named ladies constitute the membership of Genesee Chapter:

Mrs. Harriet P. Thompson, Mrs. Annette W. Burr, Mrs. Cornelia M. Clark, Mrs. Celia L. R. Clark, Miss Mabel Clark, Mrs. Elizabeth Davison, Miss Belle Jennie, Mrs. Margaret S. Keeney, Mrs. Mary E. A. McConnelly, Miss Margaret T. Alcott, Mrs. Mary A. Palmer, Mrs. Anna M. O. Smith, Mrs. Minnie D. Whitehead, Mrs. Margaret A. Woodworth, Mrs. Clinton H. Hyatt, Mrs. Harriet E. Kelly, Mrs. Gratia D. Mahon, Mrs. Genevieve D. McCreery, Miss Caroline Elwood, Mrs. Fred. Ford.—MARY E. A. McCONNELLY, *Historian*.

MILWAUKEE CHAPTER closes another year with the approaching May meeting, at which time the annual election of officers will take place. The meetings have been held in the lecture room of the Athenaeum, and the attendance each month has been good, exhibiting great interest in the progress and welfare of the Chapter. Nearly two hundred names of members have already been enrolled, of this number a small proportion are non-resident. A few transfers to other Chapters have been made, and there have been four resignations.

The principal work of the Chapter during the year have been in connection with the Flag Bill, which measure originated with us, and which has been vigorously pushed by the committee through its chairman, Mrs. Walter Kempster. We earnestly hope to see this become a law before the end of another year. The Chapter has, during the past two years, contributed two hundred dollars to the Memorial Hall Fund; has supplied the Public Library with copies of the AMERICAN MONTHLY and "Spirit of '76;" has given by its active labors two hundred and forty dollars towards the completion of the Soldiers' Monument, Milwaukee, and has assisted in various other enterprises calling for patriotic service. Three commemorative meetings have been held since October 1st. On the 19th of that month the anniversary of the surrender at Yorktown was celebrated, as is our annual custom, by the Milwaukee Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and Wisconsin

Society, Sons of the American Revolution, in joint assemblage, at Hotel Pfister. A reception was held at 8 p. m. in the Club Room, which was beautifully decorated with the American colors. After a brief introductory speech by Judge George H. Noyes, President of the Sons of the American Revolution, two interesting addresses were delivered by Rev. Rufus W. Clark, D. D., of Detroit, Mich., and Rev. Dudley W. Rhoades, D. D., of St. Paul, Minn. A brief musical program was included in the entertainment, and the guests then adjourned to the banquet hall, where light refreshments were served. On February 22d the Chapter met by special invitation at the home of the Registrar, Mrs. I. V. Quarles, to commemorate the birthday of Washington. A short literary and musical program, including the singing of "America," was followed by refreshments and social chat, thus bringing to a close a very delightful afternoon. On April 19th our Regent, Mrs. T. H. Brown, opened her house to the Chapter, when the battle of Lexington was celebrated with music and appropriate recitations. Fifty Daughters were present on this occasion, which was one of the most enthusiastic gatherings of the year. The alternate monthly meetings of the Chapter are literary and social in their character. A patriotic paper is read, following which tea is served in the charming room at the Athenaeum devoted to that purpose. The outlook for the Chapter is most cheering to all who have its prosperity so near at heart.—JOSEPHINE L. HUSTIS, *Historian*.

OLD SOUTH CHAPTER.—A largely attended business meeting of the Old South Chapter was held with Mrs. Marcia Parsons, 348 Commonwealth avenue. The most important matter considered was the amendment to increase the limit of membership from 125 to 200. Several members who were on the waiting list were taken into the Chapter, among them a "real Daughter," Mrs. Johanna White Beaman Fletcher, who has been totally blind for ten years. She signed her application herself, however. She also, with her papers, sent as a gift to the Chapter a four-dollar bill of Continental currency of date February 17, 1776. There are now six "real Daughters" who are honorary members of the Old South Chapter. The

Regent gave a full account of the legislation at the recent Congress affecting Chapter work. Plans for future work were discussed, and a social hour was enjoyed.

On Monday afternoon a flag floated over Legion of Honor Hall, calling the members of the Old South Chapter to the monthly meeting. Regents and guests from other Chapters were present, including members of the Hannah Winthrop Chapter of Cambridge; the Warren and Prescott, Sea Coast Defense, Anna Stickney, of North Conway, N. H.; and the Rainier Chapter, of Seattle, Wash. Mrs. G. H. Heilbron, of Seattle, who was a delegate to the Congress from her Chapter, is also the director of a Society of the C. A. R. called the "Thomas Pickering." Besides the customary patriotic music, Mrs. Julia Thornton Pearl sang delightfully a brace of songs. Reports of the Congress by the delegates and Regent proved interesting. Mrs. S. M. Brooks gave a full account of the social side of the week, and of the many receptions and teas given for the visiting delegates. Mrs. Vesta H. Richardson described graphically the many places of interest visited, including Mount Vernon, Arlington, the public buildings of Washington, and the United States Congress. Mrs. Fowler reviewed the business part of the Congress, and afterwards spoke upon the humorous side of the great gathering. Mrs. Louisa Morrison was granted a transfer to the North Church Chapter, of which she has been appointed Regent.

The Chapter held a largely attended meeting in Legion of Honor Hall. The Regent, Mrs. Laura W. Fowler, presided. The speaker of the occasion was Miss Alice M. Longfellow daughter of the poet. She gave an interesting talk on the purchase of Mount Vernon.

Miss Longfellow was appointed Regent for Massachusetts of the Mount Vernon Association in 1880, but was always much interested in the purchase and the preservation of the property. She gave an account of the woman who first moved in the matter, Miss Ann P. Cunningham, of South Carolina, who, in 1853, inspired the women of the country to purchase and restore the home of the Father of His Country. Miss Cunningham, though an invalid, did such good work that in 1856 the purchase was made. The preservation of Mount Vernon is due to the women of the country.

Miss Longfellow had photographs of Mount Vernon, which were shown to the company. The property has twelve buildings, and the members of the Society are trying to restore them as nearly as possible to their original condition, and are collecting all the relics, books, etc., of Washington possible, in order to do this.

At the close of the entertainment an informal reception was held, when the ladies present were introduced to Miss Longfellow. Many different Societies were represented, including the Mayflower, Warren and Prescott Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution; Daughters of 1812; Paul Revere Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution; Adams Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution; New England Woman's Press Association, Castilian Club, Woman's Relief Corps, and the Woman's Charity Club.

LETITIA GREEN STEVENSON CHAPTER.—Chapter Day of the American Revolution was celebrated as a "welcome home" to Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, Honorary President General of the National organization. Mrs. Samuel Welty opened her elegant home on East Grove street to the Daughters, who entertained in a royal manner yesterday afternoon, March 8th.

The decorations were beautiful and appropriate, being entirely in the National colors, as is customary to the Order. Palms, ferns and rare potted plants, scarlet and white carnations, poinsettia, calla and coral begonias added to the charm of the scene. A monster American eagle, kindly sent by Mr. Arthur Bell, mounted on a pedestal of National colors, stood guard. Mesdames John R. Little and Owen Scott spared no pains in furnishing the elaborate decorations, which were finished in most exquisite taste.

The Chapter Regent, Mrs. DeMotte, and the Secretary, Mrs. Welty, received the ladies and presented them to Mrs. Stevenson. Miss Maud Light served lemonade, presiding over the punch bowl. Miss Clara DeMotte poured tea and Miss Bessie Welty poured coffee at the table. Misses Helen Taylor, Vera Mammen, Edna Ball and Elsie Garrett, as colonial maidens, served a very dainty luncheon in the dining-room.

During the literary hour Mrs. DeMotte gave a very ex-

haustive and interesting report of the Seventh Continental Congress at Washington, which she recently attended. Miss Kate Young and Miss Calhoun gave a piano duet in an artistic and delightful style. Miss Florence Fifer and Miss Idelle Kerrick sang a charming duet, with Mrs. Fifer as accompanist. Miss Pomeroy, accompanied by Mrs. Fleming, delighted the ladies with her beautiful voice and exquisite rendition of a vocal solo.

After Mrs. Stevenson's address, an abstract of which is given below, Miss Fifer closed the afternoon program by singing a beautiful solo.

"To-day, as you accord me the honor of meeting you again as a Chapter, and the Chapter above all others to which my heart turns with tenderest affection and deepest interest, I can but recall the first effort made to arouse interest in the then new and almost unknown organization of the National Society. It was in the Autumn of 1893 that a small company of ladies responded to my invitation to meet at my home on Franklin Park, November 29th. Mrs. Dr. Taylor was the first Regent, and Mrs. Helen M. Little the first Secretary to assist in forming a Chapter in Bloomington. The work of organization was hard, the objects of the National Society not fully understood, and the interest and enthusiasm which centered around Washington was not felt in the West beyond Chicago. Too much cannot be said in recognition and commendation of the successful efforts of Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. Little.

"It is an interesting fact that seven of the charter members of the Chapter were lineal descendants of Mildred Washington, the daughter of John Washington, the grandfather of George Washington, and at a later date three lineal descendants of Mildred Washington. The growth of the Chapter has been steady and most encouraging, eighty-four members having been enrolled. Four of this number have passed away and nine have withdrawn, leaving a membership of seventy-one.

"The Chapter has entered heartily into all the objects suggested by the National organization. It has observed revolutionary anniversaries and contributed some of the ablest papers printed in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE of revolutionary subjects, and contributed generously to the different funds.

"I cannot emphasize too earnestly the importance to your life and progress as a Chapter, of sending delegates to the annual Continental Congress. If you would catch the fire of enthusiasm and feel the distinction of achievement in its fullest, broadest sense, you must place yourself where you can feel and bring to others the glow of a living, burning influence.

"It is not strange that woman should have been among the first to awaken an interest in the history and achievements of her ancestors. In that quiet, sacred little room, where unobserved, the founders of this remarkable patriotic society met and worked, surely the spirit of Washington must have hovered exceedingly near.

"The Seventh Continental Congress was of peculiar and unusual interest. Excitement over the election of President General ran high, and all manner of things were predicted and anticipated. It was to be a battle royal and to the finish. In accepting the arduous position of chairman of the tellers Mrs. DeMotte assumed grave responsibilities and denied herself pleasures which she had long anticipated. She was faithful until the end, which was not until 4 o'clock in the morning.

"Right heartily do I congratulate you upon your President General. It has been my privilege to have known Mrs. Manning for more than a dozen years. Commanding in presence, conducting herself always with quiet dignity, courteous, conservative in disposition, she is indeed highly endowed with faculties requisite to the duties of the office of President General. When exposed to 'the rough usage never spared those holding conspicuous public positions' she never faltered in the discharge of duties her position as wife of the Secretary of the Treasury imposed.

"Mrs. Henry M. Shepard, of Chicago, the State Regent of Illinois, has wonderful power in organization and executive lines, and as a close friend of Mrs. Kerfoot, will undoubtedly continue her conservative and conciliatory policy."

Mrs. Stevenson, who is dearly beloved by the Chapter, was received with great fervor and frequently and enthusiastically applauded during her remarks. In the upbuilding of Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter Mrs. J. B. Taylor and Mrs. Isaac

Funk, ex-Regents, with their respective advisors and assistants, have contributed largely to the present popular and advantageous position the Chapter occupies in the National organization.

At Mrs. Stevenson's suggestion this Chapter extended to-day an invitation, to be officially forwarded by the Secretary to Mrs. Daniel Manning, President General, inviting her to visit Bloomington at the Inter-State Conference desired to be held in this city in May.

Mrs. Manning was elected at the late Congress to preside over the deliberations of the National organization, succeeding Mrs. Stevenson. Mrs. Shepard, of Chicago, State Regent, will be notified of the invitation extended Mrs. Manning, and as it is in accordance with her wishes, undoubtedly the proposed Illinois Chapter Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution will be held in Bloomington.

ONONDAGA CHAPTER, of the Daughters of the American Revolution, considers itself highly honored by adding to its roll of membership the name of Mrs. Ferris Hubbell, for she is a "real Daughter," having been born in 1802, and has therefore reached the advanced age of 96. She is the daughter of Charles Warner, who in 1779 enlisted at Windham, Conn., in Captain Williams' company, of Colonel Durkee's regiment, and later also served with the same captain in Colonel Wells' regiment, and in 1835 received a pension for his military services. Charles Warner and his wife Sarah, after the Revolutionary War, with many others, emigrated to the fertile valleys of New York State, and this beautiful country of the Onondagas received some of New England's staunchest and bravest sons and daughters. Such women as Mrs. Hubbell were the mothers who reared the race of men and women who have raised our county of Onondaga to one of the foremost in the Empire State. What tremendous obstacles were overcome by their silent influence, their quiet dignity, their honesty of purpose, and their truthfulness of character, all ably pictured in the person of our honored member. To this just tribute not only do her family testify, but also those who have had the good fortune to come in contact with her. Her life has been

one long reign of domestic quiet, her love for her husband, her children and her home fulfilling all her ambitions. When vicissitudes came upon her she met them as a Christian woman only can, bowed her head and lowly said, "Thy will be done," and with this submission came such peace in her surroundings that now in her old age, she reaps her just reward, for she enjoys the best of health, and her mental faculties so keen and bright that the questions of to-day are to her as interesting as those of earlier years. What a blessing is longevity when it carries with its length of years an influence for good. Charles Warner's daughters, all noble hearted women, left their mark upon the present generation, for Esther married a Mr. Bancroft, and lived to be over one hundred years old; Charity married Elias Elliott, and reached the age of one hundred years and four months; Sophia married I. W. Woodward, and died under one hundred; Lucy, who married J. Van Dusen, only lived to be forty, and Elizabeth, who married N. H. Smith, was over ninety.

Ferris Hubbell and Mary Warner were married July 12, 1832, by the Rev. Dr. Adams, of the First Presbyterian Church of the village of Syracuse. Their children were Elizabeth, who married Mr. Mead, July 5, 1855, and died the following September; Mary Cornelia, born in 1836, and died 1857; Helen Lovenia, married D. S. Cheschro, 1861; Charles Ezra, married Caroline Gere, 1866; Emma Jane, born 1844, and died 1849; Josephine Maria, born 1846, and died 1868. Mrs. Cheschro and Mrs. Charles E. Hubbell are the only ones now living.

So modest and retiring has been the life of Mrs. Hubbell that even the fame that the Onondaga Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, desires to confer on her, will undoubtedly give rise in her mind to thoughts which are so beautifully brought out in the following lines from Pope:

"'Tis all we beg thee, to conceal from sight
Those acts of goodness which themselves requite
O let me still the secret joys partake,
To follow virtue e'en for virtue's sake."

—Mrs. McCARTHY EMORY, *Historian*.

CURRENT TOPICS.

COMMITTEES FROM THE D. A. R. WILL LOOK AFTER THE WORK OF AIDING SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

At the regular May meeting of the National Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution, when the question of giving aid to soldiers and sailors and their families was considered, the following were appointed a war committee: The members of the National Board, Mrs. George M. Sternberg, Mrs. Charles L. Alden, Mrs. J. C. Breckinridge, Mrs. A. W. Greely, Mrs. Philip Hichborn, and Mrs. Elizabeth Blair Lee.

The following war fund committee was appointed for receiving contributions throughout the country:

Mrs. Daniel Manning, Chairman; Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry, Secretary, 902 F street, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Mark Burckle Hatch, 902 F street, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Albert D. Brockett, Virginia; Mrs. Russell A. Alger, Michigan; Mrs. N. D. Sperry, Connecticut; Mrs. Horatio N. Taplin, Vermont; Mrs. Marcus A. Hanna, Ohio; Mrs. William W. Shippen, New Jersey; Mrs. William P. Frye, Maine; Mrs. John N. Jewett, Illinois; Mrs. Eleanor Washington Howard, Virginia; Mrs. Anita Newcomb McGee, M. D., Iowa; Mrs. Ellen M. Colton, California; Miss Mary Boyce Temple, Tennessee; Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, Indiana; Miss Mary Isabelle Forsyth, New York; Mrs. Abner Hooper, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Charles O'Neil, Massachusetts; Miss Anna C. Benning, Georgia; Mrs. Green Clay Goodloe, Kentucky; Mrs. Charlotte E. Main, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Angus Cameron, Wisconsin; Mrs. Charles Averette Stakely, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Albert Akers, Tennessee; Miss Susan Riviere Hetzel, Virginia; Mrs. Mary Jane Seymour, Massachusetts; Mrs. Robert S. Hatcher, Indiana; Mrs. Gertrude Bascom Davidson, West Virginia; Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, Alabama; Mrs. Frederick Hanger, Arkansas; Mrs. D. K. Maddox, California; Mrs. W. F. Slo-

cum, Colorado; Mrs. Sara Thomson Kinney, Connecticut; Mrs. Elizabeth C. Churchman, Delaware; Mrs. Mary H. Newcomb, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. John G. Christopher, Florida; Mrs. Porter King, Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. Henry M. Shepard, Illinois; Mrs. E. A. Atkins, Indiana; Mrs. Walter A. Duncan, Indian Territory; Mrs. Clara A. Cooley, Iowa; Mrs. Mattie A. Hand, Kansas; Mrs. Edward N. Maxwell, Kentucky; Mrs. Benjamin F. Stony, Louisiana; Mrs. Helen Frye White, Maine; Mrs. J. Pembroke Thom, Maryland; Mrs. F. M. Boome, Massachusetts; Mrs. William Fitzgerald Edwards, Michigan; Mrs. E. Torrance, Minnesota; Mrs. W. H. Sims, Mississippi; Mrs. George H. Shields, Missouri; Mrs. E. A. Wasson, Montana; Mrs. Francis Avery Haggard, Nebraska; Mrs. Josiah Carpenter, New Hampshire; Mrs. David A. Depue, New Jersey; Mrs. L. Bradford Prince, New Mexico; Mrs. James Meade Belden, New York; Mrs. Edward Dilworth Latea, North Carolina; Mrs. Francis C. Holley, North Dakota; Mrs. Ester G. Rathbone, Ohio; Mrs. Cassius M. Barnes, Oklahoma; Mrs. I. M. Card, Oregon; Mrs. Thomas Roberts, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Susan A. Bellou, Rhode Island; Mrs. Clark Waring, South Carolina; Mrs. Andrew J. Kellar, South Dakota; Mrs. James S. Pitcher, Tennessee; Mrs. James B. Clark, Texas; Mrs. Clarence E. Allen, Utah; Mrs. Jessie Burdette, Vermont; Mrs. Hugh Nelson Page, Virginia; Mrs. Chauncey W. Griggs, Washington; Mrs. James S. Peck, Wisconsin, and Mrs. Francis E. Warren, Wyoming.

WAR CIRCULAR.

To Daughters of the American Revolution: During the present war between the United States and Spain the services of women will doubtless be needed by the Medical Departments of the Army and Navy, and this need will afford opportunity for those Daughters of the American Revolution who desire to imitate the worthy example set by illustrious ancestors, to aid their country in a practical and effective way. At this early stage in the conflict it is impossible to estimate the extent of service which patriotic Daughters can render, or the num-

ber of volunteers required to meet the exigencies of modern warfare during an uncertain period. Much will depend on the length and severity of the conflict; but it seems desirable that the Daughters, like their husbands and sires and sons, should be prepared for emergencies.

The needs of the country and the eminent fitness of our Society to aid in meeting them have been fully recognized by the National Board of Management. At the April meeting of the Board the issues were discussed, and it was decided that while the giving of aid and support to the families of soldiers and sailors would be an appropriate duty for Chapters, it is fitting that the National Society should coöperate with the National Military and Naval Organizations, on whose success an honorable termination of hostilities must depend.

In accordance with this conviction, the Board appointed a special committee, consisting of Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, Chairman; Mrs. Russell A. Alger, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, Mrs. George M. Sternberg, Mrs. Charles O'Neil and Mrs. Charles H. Alden.

The committee proceeded to formulate a plan of work in accordance with a proposition made at the Board meeting, and with the view of rendering the plan practical and immediately available they submitted it to the Surgeons General of the Army and Navy. Replies were received from these officers, as follows:

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28, 1898.

ANITA NEWCOMB MCGEE, M. D.,

Chairman of Committee of National Board of Management of National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Madam: The Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the Navy Department heartily approves of the proposition of your committee to form a corps of trained nurses, from whose number competent nurses may be promptly detailed for such service as may be required in caring for the sick or wounded during the present war.

The standard of competency of these nurses will be left entirely to the discretion of your committee. The Bureau places the same reliance on your judgment as it does on your patriotism, and it rests assured that a manifestation of the same loyalty and the same zeal in good works will be shown in the labors of your committee as was shown by

your ancestors, whose never-failing support and devotion sustained the courage of their husbands and brothers in the struggle of the Nation for independence.

Very respectfully,
(Signed)

W. K. VAN REYPEN,
Surgeon General, U. S. Navy.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, April 28, 1898.

ANITA NEWCOMB MCGEE, M. D.,

Chairman of Committee of National Board of Management of National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Madam: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of April 27th, and to reply as follows:

I have received a large number of applications from trained nurses and other patriotic ladies who are willing to serve as nurses, but have been obliged to answer all of these offers to the effect that no trained nurses are needed at present, and I am uncertain as to what our requirements may be in the future. It is not my intention to send any female nurses with troops to Cuba, and in case we have a number of general hospitals established I expect to depend principally upon our trained men of the Hospital Corps for service as nurses in the wards. I should, however, be glad to avail myself of the services of a certain number of trained female nurses for the care of special cases, and for the preparation and distribution of special diet in the hospital wards. I appreciate very highly the offer of the National Board of Management of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and am quite willing to turn this whole matter over to your committee, giving you the applications now on file, and those which may hereafter be received, and allowing you to select proper persons for the service required in case I have occasion to call for the assistance of trained female nurses.

In this case I would expect you to answer all letters of inquiry and to keep a list of eligibles from which to make your selections in case of a call from me. This list need not be a long one, and it is desirable that those selected should be from different parts of the country. Residents of Washington should not have a preference in this selection over those of other cities. As a rule, I think it would be better to have women of not less than thirty and not more than fifty years of age. They should, of course, be able to present proper testimonials as to training, capacity, and character. No special legislation will be necessary in order to make appointments if the services of female nurses are required. The compensation will be \$30 a month, with board, and lodging accommodations in the hospital where this is practicable.

I shall be glad to confer with your committee at any time, and remain.

Very respectfully yours,
(Signed)

GEO. M. STERNBERG,
Surgeon General, U. S. Army.

At a later session the Board adopted the plan reported by the committee and endorsed by the Medical Departments of the Army and Navy. And they now have the honor to submit it for the patriotic consideration of all members of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

1. The organization shall consist of a working corps, with a central body of officers in communication with the Medical Departments of the Army and Navy, the whole to be designated the "D. A. R. Hospital Corps."

2. The corps may comprise two classes, viz.: corps members and volunteers.

3. The corps members must be Daughters, and may serve in person (if qualified) or by substitute.

4. The volunteers must be trained nurses or hospital assistants, and may either be Daughters or substitutes vouched for by Daughters with respect to their good character, trustworthiness and general ability.

5. The personal qualifications of volunteers shall be determined by the officers of the corps.

6. Corps members incur no financial responsibility unless by voluntary arrangement.

7. Accepted volunteers must hold themselves in readiness to accept appointment and respond to orders without delay. Transportation from their homes will be furnished by the Government.

The officers appointed by the National Board are:

Director—Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee.

Assistant Directors—Miss Mary Desha and Mrs. Francis S. Nash.

Treasurer—Mrs. Amos G. Draper.

Headquarters will be the same as the National Society, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Further information and form of application for volunteers will be furnished on application to the Director.

All State and Chapter Regents are invited to advise the members of their Chapters of this action of the Board, and to organize committees immediately to co-operate with the Director in strengthening the D. A. R. Hospital Corps.

As the Board is not empowered to make expenditures except for ordinary current expenses, the sum required for stationery and postage of the corps is met by private subscriptions, and small contributions (not over \$5) will be received by the Treasurer, and accounted for to the National Board.

By order of the Board:

ALICE PICKETT AKERS,
Recording Secretary General.

April 30, 1898.

THE "War Circular" in the Magazine explains the unique position and honor accorded the Daughters of the American Revolution in connection with the present war. All applications for hospital appointments which women have sent to the President, the Secretaries of War and Navy and the Surgeons General of the Army, Navy and Hospital Marine Service, are now in the custody of the D. A. R. Hospital Corps. These applications number about 2,000, and all have been examined and filed. Between 700 and 800 stated that they were trained nurses, and to each of these has been sent a blank with questions to be answered.

No provision has yet been made for the appointment of women in the Navy, but the Surgeon General of the Army has sent four nurses to the hospital at Key West, and six more are going on the new army hospital ship.

These are: Miss Mary Agnes Lease, of Maryland; Miss Alice P. Lyon, member of the Pittsburg Chapter, Pa.; Miss Margaret E. Shaffer, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Johnetta B. Sanger, a D. A. R. from Virginia, who went to Key West; and Miss Amanda J. Armistead, of Cincinnati, O.; Miss Louise J. Block, of New Orleans, La.; Miss Amy B. Farquharson, of Baltimore, Md.; Miss Esther V. Hasson, of New London, Conn.; Miss Elise H. Lampe, of New York City, and Miss Lucy Ashby Sharp, of North Carolina, who go on the hospital ship. Others will undoubtedly be called for from time to time, as occasion demands.

The officers of the D. A. R. H. C. select these nurses with the greatest care, as only hospital graduates of fine character are desired. For this reason, the members of the "Associated Alumnae of Trained Nurses" are preferred, and for the same reason the personal endorsement of character from a Daughter is valued. When the Surgeon General gives an order for nurses, a list of names is sent to him that have been carefully selected, and from this list he makes his appointments.

This important national work is being aided by many Daughters, who give time and money to the work of the Corps, who make uniform aprons for the nurses, or who contribute funds for the benefit of the sick and wounded.

WE are authorized to say that all Regents of D. A. R. Chapters can obtain, free of expense, including postage, fifty (50) copies each of Mrs. J. B. Bouton's new patriotic hymn, "O! Daughters of Heroic Sires," on application by letter to Mr. E. W. Wheeler, publisher, Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Mass. This hymn, set to the stirring American tune "Coronation," has already been adopted by many Chapters and was sung by the D. A. R. Congress at its recent session in Washington.

WE call attention to the following notice of "Pilgrimage to Plattsburg." We are authorized to say that any one getting up a party of twenty would cover a ticket from Washington and return.

PILGRIMAGE TO PLATTSBURGH.

LEAVING NEW YORK, 9 A. M., TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1898.

RETURNING, SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 25.

Five days' trip, visiting the battlefields and old forts, stopping at West Point, dinner at Newburg and a visit to Washington's Headquarters, reaching Saratoga in time for dinner, stopping at one of the large hotels, Wednesday morning trip to Schuylerville monument, trolley coaches to principal points of interest of the Saratoga battlefields, afternoon to Caldwell, Lake George, possibly stopping at Fort Edward, the scene of the massacre of Jane McCrea, over night at Lake George; Thursday at 9:30 boat via lake for Ticonderoga; Lake Champlain boat for Plattsburgh, passing Crown Point and the various his-

toric spots with which these shores abound, arriving at Plattsburgh for dinner. Friday at Plattsburgh, visiting various points. Those who desire may go to Montreal and back to Plattsburgh at an additional cost of \$2.25. AuSable chasm is but twenty miles away, and a very interesting trip. Leaving Plattsburgh at 8.15 a. m. Saturday via train, a stop will be made at Crown Point and other places of interest, arriving at New York in the evening.

Total expense for five-day trip is \$30, of this a registration fee of \$5.00 is payable before June 1st, to enable the projectors to issue a souvenir badge and illustrated prospectus containing the names of those who are going.

Providing a sufficient number apply, a special train will make the trip, stopping at many points of interest that the regular schedule will not permit of. The accommodations at hotels and meals en route will be of the best, and Mr. Hendrickson's well-known success as a promoter of enjoyable trips assures us a good time.

Tickets, \$30.00

Children under 12 years, half fare.

Parlor car seat, New York to Saratoga, \$1.00 extra.

Parlor car seat, Saratoga to New York, \$1.00 extra.

From Philadelphia, \$33.00.

From Washington, \$38.50.

Send \$5.00 registration fee to "The Spirit of '76," 18 and 20 Ròse Street, New York City, or to Thomas H. Hendrickson, Tourist Agent, 339 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

FROM a book-lover's point of view, the "Genealogy of the Richmond Family" could hardly be improved. Its broad margins, cream-tinted paper and good type are most restful to tired eyes, and its quiet, unobtrusive binding is in singularly good taste. The system of numbering is also very convenient for reference, and no time need be lost in finding the information desired. The index, moreover, includes both Richmonds and those of other names in an alphabetical arrangement, which also saves much time. The book contains 632 quarto pages and eighteen plates, and may be obtained from the author, Joshua Bailey Richmond, 114 State street, Room 3, Boston, Mass., on payment of \$7.50.

The "History of Montville, Conn., from 1640 to 1896," by Henry A. Becker, is another contribution to our knowledge of local history that will be much appreciated. As Montville

was formerly the North Parish of New London, many records of both towns are partially interchangeable. Hence one whose lineage is traced to New London is likely to find in this volume many details that will be serviceable. The book contains 735 octavo pages and forty-one plates, and is very rich in genealogical information. It may be obtained from the author, at Montville, Conn.

Mr. Walter A. Davis, city clerk of Lanenburg, Massachusetts, has compiled by authority of the city council the "Proprietors' Records" of that town, which originally included Fitchburg and part of Ashby. These records cover the period between 1729 and 1833 and are transcribed with painstaking fidelity. As they include the time of our revolutionary history, they will be of special value to our work. This volume contains 386 octavo pages and three plates.

Messrs. Keating and Barnard, Fort Edward, New York, are the publishers of a neat little volume of sixty-four octavo pages which is a literal transcript of the old manuscript orderly book kept by Capt. Ichabod Norton, of Col. Mott's regiment of Connecticut troops, in 1776. These men were on service at Shenesboro (Whitehall), Fort Ann and Ticonderoga, New York, and at Mount Independence in Orwell, Vermont, on the opposite side of Lake Champlain. An introduction by Robert O. Bascom gives a sketch of the localities mentioned and a copy of Capt. Norton's rude map is added. As Mr. Bascom has grown to manhood in the locality described, he is peculiarly fitted for the editing of this work. This book gives the names of many whose descendants will be much surprised. The publishers offer it at \$1.00 per copy.

GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,
Librarian General, D. A. R.

IN MEMORIAM.

MRS. HARRIETTE P. BUTLER.—

WHEREAS, Death for the first time has invaded Louisa St. Clair Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and a beloved member, Mrs. Harriette P. Butler, has been called to her long rest, be it

Resolved, That her death comes not only as a personal grief to all of us, but also as an irreparable loss to the Chapter. She was of noble character, the possessor of a gifted and cultivated mind, and of a kindness of heart and simplicity of manner that won her the affection of both friends and associates.

Resolved, That we tender to those nearest and dearest to her our heartfelt sympathy in this overwhelming affliction that has come to them.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to her husband, to the AMERICAN MONTHLY, and be spread upon the minutes of the Chapter.

MRS. ADELAIDE T. ARMSTRONG.—The Regent and members of the Mohegan Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, have received with deep sorrow the announcement of the death of their beloved friend and sister member, Mrs. Adelaide Thompson Armstrong.

Identified as Mrs. Armstrong has been with the interests and work of the Mohegan Chapter, from the date of its organization, we desire to offer this tribute to her memory, and place on record our appreciation of her noble womanhood and our keen sense of loss.

We mourn deeply the loss of her gifted mind and heart, her gentle manner and her kindly hospitality, fully realizing we have lost one whose place cannot easily be filled.

To her sorrowing family we extend our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement, in the belief that the divine Comforter will give them comfort and peace according to their need.

At a meeting held at Grove Hill, the home of our Regent, Mrs. A. V. R. Well, on Wednesday, March 9th, 1898, the

members of the Mohegan Chapter directed this expression of our sorrow and loss to be placed upon the minutes, and also that a copy be sent to the bereaved family, to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, and to the local papers.

ANNIE V. R. WELL,

Regent.

MARY E. FISHER,

First Vice-Regent.

MARGARET T. HARRIS,

Second Vice-Regent.

MISS ELIZABETH BARTLETT.—It is my duty to inform you of the death of Miss Elizabeth Bartlett, a member of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, and of the local Chapter, Mary Ball, of this city. Her death occurred at her home, Ogden Center, Michigan, Nov. 13, 1897, at the age of ninety-four years and five months. Miss Bartlett was born in Durham, Mass., in 1803. She was the daughter of Abraham Bartlett, who assisted in defending the battery in New York City against the British forces in the Revolutionary War. She was the recipient last year of the souvenir spoon which is now in possession of her niece, Mrs. Mary M. Harvey, of this city. Mary Ball Chapter, of this place, is in a most flourishing condition. A series of meetings of the Chapter uniting with the Alexander Hamilton, S. A. R., have been held which have been exceptionally successful. Our membership is rapidly nearing fifty. Our relations with the Rainier Chapter, of Seattle, are most cordial. A luncheon given by Mrs. C. W. Griggs, State Regent, at her elegant home in this city, was attended by about half the ladies of the Seattle Chapter.

Mary Ball Chapter sends fifteen dollars to the Continental Hall Fund. The Chapter has already on hand funds for the erection of a drinking fountain in Wright Park, this city, in honor of Narcissu Whitman, who, with her husband, Dr. Marcus Whitman, the pioneer missionary who saved Washington and Oregon to the Union, lost her life at the hands of the treacherous savages whom they had labored to educate. So the good work goes on.—JULIA RANDOLPH HARDENBERGH, *Historian.*

MRS. EDWARD ROACH, died January 18, 1898.

MISS VIRGINIA MACMURPHY, March 14, 1898.

It is with sorrow the announcement is made of two recent deaths in the Rebecca Motte Chapter. At the regular monthly meetings in February and March, respectively, the following tributes were offered by the Vice-Regent:

"Mrs. Anna Augusta Simms-Roach was the eldest child of South Carolina's distinguished author, William Gilmore Simms—novelist, historian and lyric poet. As the daughter of such a sire she claims our reverent memory, independently of her own many virtues and true nobility of character. She was born November 11, 1827. Through her maternal grandmother she was descended from Sir John Colleton, one of the lords proprietors, and a brother of the Colonial Governor Sir James Colleton. Through her grandfather Simms she was a descendant of Thomas Singleton, of the Revolution, who was one of the thirty-seven men taken out of their beds at night in Charleston, and after a short incarceration in the exchange, were hurried off to be imprisoned in Ft. Augustine. She was one of our original band of "Daughters" and was enthusiastically loyal to the organization. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of Mrs. Roach the R. M. C. is deprived of its most venerable, and a most worthy and honorable member, and that this dispensation of Providence is sadly felt by her associate sisters.

Resolved, That we hereby express our sincere sympathy with her bereaved ones, and those hearts that are left desolate.

Resolved, That a copy of this tribute be sent to her family, also to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, and that a page in the Chapter Minute Book be inscribed to her memory.

Miss Virginia MacMurphy, Secretary of the Rebecca Motte Chapter, died February 14, 1898.

In the decease of Mrs. Roach, the "Reaper" came when the fulness of years had been attained. In the departure of our efficient and most highly esteemed Secretary, the sickle was laid to the earthly life in the prime of its strength, vigor and usefulness.

Miss MacMurphy formerly belonged to a Chapter in Augusta, Georgia, but upon the formation of a Society of "Daughters" in this, her adopted city, she severed her connec-

tion with the former to become a charter member of the latter. Upon the resignation of Mrs. Stephen Bell as Secretary, the first to fill that position in the Rebecca Motte, Miss MacMurphy was unanimously chosen to succeed her, and entered upon the duties of the office with zeal and great earnestness of purpose to serve the highest interests of the Society. Gentle, genial, unassuming and clear-headed, her fine intellect and strong force of character impressed all who came within the sphere of her influence. We who were wont to see her bright countenance, to receive her cheerful greeting and to listen to the minutes recorded in her own graceful and forcible style cannot forget her value as an associate member nor her fidelity and devotion to the Chapter. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of our faithful secretary, Miss Virginia MacMurphy, the Rebecca Motte Chapter suffers the loss of a universally esteemed officer who will be mournfully missed, and that although we shall see her no more in her accustomed place in our Chapter meetings, yet will we cherish her name and enshrine it in fragrant memory.

Resolved, That we now express our tender sympathy with her afflicted home circle, and that a page in the Chapter Minute Book be left sacred to her memory; and

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to her family, and to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

ELIZABETH L. H. WILLIS,
Vice-Regent.

MRS. EUGENE G. HECK.—Died February 18, 1898, at Ashville, N. C., Mrs. Eugene Gray Heck, wife of George C. Heck.

Death has thus for the second time, in a brief space, taken from us one whom we held most dear, whose noble and attractive qualities of heart and mind had won for her, since her residence in this city, the warm regard and affection of all the members of our Chapter, and whose loss we lament with unfeigned sorrow. Her character was of rare beauty, combining in an unusual degree graciousness and strength, which were reflected in a charm of manner that attracted to her all whom she met and endeared to her with strongest ties all who had the privilege of her friendship. She was a type of the noblest womanhood, as shown in every relation of life, as friend, as

daughter and as wife; a Christian gentlewoman, who sustained affliction with fortitude and so lived that at the last she met calmly and fearlessly the approach of death, serene when all around her wept.

Therefore, in testimony of our affection and to perpetuate her memory, be it

Resolved, That we tender to her bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in their deep affliction; and be it further resolved that these resolutions be spread upon the records of the Chapter, and that a copy be sent to her husband and the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

MARY BRICE TEMPLE,
Regent.

MRS. WM. CASWELL,
MRS. GEORGE McTELL,
MRS. EDW. T. SANFORD,
Directors.

March 9, 1898.

MISS HARRIET GRAVES.—

WHEREAS, The hand of Divine Providence has removed Miss Harriet Graves, daughter of a revolutionary soldier, from the scene of her temporal labors; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Betty Allen Chapter, of Northampton, testify to its respect for her memory, and to its sympathy with the relatives and friends deprived of her presence.

Resolved, That we mourn the departure of our respected member and Real Daughter.

Resolved, That we offer to Mrs. Crafts, of the Betty Allen Chapter, our special sympathy.

Resolved, That these resolutions be placed upon the records of the Betty Allen Chapter, a copy sent to the relatives and to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

ELLA CLEVELAND CLARK,
MARY COLTON BASSETT,
LUCY WRIGHT PEARSON,
LOUISE STEWART BARTLETT CABLE,
Regent.

MRS. LYDIA W. FRENCH, widow of the late Jason M. French, died at Brockton, Massachusetts, April 1, 1898.

She had almost reached her eighty-second birthday, which would have been on Easter Sunday.

She was the daughter of Captain Asa White, of the Revolutionary War, and Honorary Regent of the Deborah Sampson Chapter, being present at its organization with her daughter, Mrs. Lucy C. Howland, and granddaughter, Mrs. Lou Whidden.—OLIVE H. LINCOLN, *Historian*.

CARRIE H. KELLOGG.—Died, in Genoa, Italy, on the twenty-third of February, 1898, Carrie Haviland Kellogg, a member of Oneida Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. A truly amiable and lovely young gentlewoman, Miss Kellogg will be very much missed in many branches of usefulness and benevolence in her native city, Utica, New York.

She had been a member of the Oneida Chapter for some years, and her vacant place there as elsewhere will be much lamented.

MRS. HELEN F. CORNWALL.—Our Oakland Chapter had hardly been organized when death came among us, and took from our midst one of our charter members, Mrs. Helen Fletcher Cornwall. Mrs. Cornwall had taken great interest in the organization of the Chapter and was elected our First Vice-Regent. She belonged to a prominent colonial family of the State of Maine. As a Daughter of the American Revolution she traced her lineage from William Fletcher, who fought in the battle of Lexington and afterwards became a member of the Continental Army. Her girlhood was spent in Rockland and Portland, Maine. She came to California when a young lady, and married Dr. Ambrose Cornwall. For a time she resided at Virginia City, Nevada, but removed to Oakland about twenty years ago. She was always greatly interested in music, and soon after coming to Oakland she organized the Rossini Club, naming it after a club in Portland, Maine, of which she had formerly been a member. She was a woman of superior character and of rich and varied culture. She was greatly beloved by all who knew her and her sudden death, October 2, 1897, has made a void in our Chapter which we will find hard to fill.—MARIA R. BABSON, *Historian*.

REBECCA G. R. CRANE.—An own Daughter, a member of the Molly Stark Chapter, Manchester, New Hampshire, passed away in her ninety-eighth year, at Dalton, N. H., on the afternoon of February 27th. Rebecca Golding Russel Crane was born in 1801; she was a daughter of John Russel, who did valiant service in the War of the Revolution. In 1822 Rebecca Godding Russel was married to Ebenezer Crane and went to live upon a farm in Dalton, New Hampshire. Here she reared her children in religious and patriotic observance; here she spun wool and wove material for garments, plied her knitting and sewing needles by the light of candles that she had dipped. Here she kept close to nature in her love of trees and flowers, and found the calm serenity of religious life. Here, in her old age, the school children loved to visit her and "speak their pieces," sure of an interested listener. Here she died, the last survivor of her father's family, never having moved from the Crane farm. The spoon sent her by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, was a source of great comfort and pride. It was shown to all visitors of whatever age or degree. Her long and useful life found a peaceful, painless close.—*Historian*.

MRS. THOMAS L. PRITCHETT.—At 33 Driver street, Memphis, Tennessee, March 5, 1898, death again invaded the ranks of Watauga Chapter and took from it a most loyal and devoted member—one who met and discharged every obligation possible, to an invalid. If suffering purifies, then indeed the Heavenly Host gained a radiant, white-souled creature, when "Cheatham McCann" joined the throng. Days, weeks, months lengthened into years, and still found her enduring, with a patience almost sublime, agonies that cannot be expressed in words.

She was a daughter of Major Joseph McCann—a Tennessee son of Confederate fame—and great-great-great-granddaughter of Colonel Thomas Ridley, of Virginia, who distinguished himself at Brandywine.

"Death is the chillness that precedes the dawn. We shudder for a moment, then awake in the broad sunshine of the other life."

She was taken to the home of her childhood (Nashville) for interment. In loving memory.—MARY ROBERTSON DAY, *Registrar*.

MRS. CORNELIA C. COMSTOCK.—The Hannah Benedict Carter Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, has been called upon to pay tribute to one of its most valued and efficient members, that of Mrs. Cornelia C. Comstock.

For the second time since the organization of the Chapter, this sad duty devolves upon it.

The second link in the chain of patriotic interest and friendship, which has bound its members together, has been suddenly broken by the great destroyer death.

Mrs. Comstock was a woman of strong character individuality, and her constant thought was to help others by word or deed.

The successful organization of the Chapter is due to her earnest coöperation and active interest, and since its early formation she has taken great pride and found much pleasure in its work. Therefore at this time the Chapter desires to give expression to the regard with which she was held by its members. Her never failing interest in our aims and work we duly appreciate. Her readiness to bear her part and her desire to do all in her power as presiding officer to make our gathering pleasant were clearly manifest.

So it is that we, although grieved over her loss, count ourselves favored to have had her associated with us, and adopt the following resolutions:

Resolved, That as a Society, we express our sorrow over this sad event which has deprived us of a valued co-worker and friend.

Resolved, That we extend to her husband our sincere sympathy in his irreparable loss.


Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions shall be sent to her husband, that they shall also be published in the *New Canaan Messenger*, shall be entered upon our Chapter records.

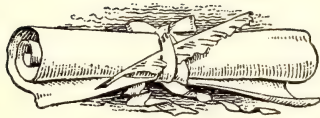
VIOLA E. HALL,

FRANCES J. FANCHER,

MATTIE L. HOYT,

Committee.





OFFICIAL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL SOCIETY

902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

OF THE

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

National Officers 1898

President General.

MRS. DANIEL MANNING,

153 Washington Ave., Albany, New York, and "Arlington Hotel," Washington, D. C.

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization.

MRS. ALBERT D. BROCKETT,

318 N. Washington St., Alexandria, Virginia.

Vice-Presidents General.

MRS. RUSSELL A. ALGER,

Detroit, Michigan; 1601 K St., Washington, D. C.

MRS. WILLIAM W. SHIPPEN,

New Jersey; 160 E. 38th St., New York City.

MRS. N. D. SPERRY,

466 Orange St., New Haven, Connecticut; "The Buckingham," Washington, D. C.

MRS. WILLIAM P. FRYE,

Lewiston, Maine; "The Hamilton," Washington, D. C.

MRS. JOHN M. THURSTON,*

Omaha, Nebraska; Washington, D. C.

MRS. JOHN N. JEWETT,

412 Dearborn Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

MRS. HORATION NELSON TAPLIN,

Montpelier, Vermont; 1538 I St., Washington, D. C.

MRS. ELEANOR W. HOWARD,

818 Prince St., Alexandria, Virginia.

MRS. MARCUS A. HANNA,

Cleveland, Ohio; "The Arlington," Washington, D. C.

MRS. ANITA NEWCOMB MCGEE, M.D.,

Iowa; 2010 Wyoming Ave., Washington, D. C.

* Died March 14, 1898.

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| MRS. ELLEN MASON COLTON,
San Francisco, California; 617 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C. | MRS. CHARLES O'NEIL,
Massachusetts; "The Grafton," Washington, D. C. |
| MISS MARY BOYCE TEMPLE,
316 W. Cumberland St., Knoxville, Tennessee. | MISS ANNA CAROLINE BENNING,
1420 Broad St., Columbus, Georgia. |
| MRS. CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS,
Indianapolis, Indiana; 1800 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C. | MRS. GREEN CLAY GOODLOE,
Kentucky; 23d and Q Sts., Washington D. C. |
| MISS MARY ISABELLA FORSYTH,
Kingston, Ulster County, New York. | MRS. CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
2009 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C. |
| MRS. ABNER HOOPES,
West Chester, Pennsylvania. | MRS. ANGUS CAMERON,
La Crosse, Wisconsin; Washington, D. C. |

Chaplain General.

MRS. CHARLES AVERETTE STAKELEY,
1301 Yale St., Washington, D. C.

Secretaries General.

Recording Secretary General.	Corresponding Secretary General.
MRS. ALBERT AKERS, Nashville, Tennessee; "Colonial Hotel," Washington, D. C.	MRS. KATE KEARNEY HENRY, 902 F St., Washington, D. C.

Registrar General.

MISS SUSAN RIVIÈRE HETZEL,
Virginia; 902 F St., Washington, D. C.

Treasurer General.

MRS. MARK BURCKLE HATCH (SARAH H. HATCH),
902 F St., Washington, D. C.

Historian General.

MRS. MARY JANE SEYMOUR,
Springfield, Mass.
1012 13th St., Washington, D. C.

Assistant Historian General.

MRS. ROBT. STOCKWELL HATCHER,
Stockton Place, Lafayette Indiana, and Washington, D. C.

Librarian General.

MRS. GERTRUDE BASCOM DARWIN,
1521 28th St., Washington, D. C.

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER.

Any woman is eligible for membership in the NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a patriot man or woman who aided in establishing American Independence, *provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society.* Family tradition alone in regard to the services of an ancestor, unaccompanied by proof will not be considered.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the *National Society*, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into local Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Application Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the "Corresponding Secretary General" at headquarters, 902 F street, Washington, D. C.

Applications should be made out in *duplicate*, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The application must *be endorsed by at least one member of the Society*. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to "Registrars General, D. A. R., Room 52, 902 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C."

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars.

The sum (Three Dollars) should be sent by check or money order, *never by cash*, to "Treasurer General, D. A. R., Washington, D. C."

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.

THE DIRECTORY FOR 1898.

The recent Continental Congress ordered a new Directory of the Daughters, to bear date June 30, 1898. As this will be prepared from the records at headquarters it is important that changes of address, marriages, deaths, etc., should be known to us. The Secretary of each and every Chapter is therefore earnestly requested to send every such change which has occurred since the issue of the last Directory, February, 1896 (two years ago), addressed to "Compiler of Directory, N. S. D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C." The compiler hopes, for the sake of accuracy, that replies to this appeal will be returned at the earliest possible moment. Information will be gladly received from any one, whether Chapter officer or not.

Mrs. S. V. White's motion, as amended by Mrs. Joy, of Michigan, and Mrs. Tittmann, of Washington, District of Columbia: "I move that the full minutes be printed in the Magazine, the word 'minutes' to be defined as a record of the work done, including all motions offered, whether carried or lost, but not including debate." Carried at Sixth Continental Congress.

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

Tuesday, March 22, 1898.

THE regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management was held on Tuesday, March 22d, at 10 o'clock a. m., the President General, Mrs. Daniel Manning, in the Chair.

Members present: Mrs. Brockett, Mrs. Alger, Mrs. Sperry, Mrs. Taplin, Mrs. O'Neil, Mrs. Colton, Mrs. Fairbanks, Miss Forsyth, Mrs. Frye, Mrs. Goodloe, Dr. McGee, Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Main, Mrs. Stakely, Mrs. Henry, Miss Hetzel, Mrs. Hatch, Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Hatcher, Mrs. Darwin, Mrs. Akers, and of the State Regents, Mrs. Roberts, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Sims, of Mississippi; Mrs. Thom, of Maryland, and Mrs. Newcomb, of the District of Columbia.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Chaplain General.

Dr. McGee moved: "That the stenographer's report be dispensed with, and that the minutes only, be read to the Board." Carried.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read by the Recording Secretary General, and with a few slight corrections, stood approved.

The following resolution was offered by Dr. McGee: "Whereas, no motions are made in 'executive session;' And whereas, debate can take place equally well in open session; therefore, Resolved, that this Board do not go into executive session unless there should be some unusual reason therefor." Unanimously carried.

Before the regular order of business was taken up, the President General said: "I would like to say a word about the loss of one of our members, which has come so suddenly. I think we have all been very much saddened during the past week by the loss that has come to the National Board in the passing away of one of our most useful women—when evidently in health—one who was deeply interested in this work, who had, indeed, a strong love for it. I think we all realize that we had no better worker on this Board, none more loyal, more disinterested or more willing to give her time and attention to the work. Therefore I feel that some action should be taken in regard to Mrs. Thurston's death."

Mrs. Hatcher moved: "That the National Board request the President General to appoint a committee to draft suitable resolutions, on behalf of this Society, upon the death of one of its loyal and honored Vice-Presidents General, Mrs. John M. Thurston, the same to be spread on record in the minutes of the National Board, and a copy to be sent to the family of the Hon. John M. Thurston."

Upon the suggestion of the President General, this was made a rising vote.

The following committee was appointed: Mrs. Hatcher, Chairman; Mrs. Taplin, Mrs. Henry and Mrs. Akers.

Dr. McGee moved: "That Mrs. Thurston's name appear in the list

of Vice-Presidents General in the April Magazine, with a foot note giving the date of her death." Carried.

Mrs. Hatcher stated that Mrs. Taplin attended to the arrangement of the flowers, etc., and that they passed the entire day where the remains were resting, as representatives of the National Society.

Miss Forsyth said: "We offer, as a Board, our thanks to Mrs. Taplin and Mrs. Hatcher for doing what we all should have done, had it been in our power."

The regular order of business was taken up and the report of the Recording Secretary General given, as follows:

Madam President: Since entering upon the duties of my office of Recording Secretary General, I have issued notifications of appointment by the President General to all members of committees—one hundred and fifteen in all—and have received up to this date the following acceptances, all of which have been transmitted to the President General:

Executive Committee: Mrs. Alger, Mrs. Stakely, Mrs. Hatcher, Mrs. Hanna and Mrs. Sperry.

Auditing Committee: Mrs. Frye, Mrs. Newcomb, Mrs. Colton, Mrs. Hoopes, Mrs. Cameron and Mrs. Carpenter.

Finance Committee: Mrs. Thom, of Maryland.

Printing Committee: Mrs. O'Neil, Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Taplin and Mrs. Henry.

National University: Mrs. Newcomb. The following ladies have declined to serve on this committee, at the same time expressing regret, and their appreciation of the honor conferred: Mrs. Roberts, of Pennsylvania, and Miss Knight, of Rhode Island.

Continental Hall: Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Alger, Mrs. Frye, Mrs. Hanna, Mrs. Lindsay, Mrs. Fairbanks, Mrs. Griscom, Mrs. White of New York, Mrs. Kinney, Miss Miller, Mrs. Shields, Mrs. Sperry, Mrs. Burdette, Mrs. Griggs, Mrs. Hatcher, Mrs. Tulloch, Mrs. Depue, Miss McMillan, Mrs. Torrance, Mrs. Sims. On this committee, Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. Faulkner, Mrs. Morton and Mrs. Harrison have stated their inability to serve, desiring me to convey their thanks and regrets to the President General.

Revolutionary Relics Committee: Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Shippen, Mrs. Belden, Miss Temple, Mrs. Carpenter and Mrs. Jewett.

Prison Ships Committee: Mrs. Fitzwilliam, Mrs. Slocum, Mrs. Ambler, Mrs. Burrows, Mrs. Draper, Mrs. Depue, Mrs. White of New York, and Mrs. Foster of Indiana. Mrs. M. E. Hill regrets her inability to serve on this committee.

Acceptances on the following committees:

Committee to Prevent Desecration of National Flag: Mrs. Brockett, Mrs. Powell, Mrs. Shields and Mrs. Cameron.

Committee to Consider Purchase of Portrait of Washington: Mrs. Alger.

Committee on Meadow Garden: Mrs. Page, of Virginia.

Committee to Edit Minutes of the Seventh Continental Congress: Mrs. Lindsay, Mrs. Stakely, Mrs. Hatcher, Mrs. Lockwood and Mrs. Henry. Mrs. Hull declines, with regret, her appointment to this committee.

Other responses to committee appointments have no doubt been received, but I have incorporated in my report all that have been sent in answer to notifications issued by me, as Recording Secretary General.

I have attended to all matters assigned me at the recent meeting of the Board, and am pleased to report that the work of my desk is now up to date.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed)

ALICE PICKETT AKERS,
Recording Secretary General.

March 22, 1898.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL from March 1st to March 22d: Blanks issued, 3,738; Constitutions, 652; Caldwell's Circulars, 326; letters received, 107; letters written, 70.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed)

KATE KEARNEY HENRY,
Corresponding Secretary General.

March 22, 1898.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF CURATOR, presented through the Corresponding Secretary General.—Amount received and expended from February 1st to March 18th, 1898:

Office Expenses.

Amount received,	\$100 00
Amount expended,	88 37

Postage on Application Blanks.

Amount received,	\$21 98
Amount expended,	21 32

Amount Received for Articles Sold.

Rosettes,	\$73 20
Directory,	2 50
Lineage Book, Vol. I,	13 50
Vol. II,	13 00
Vol. III,	17 00
Vol. IV,	24 00
Vol. V,	120 00
Ribbon,	15 63
Statute Book,	2 75
Application blanks,	60
Mrs. Dickins' Book,	1 30

Total,	\$283 48
Report presented	

REPORT OF REGISTRAR GENERAL.—Applications presented, 296; Applications on hand unverified, 470; Applications on hand, verified, awaiting dues, ; Badge permits issued, 113.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL,
Registrar General, D. A. R.

Report accepted.

The resignations and deaths were announced by the Registrar General. It was moved and carried that the announcements of the deaths be received with regret.

Mrs. Darwin moved: "That all resignations from the National Society be referred to the Regent of the State in which the members reside before any action is taken upon them by the Board." Carried.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION.—*Madam President:* The following Chapter Regents have been appointed by respective State Regents: Miss Mary Lucinda Parker Shattuck, Pepperell, Mass.; Mrs. Adelaide F. Gibson Chase, Fitchburg, Mass.; Mrs. Lucy Myers Bishop Henry, Granville, Washington county, N. Y.; Mrs. Anna McClarty Harbison, Shelbyville, Kentucky; Miss Ellen Wright Boyd, St. Agnes School, Albany, N. Y.; Miss Florence Ogle, Washington Court House, Ohio; Mrs. Jennie Meeker Ward, Ottawa, Kansas.

Resignations of Chapter Regents: Mrs. Nellie B. Taylor, Scranton, Pa.; Mrs. Martha G. D. Lyster, Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

HATTIE NOURSE BROCKETT,
Vice-President General in Charge of Organization.

Report accepted.

The report of the Treasurer General was read and, upon motion, accepted.

It was moved and carried that a photograph of the retiring President General, Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, presented to the National Board, through Mrs. Hatcher, be accepted with thanks.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN GENERAL.—*Madam President:* On beginning my second year's work, it is appropriate to call attention to some library needs, which will have to be met before the year closes. We must soon get another bookcase; we ought also to have a file case in which can be kept the newspaper cuttings and the pamphlets too small to place upon the library shelves. In a short time a larger case for the library card catalogue will be required. More pamphlet binders will soon be ordered, more catalogue cards are needed at once, and many books ought to be bound. In view of all this, I would respectfully ask that I be authorized to purchase catalogue cards and pamphlet binders when needed, and to have books bound when necessary.

I would also ask that the bound volumes of application papers be allowed to be numbered and stamped as part of the library, since they

are the most valuable part of our literary equipment, and all historical libraries make a special feature of their manuscript collections.

The following bound volumes have been received since my February report:

1. "Abraham Howard, of Marblehead, Massachusetts, and His Descendants," from Mrs. Horatio C. King.
2. "Ancient Windsor, Connecticut," two fine large quarto volumes, by Henry R. Stiles, from the united Chapters of our ever-generous Connecticut, through Mrs. Kinney, State Regent.
3. "The Covenanter, the Cavalier, and the Puritan," by Oliver Perry Temple, from Miss Mary B. Temple, of the Bonny Kate Chapter, and Vice-President General, D. A. R.
4. "History of Montville, Connecticut, 1640-1896," from the author, Henry A. Baker, at my request.
5. "History of the American Revolution," by John Lenfrum, Vol. I, edition of 6, 7, 1795, and a revised edition of the same title, in two volumes, published in 1836. These quaint little books were the gift of Mr. Frederick Schober, of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, through Mary C. McAllister.
8. "Journal and Correspondence of Miss Adams," daughter of John Adams, from Miss E. B. Johnston, in exchange.
9. "Miscellaneous Americans," from the compiler, W. F. Boogher, in exchange.
10. "Notes and Queries," for 1897, from Mr. M. W. McAlarney.
11. "Outlines of Surveying and Navigation," by James Pilcher. This contains the text of Washington's farewell address, and was given by Miss E. B. Johnston.
12. "Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association, History and Proceedings," Vol. I, from Mrs. James M. Belden, of the Onondago Chapter, and State Regent of New York.
13. "Proprietors' Records of Lunenburg, Mass.," from the compiler, Walter Davis, at my request.
14. "Records of Connecticut," Vol. 11, from the Secretary of that State, at my request.
15. "Records of the Revolutionary War," by Saffell, from Mrs. James M. Belden (a duplicate copy).
16. "Richmond Family," a sumptuously-made genealogy, from the author, Joshua Bailey Richmond, at my request.
17. "Vital Statistics of Gorham, Maine," from the Maine Genealogical Society, in exchange.

The unbound volumes are as follows: 1. "Battle of Bound Brook," from Mrs. John Ollendorf, through Miss E. B. Johnston.
- 2. "Bulletin of the New York Public Library," Vol. 1, in exchange;
- 3. By-Laws of Abigail Adams Chapter, D. A. R.
- 4. By-Laws of Betsey Ross Chapter, D. A. R.
- 5. By-Laws of Faith Trumbull Chapter, D. A. R.
- 6. By-Laws of Fort Dearborn Chapter, D. A. R.
- 7. By-Laws of Shikelimo Chapter, D. A. R.
- 8. Calendar for 1898, from Mrs. A. S. Comstock, of the Stamford Chapter.
- 9. Daily Bulletin of the Nathan Hale Chapter, D. A. R., from August 31 to September 4, 1896.
- 10. "Early Connecticut Marriages," Vol. 11, by F. W. Bailey, from Mrs. James M. Belden.
- 11. "Early History of Piqua, Ohio," from the Piqua Chapter, D. A. R.
- 12. "First Houses in Bound Brook," from Mrs. John Ollendorf, through Miss E. B. Johnston.
- 13. "First Year Book of the Virginia Society, S. A. R.," from the Secretary, B. B. Minor, in exchange.

14. "Historic Letters," from Mr. George M. Phillips. 15. "History in the Kindergarten," from the Patria Club. 16. "History of Atlanta Chapter, D. A. R." by Mrs. J. L. Byers. 17. "Principles Fought for in the American Revolution," by Ella M. Stanley, of the Oxford Parish Chapter, D. A. R. 18. "Records of Narragansett Township, No. 1," from the Maine Genealogical Society. 19. "Report for 1896-97 of the Fairfield County Historical Society, Bridgeport, Conn.," from Mrs. A. S. Comstock. 20. "Report for 1894 of the State Botanist," of New York, from the Library of the University of New York. 21. "Report of the Trustees of the Fitz Public Library," Chelsea, Mass., from that library. 22. "Report of 1881 of the Board of Trade," Reading, Pa., from Mrs. deB. R. Keim. 23. "Sketch of the Early History of Olean, N. Y., and Its Founder, Major Asam Hoopes," from the author, Maud D. Brooks. 24. "Statistics of Library and Library Legislation in the United States," from Mrs. deB. R. Keim. 25. "Society of American Wars," list of members. 26. "Thirteenth Annual Report of the Maine Genealogical Society," from the Society, in exchange. 27. "Tribute to Derby's Daughters," by A. T. Sherwood, from Mrs. Jessie B. Gerard, Historian of the Sarah Riggs Humphrey Chapter, D. A. R. 28. "Year Book of the Colonial Chapter," D. A. R., from Miss E. B. Johnston. 29. "Washington and Mount Vernon," by deB. R. Keim, from Mrs. Keim. 30. "Why North Carolinians Believe in the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence," by George and Alexander Graham, from Miss E. B. Johnston.

The periodicals received were as follows: 1. AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, March, 1898. 2. Avery Notes and Queries, Vol. I, No. 1. 3. Colonial Tracts, Nos. 10 and 11. 4. Connecticut Quarterly, Vol. IV, No. 1. 5. Essex Antiquarian. 6. Medford Historical Register, Vol. I, No. 1. 7. Our Country, December, 1897. Putnam's Historical Magazine, Vol. V, Nos. 11 and 12; Vol. VI, Nos. 1, 2. 9. Spirit of '76, March, 1898.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed)

GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,
Librarian General.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE HISTORIAN GENERAL.—The Historian General, Mrs. Seymour, reported progress upon the Lineage Books. "The sixth volume is now in the hands of the publishers, and work is being done on the seventh volume by the expert clerical force who were trained by our former most efficient Historian, Miss Johnston, who grouped the pictures for the seventh and eighth volumes, and made plans for their issue. The Lineage Books are coming to be considered an epitomized history of the Society, and they are valued by genealogists. The Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution value the Lineage Books so highly that they are planning to place them in every Chapter in the State. Through our Librarian General valuable historical and genealogical books of the revolutionary period are being obtained

in exchange for the Lineage Books. Thus they are being appreciated by those who are seeking for historical and genealogical data of the Revolution, either for themselves or for others, by individuals and organizations.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed)

MARY JANE SEYMOUR,
Historian General, N. S. D. A. R.

Report accepted.

At one p. m. it was moved and carried to take a recess of one hour.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The adjourned meeting opened at two o'clock p. m., the President General, Mrs. Manning, in the Chair.

The matter of the signing of the paper in connection with the litigation relative to the Insignia of the National Society, was presented to the Board. The President General stated that she had not had time to examine this paper when last in Washington, but had requested permission to take it to New York, and had there consulted one of the most prominent jurists in the State, who had said that there was nothing objectionable to signing this paper; that the National Society was bound to protect the Insignia, and that the expenses, if any, accruing to the Society, could not possibly reach the amount which Caldwell & Co. had given bond.

Mrs. Main moved: "WHEREAS, It seems to be necessary in order to protect the rights of this corporation in, and to its letters patent covering the Insignia of the Society, to commence a suit against some persons who are infringing upon our rights; and,

Whereas, J. E. Caldwell & Co. are willing to incur the expense of prosecuting the infringers, and also indemnifying this Society against any possible cost and expense therein; therefore,

Resolved, That we will undertake the prosecution of the infringers upon such terms; and be it further

Resolved, That the President General be, and hereby is, in the name of this corporation, authorized and directed to sign the name of this corporation to the bill in equity, and to take such other steps, and do such other acts as may be necessary in the premises." Carried.

The Treasurer General brought to the attention of the Board the matter of renewing her bond for \$20,000 to the National Society for the coming year, making the necessary statements in connection therewith.

Mrs. Stakely moved that the Treasurer General be instructed to renew for another year the bond of the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland. Carried.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORY.—The Directory for 1895 had an edition of 500, the whole of which was sold within six months. The cost was \$1 54 a copy and the selling price 25 cents, making the net cost to the Society \$545

The Directory for 1896 had an edition of 2,000. The cost was 68 cents a copy and the selling price 50 cents. As a large number remain unsold the net cost to the Society is about \$1,000.

The present Directory will be twice the size of the last one, and three times the size of the first one. If the edition is 1,000, I should estimate the gross cost at between \$1,500 and \$2,000, or \$1.50 to \$2.00 a copy. It is for the Board to decide whether that is a suitable edition and what the selling price shall be.

I sent specifications for printing the Directory to four firms, but only two replied. The Harrisburg Publishing Company, which prints our Magazine, is the lowest bidder. The bids are herewith submitted. The specifications are based on the proposal of retaining the exact plan and style of the former Directories, excepting the printed page to be a little larger, and the member's own name to precede that of the husband (as it appears in the Card Catalogue). I would recommend the adoption of this proposal.

Four ladies applied for the work of copying the Card Catalogue for the Directory, and each did a certain piece of copying as a test of fitness. The only one who did work with entire accuracy, and the only one who is a type-writer, was the former Curator in this office, and I recommend her employment, at \$50 a month, until the copying and compiling is finished. Even a type-writer, however, will not be able to copy all the names in the given time, so a second clerk will be necessary. Two of the other ladies who took the test made mistakes of only one letter each, though one worked much more rapidly than the other. I would suggest that if the second clerk is not a type-writer, a proper salary for such copying would be \$30 a month. These figures are based on the scale of salaries in force in the office.

The addresses of members which appear in the Card Catalogue are based on the reports sent for the last Directory, and have, of course, in a large number of cases, been changed. It is therefore most important that members should be notified of the issue of a new Directory and requested to send corrections, and I ask permission to print a notice to that effect (a copy of which is herewith offered) in the April Magazine. I also recommend that a similar notice be mailed to each Chapter.

I further recommend that advertisements be obtained for the Directory, as far as possible.

Finally, I request that, having thus started the '98 Directory on its way, I may be relieved from all further duty and responsibility in connection therewith.

ANITA NEWCOMB MCGEE.

At the conclusion of this report, Mrs. Henry moved: "That the issue of the Directory be 1,000 in number."

Mrs. Roberts offered an amendment by adding before "1,000" the words "not less than" to the original motion. Motion carried as amended.

Mrs. Henry moved: "That the price of the Directory be fifty cents." Carried.

Miss Forsyth moved: "That the offer of the Harrisburg Publishing Company for printing the Directory be accepted, if the work, when shown by a sample, proves to be entirely satisfactory." Carried.

Mrs. Brockett moved: "That the recommendation in regard to the names be accepted." Carried.

Mrs. Stakely moved: "That Miss Stone (the ex-Curator) be employed as a clerk, according to recommendation." Also, "That the selection of the second clerk be left with the compiler." Carried.

Mrs. Henry moved: "That a notice regarding Directory be sent to Chapter Regents, with a request that they let the compiler know at once how many copies they will purchase." Carried.

Dr. McGee being urged to continue in charge of this work, stated as one of her reasons for not undertaking the Directory, that if war should be declared, she hoped to organize, under the Daughters of the American Revolution, a corps of trained nurses for the Army or Navy; and therefore wished to be free from any work that might keep her at home. Dr. McGee was relieved from all further responsibility, and Mrs. Brockett was elected compiler of the Directory.

Report on Directory accepted.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON GENEALOGIST was read as follows:

Madam President: The Committee on Genealogist met on March 14, 1898, and classified all the applications for the genealogists named below, as follows: Mrs. McCartney, of Wilkesbarre, Pa.; Miss Nannie Ball, of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Vernon Dorsey, of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Sally Nelson Robins, of Richmond, Va.

The committee further report having written to the New England Historic Genealogical Society of Boston; the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and the Historical Society of Virginia. The Pennsylvania Society endorsed a man,—not considered; Virginia Society proposed Mrs. Robins. Thus far no letter has been received from the New England Society.

The committee further report that twenty-four letters of recommendation have been received for Mrs. McCartney, the most important being one from the Registrar of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution; one from the Vice-President of the Minnesota Historical Society; one from genealogist of Mayflower descendants, and Sons of the Revolution, Pennsylvania; one from Horace Edwin Hayden; one from the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, and many others on file.

For Miss Ball, one from Mrs. Rosa Wright Smith; one from Mr. Roberdeau Buchanan. For Mrs. Dorsey, one from A. R. Spofford, Assistant Librarian of Congressional Library, and from others. Mrs. Robins, being Chairman of the Board of Admission to Colonial Dames of America in Virginia, has one from the Historical Society of Virginia.

The committee recommends that the duties of the genealogist be clearly defined before she is employed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

HATTIE NOURSE BROCKETT,
Chairman.

GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,
MARY O'NEIL,
Secretary to Committee.

Report accepted.

Following this report, Miss Hetzel said: "I asked, on first assuming the duties of Registrar General, that I might have a genealogist to assist me. I now find my clerks so efficient, that I do not, at this time, think a genealogist necessary. If I should need one at some future time, I will appeal to the Board."

Mrs. Newcomb moved: "That the letters from genealogists to be copied and kept on record for use, in case it is ever found necessary to have a paid genealogist." Carried.

The matter of the certificate plate was presented to the Board by Mrs. Hatcher, who exhibited a sample that had been received from Bailey, Banks & Biddle Company, of Philadelphia, and who read certain bids and statements from this firm in connection therewith.

Mrs. Stakely moved: "That the motion of Mrs. O'Neil, made at the meeting on February 28th, in regard to using the old plate, be rescinded." The viva voce vote on this being very close, a rising vote was called, and motion to rescind lost.

Mrs. Colton moved: "That hereafter all certificates of membership be printed from the plate purchased from Bailey, Banks & Biddle" (bid B.) Carried.

Mrs. Brockett moved: "That the President General appoint a committee to secure a hall for the next Congress." Carried.

The President General appointed Mrs. Brockett, chairman; Mrs. Hatcher and Mrs. Hatch.

At 5 p. m. Dr. McGee moved to adjourn until Wednesday at 10 a. m. Carried.

Wednesday, March 22, 1898.

The adjourned meeting was opened on Wednesday, March 22nd, at 10 a. m., the President General, Mrs. Manning, in the Chair.

After prayer by the Chaplain General, the Recording Secretary General read the motions of the previous day.

Reports of the standing committees followed.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.—Mrs. Fairbanks reported that, as chairman of this committee, she had approved all the bills that had been sent to her, and that there was no further report to make.

AUDITING COMMITTEE.—The chairman of this committee, Mrs. Frye,

stated that there was no report, thus far, and asked instructions of the Board as to the duties of said committee.

At the request of the President General, the Treasurer General made the necessary explanations, etc., to chairman of the Auditing Committee.

PRINTING COMMITTEE.—Mrs. O'Neil said there had been no meeting of this committee, and expressed the desire of the committee that Mrs. Hatcher be made chairman, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mrs. Thurston.

The President General nominated Mrs. Hatcher chairman of the Printing Committee, and upon the statement of Mrs. Hatcher as to the requirements in connection with the printing, etc., permission was given this committee to act upon its own responsibility, without waiting for the action of the Board, where matters of urgency demanded immediate attention. The chairman of the Printing Committee called for a resolution which had been made and carried at a former meeting of the Board relative to accepting the lowest bids on all work ordered by this committee, which had been found to be a serious obstacle to procuring satisfactory work, at the same time suggesting that a regular printer be secured for the National Society, which could be done with equal advantage and obviate the necessity of going from one to another of the printing establishments to get the lowest bids.

The President General nominated Mrs. Hatcher chairman of the Printing Committee; also named the Committee on Smithsonian Report, as follows: Dr. McGee, chairman; Mrs. Frye and Mrs. Sperry.

Mrs. Main moved that the statute requiring the committee to secure the lowest bid for the work be rescinded. Carried.

Mrs. Hatcher read the following report:

Madam President and Ladies: As chairman of the House Committee of the Seventh Continental Congress of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, I have the honor to submit the following report:

By order of the Board an allowance of \$50.00 was made to the committee with which to defray incidental expenses incurred during the Congress. The following is an itemized account of all expenditures out of this sum:

Services of one usher for balcony and theatre at \$2 per day,	\$12 00
Services of one expert writer for bulletin boards (also general clerk to the committee) at \$2 per day,	12 00
Services of one maid, at \$1.00 per day,	6 00
Services of one assistant maid for three days, 50c per day,	1 50
Services of man at lower side door of theater for the week,	5 00
Expenses at box office for cabs, messengers, express wagon and telephone,	3 20
Services of messenger for one day,	75

Transportation of articles necessary to be used at theatre,.....	2 00
Transportation (for storage) of steps and bulletin boards,.....	2 50

Total,\$44 95

Balance, \$5.05, is herewith returned to the Treasurer General.

By order of the Board, the steps ordered for this Congress, at a cost of \$32.00, remain the property of the Society, and they, together with the two bulletin boards (price \$10.00 each) are, by the courtesy of Mrs. Brockett, stored in her house in Alexandria.

The State banners and staffs, unused blanket ballots and the three thousand separate ballots for each National Officer (ordered by the Board) are stored in the office of this Society.

The bill for all printing ordered by the House Committee (\$40.50), balance due for rent of theatre (\$656.00), together with additional bill of \$109.50 (for incidentals), submitted by the manager of the theatre; bill for stationery and pencils (\$25.73), paper for bulletin boards (\$12.88), and the Arlington Hotel bill (\$300.00) for rent of three parlors and ball-room for the reception held by this Society on February 22d, have all been presented to, and approved by, the chairman of the House Committee.

With this report, I file, with the Recording Secretary General, a full and detailed account of all work done by this committee, as a guide to future House Committees.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER,
Chairman House Committee.

Washington, D. C., March 22d, 1898.

It was moved and carried that this report be accepted with thanks.

Mrs. Henry moved: "That there shall be a representation of the four medals presented at the Seventh Continental Congress made and framed and hung in the National Board Rooms."

Amended by Mrs. Alger to read: "That Mrs. Lindsay, as chairman of the Medal Committee, be authorized to secure the original drawings of medals, if possible." Carried as amended.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CORRECT LIST AND CONSTITUTION.—

Madam President: The Committee on Correct List of Officers met at the rooms, 902 F street, March 4th, at 10 a. m. All the members were present. The list of Officers and State Regents was carefully gone over to verify names and addresses. Finding the list incomplete, they were obliged to adjourn until further advices.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
Chairman.

LILLIE TYSON TAPLIN,
KATE KEARNEY HENRY,
SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL,
GERTRUDE B. DARWIN.

Report accepted.

Miss Forsyth moved to accept the recommendation of Mrs. Main, to carry out the ordering of Congress, by sending to each Chapter a copy of the Constitution and By-Laws containing a printed leaflet giving the Sections of the Constitution as amended by the Seventh Continental Congress. Carried.

Mrs. Hatcher moved: "That Mrs. Thurston's name be left upon the printed list of National Officers for this year, with footnote stating the date of her death." Carried.

The Treasurer General asked for instructions of the Board in the cases of some members who were in arrear of dues.

It was moved and carried that Mrs. Stakely be appointed a committee of one to look after this matter.

REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN ON INVITATION AND RECEPTION OF THE SEVENTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.—*Madam President and Ladies:* As chairman of the Invitation and Reception Committee, I present the following:

2,500 engraved invitations,	\$47 50
Postage,	14 10
Decorations,	50 00
Insignia,	50 00
Transportation of Marine Band (service of which was kindly given by Secretary Roosevelt),	50 00

Too much cannot be said in praise of the able assistance of the members of the Floor Committee, Dr. David P. Day, chairman.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed)

LILLIE TYSON TAPLIN,
Chairman.

GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER,
JESSIE DAVIS STAKELY.

Miss Forsyth moved: "That we accept the report of the Invitation and Reception Committee, with thanks for the very able work done by this committee." Carried.

Mrs. Taplin moved: "That the three clerks be paid \$10.00 each for extra work during the Continental Congress." Carried.

Mrs. Hatcher offered the following: "*Madam President:* As the presentation of the loving cup to Mrs. Stevenson, at the Seventh Continental Congress, was an official act, I request that the Board authorize me, as chairman of the committee on appropriate inscription, to have the seal of the National Society engraved upon the cup."

Dr. McGee moved that this request be granted. Carried.

Dr. McGee moved that a special committee be appointed by the President General to make inquiry, especially of the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution regarding the procedure to be followed in the preparing of the annual reports of the Society, and also regarding the transmission of these reports, said committee to report at the next meeting of the Board." Carried.

Mrs. Hatcher requested that some action be taken in regard to the request for additional pay which had been made by the Congressional Stenographer. Mrs. Hatcher explained that the Stenographer had given her a written statement on this subject, which had unfortunately been lost, and it being announced that Miss Millward was in the building, she was granted an audience before the Board.

Upon the representation that the work of the Congress this year had largely exceeded that of last year, and certain statements submitted to the Board on this subject, Mrs. Main moved that Miss Millward be paid \$425.00 for the work of reporting for the Seventh Continental Congress. Carried.

Miss Desha appeared before the Board and made the following statement:

Madam President: I have the honor to report to the Board the following: During the Congress, Mrs. Robert H. Wiles raised the point as to whether we are not violating the District law in not requiring a majority of the Board to constitute a quorum of the Board of Management. I replied to her, at the request of the President General, that I believed "Board of Management" was a general term in the law and was used for the governing body, whatever it was, and that our governing body was the Congress, which did require a quorum to be a majority of its members; that during the time between the Congresses, the power was simply delegated to the Board of Management—a committee which was under the control of the Congress.

After the Congress I consulted Mr. Hoehling, Judge Jeremiah Wilson's partner. He said I was right in my statement, if we had been incorporated under that law, and after consultation with Judge Wilson, he gave me the following statement:

Section 547, Revised Statutes of the District of Columbia provides that a majority of the managers of a society incorporated under the law shall constitute a quorum, but the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is incorporated by a special act of Congress, and the provisions of said section do not apply.

(Signed)

A. A. HOEHLING, JR.

Miss Desha resuming said: "Mr. Hoehling also agreed with the opinion expressed by Mr. Ross Perry, that two incorporated societies could not unite unless both gave up their charters and united under one name."

At 1.15 p. m. it was moved and carried to take a recess of one hour.

Wednesday Afternoon, March 22nd.

The adjourned meeting was called to order at 2.15 p. m., the President General, Mrs. Manning, in the Chair.

Mrs. Brockett announced the formation of the first Chapter in North Carolina, resulting from the enthusiasm awakened at the recent Congress.

The President General suggested that a vote of thanks be extended the new Regent of North Carolina, Mrs. Latta, to whose efforts was due the successful organization of a Daughters of the American Revolution Chapter in that State.

The Recording Secretary General was instructed, on the part of the National Board, to convey this recognition of Mrs. Latta's services.

Mrs. Brockett, Vice-President in Charge of Organization, asked instructions of the Board in answering a letter, which she read to the Board, in regard to Chapters subdividing into other Chapters.

Mrs. Main moved that the reply to this letter be left to the discretion of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization. Carried.

Mrs. Brockett moved that the President General appoint a committee to report at the next Board meeting regarding rooms in other fire-proof buildings. Carried.

Mrs. Brockett also moved: "That another room be rented for the use of the Society for one month." Carried.

Mrs. Hatcher read the resolutions on the death of Mrs. Thurston which had been prepared, as ordered by the Board:

The announcement of the death of Mrs. Thurston, our beloved and zealous co-worker, comes as a blow so sudden as to be almost crushing, and has thrown a shadow of sorrow not only about her immediate associates in the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, but has awakened the sympathies of an entire public. A peculiar acuteness and strength of mind; a manifest love and aim for information, combined with an indefatigable application; an ardent and conscientious co-operation for the promotion of the highest ends of our organization, render her untimely loss not only a serious, but almost an irreparable one.

Her memory will abide with us perpetually—and fade not away.

Her virtues we would inscribe in undying colors upon the archives of our organization, not only as a tribute to her moral worth, but as an example for the imitation of ourselves and our successors.

(Signed)

GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER.

LILLIE TYSON TAPLIN.

KATE KEARNEY HENRY.

ALICE PICKETT AKERS.

Mrs. Fairbanks moved that the resolutions in regard to the death of Mrs. John M. Thurston be accepted with thanks. Carried.

It was moved and carried that the form for the transmittal of these resolutions of sympathy be left to the discretion of the committee.

Mr. Sperry moved: "That we leave unfilled the office made vacant by the death of Mrs. Thurston."

Amended by Mrs. Darwin to add the words "as a tribute of respect to her memory." The resolution as amended read: "That we leave unfilled the office made vacant by the death of Mrs. Thurston, as a tribute of respect to her memory." Carried as amended.

Mrs. Henry moved that the May meeting on the 4th Tuesday of the month be the last meeting until September 27th. Carried.

Mrs. Brockett moved that the matter of the certificate plate be left in the hands of the Printing Committee. Carried.

The President General read some additional names to committee appointments.

Mrs. Akers moved: "That we express our appreciation of the very admirable committee appointments made by our President General." Unanimously carried.

Mrs. Hatcher moved: "That the National Board of Management request Mrs. John W. Foster, Honorary President General, to present the Society with a picture of herself, to be placed in the Board rooms of the Society." Carried.

At 5 p. m. it was moved and carried to adjourn.

ALICE PICKETT AKERS,
Recording Secretary General.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL.

MARCH 21, 1898, to APRIL 22, 1898.

RECEIPTS.

Balance, March 21,	\$9,367 96
Charters and Life Memberships,	149 50
Fees and dues,	3,389 00
Continental Hall:	
Subscribed at Congress,	3,563 50
Per mail,	98 00
Certificates,	1 00
Rosettes,	30 90
Lineage,	3 00
Directory,	50
Statute books,	10
Blanks,	1 86
China,	20 00
Interest,	190 00
Magazine,	502 21
	\$17,317 53

DISBURSEMENTS.

Dues refunded,	\$140 00
<i>Seventh Continental Congress.</i>	
Stenographer,	\$425 00
Arlington Hotel,	300 00
Elevator boy,	1 50
Extra clerical services,	40 00
Engraved resolutions,	12 00
	778 50

Magazine.

Salary of Editor, March,	\$83 33	
Salary of Business Manager, March,	50 00	
Printing April issue,	288 56	
Binding,	1 25	
Files,	1 60	
	<hr/>	424 74
Rosettes,		40 00
Spoons,		9 60
Lineage (postage),		10 00
Charters and Life Memberships refunded,		112 50

General Office.

Flowers (Mrs. Thurston),	\$25 00	
Engraving cuts,	7 00	
Picture frame (Mrs. Stevenson),	3 80	
Postage,	15 00	
Postage,	15 00	
10,000 Application blanks,	82 65	
Curator, salary, March,	75 00	
Postal cards,	9 00	
Auditing books,	150 00	
Envelopes (stamped),	90 00	
Office expenses, April,	30 00	
Office rent to May 1, 1898,	150 00	
Binding records,	18 75	
Printing,	62 00	
Office supplies,	6 25	
Stationery,	75 43	
	<hr/>	814 88

Treasurer General.

Removal of bond,	\$125 00	
Rent of safe box,	1 00	
1,000 reports,	10 00	
1 Ledger,	10 00	
Salary of bookkeeper, March,	100 00	
Salary of record clerk, March,	50 00	
Stationery,	3 30	
	<hr/>	290 30

Recording Secretary General.

Rubber stamp,	\$3 50	
Stenographer, March,	75 00	
Keys typewriter,	4 00	
	<hr/>	82 50

Historian General.

Salary, clerk, March,	\$70 00
Salary, clerk, March,	50 00

120 00

Card Catalogue.

Salary, clerk, March,	50 00
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Vice-President General of Organizations.

Salary, clerk, March,	50 00
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State Regent Postage.

New Jersey,	\$5 00
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\$17,317 53

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Permanent investment,	26,184 51

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	9,695 34

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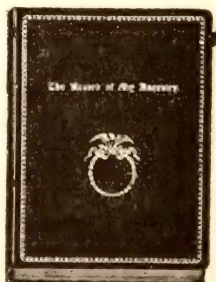
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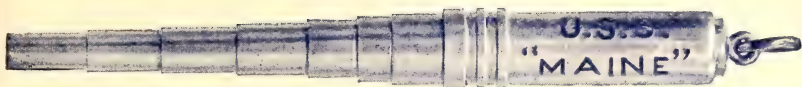
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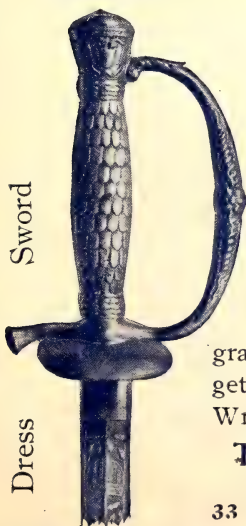
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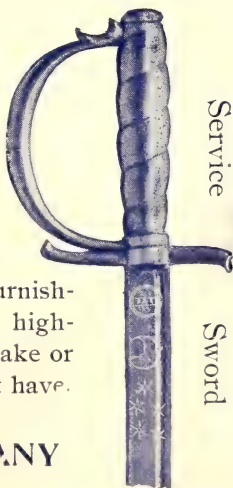
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